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HISTORY

OF

JEFFERSON COUNTY

PENNSYLVANIA

*WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS*

EDITED BY

KATE M. SCOTT

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INTRODUCTION.

WHILE it may seem to the uninitiated a task involving but little difficulty to prepare for publication a work no more comprehensive in character than this volume, and containing the history merely of a single county, still it is not out of place here to assure all such readers that the work is one demanding a vast amount of labor and research, watchful care, untiring patience, and great discrimination. This need not be said to any person who has had experience in similar work. In attempting the production of a creditable history of Jefferson county, the publishers and the editor did not under-estimate the difficulties of their task, and came to it fully imbued with a clear idea of its magnitude, and a determination to execute it in such a manner that it should receive the commendation of all into whose hands it should fall. It is belived that this purpose has been substantially carried out, and that, while a perfect historical work has never yet been published, this one will be found to contain so few imperfections that the most critical reader will be satisfied.

It has been a part of the plans of the editor in the production of this history to secure, as far as possible, assistance from parties resident in various parts of the county, either as writers, or in the revision of all manuscripts; the consequence being that the work bears a local character which could not otherwise be secured. In carrying out this plan, the editor has been tendered such generous co-operation and assistance of various kinds, that to merely mention all who have thus aided is impossible; the satisfaction of having assisted in the production of a commendable public enterprise must be their present reward.

Those who have aided and encouraged in this work have been almost "legion;" and to all such the writer extends her grateful thanks, and hopes her efforts to present a truthful history will not prove fruitless, but that it may be a mile-stone of events reared upon our country's century course, and read by our youth and posterity with such profit that they, by their true patriotism, industry and frugality, may be enabled to add as worthy a record of their day and generation as the fathers of the county have here transcribed.

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HISTORY

OF

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

EARLY HISTORY.

Beginning of the History · Formation of the County — Situation and Boundaries — Extent in Square Miles and Acres.

THE history of Jefferson county really begins in the year 1796, when Joseph Barnett, Andrew Barnett, and Samuel Scott first penetrated to the banks of the Sandy Lick Creek, and located the first white man's home in the wilderness.

Previous to that, but little is known of the territory now comprising the county. Lycoming county, from which Jefferson county was taken, was formed from Northumberland in 1795. It was part of the purchase of lands by the Proprietary Government at the treaty at Fort Stanwix,¹ November 5, 1768, then known as the "New Purchase." The terms and boundaries of this purchase were as follows:

"We Tyanhasare, alias Abraham, sachem or chief of the Indian nation called the Mohocks; Senughsis, of the Oneydas; Chenughmata, of the Onondagas; Guastarax, of the Senecas; Sequarisera, of the Tuscaroras; Tagaia, of the Cayugas, in general council of the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix, assembled for the purpose of settling a general boundary line between the said Six Nations and their dependent and confederate tribes, and his Majesty's middle colonies send greeting, etc. In consideration of ten thousand pounds, they grant to Thomas Penn and Richard Penn all that part of the province of Penn-

¹ Fort Stanwix occupied the present site of Rome, N. Y.

sylvania not heretofore purchased of the Indians within the said boundary line, and beginning in the said boundary line on the east side of the east branch of the river Susquehanna, at a place called Owegy, and running with the said boundary line down the said branch on the east side thereof till it comes opposite the mouth of a creek, called by the Indians, Awandac (Tawandee) and across the river and up the said creek on the south side thereof, and along the range of hills called Burnett's Hills by the English and by the Indians ———, on the north side of them to the head of a creek which runs into the west branch of the Susquehanna, which creek is, by the Indians, called Tiadaghton (Pine Creek), and down the said creek on the south side thereof, to the west branch of the Susquehanna; then crossing the said river and running up the same on the south side thereof, the several courses thereof, to the fork of the same river, which lies nearest to a place on the river Ohio,¹ called the Kittanning, and from the said fork by a straight line to Kittanning aforesaid, and then down the said river Ohio, by the several courses thereof, to where the western bounds of the said province of Pennsylvania cross the same river, and then with the said western bounds to the south boundary thereof, and with the south boundary aforesaid to the east side of the Allegheny hills, and with the said hills on the east side of them, to the west line of a tract of land purchased by the said proprietors from the Six Nation Indians, and confirmed October 23, 1758, and then with the northern bounds of that tract to the river Susquehanna, and crossing the river Susquehanna to the northern boundary line of another tract of land purchased of the Indians by deed, August 22, 1749, and then with that northern boundary line to the river Delaware, at the north side of the mouth of a creek called Lechawachsein, then up the said river Delaware on the west side thereof to the intersection of it by an east line to be drawn from Owegy aforesaid to the said river Delaware, and then with that east line to the beginning of Owegy aforesaid."

But the county of Jefferson was not formed for thirty-five years after this purchase was made, until by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to erect parts of Lycoming, Huntingdon, and Somerset counties into separate county districts, this new county was formed and named after the second president of the United States. The different acts by which the county was formed and its boundaries fixed are as follows:

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, etc.: That part of the county of Lycoming included within the following lines, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Venango² county, and thence east thirty miles (part along the line of Warren county), and thence by a due south line fifteen miles, thence a southwesterly course to Sandy Lick Creek, where Hunter's district

¹ The Ohio River and its tributaries was known as the Ohio River, or, as the French called it, "La Belle Rivière."

² Venango county then included that part of Clarion lying next to Jefferson county.

line crosses said creek; thence south along Hunter's district line, to a point twelve miles north of the Canoe-place, on the west branch of the Susquehanna; thence by a due west line until it intersects the eastern boundary of Armstrong county; thence north along the line of Armstrong and Venango counties, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be henceforth called Jefferson county. And the place of holding the courts of justice shall be fixed by the Legislature at any place, at a distance not greater than seven miles from the center of said county which may be the most beneficial and convenient for the said county." Passed 26th of March, 1804.

By the 13th section of the same act, Jefferson county was annexed to the county of Westmoreland, and the jurisdiction of the several courts of the county of Westmoreland, and the authority of the judges thereof, shall extend over, and shall operate and be effectual within the county of Jefferson.

By an act passed the 3d of February, 1806, the commissioners of Westmoreland county were authorized to act also for Jefferson county.

By an act passed 10th of March, 1806, Jefferson county was attached to Indiana county for judicial purposes, etc.

By an act passed 31st of March, 1806: "Sec. 9. The county of Jefferson shall be a separate election district, and the electors thereof shall hold their general election at the house now occupied by Joseph Barnett, on Sandy Lick Creek, in said county."

By an act passed the 21st of January, 1824, the qualified voters of Jefferson county were authorized to elect their own commissioners and auditors, and the commissioners to appoint a treasurer; and, in pursuance of said act, the voters of Jefferson county, at the October election, 1824, elected John W. Jenks county commissioner for one year, John Lucas for two years, and Andrew Barnett for three years. These were the first officers elected for Jefferson county. In another chapter we will give those elected to the different offices since that time.

By an act of the 8th of April, 1829, the Legislature appointed John Mitchell, of Centre; Robert Orr, of Armstrong; and Alexander McCalmont, of Venango county, commissioners to locate and fix the site for the seat of justice for the county of Jefferson. They met at the house of Joseph Barnett, in Pine Creek township, and proceeded to locate the said site on the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike, at the confluence of the Sandy Lick and North Fork creeks, where they form the Red Bank Creek, and gave it the name of "Brookville."

The first section of an act of Assembly, passed the 8th day of April, 1830, provides: "That from and after the first day of October then next, the inhabitants of the county of Jefferson shall enjoy all and singular the jurisdictions, powers, rights, liberties, and privileges whatsoever within the same, which the

inhabitants of other counties of this State do, may, or ought to enjoy by the laws and constitution of this Commonwealth."

By an act passed the 18th of April, 1843, erecting parts of Jefferson, McKean, and Clearfield counties into a separate county, to be called Elk, Ridgway and a part of Snyder township was taken from Jefferson. And by an act passed 11th of April, 1848, all that part of Jefferson county lying north of the Clarion River was made into a provisional county, to be called Forest, which took Tionesta and Jenks, and a portion of Barnett and Heath townships to form the same.

The original boundary lines of Jefferson county inclosed an area of more than one thousand square miles, but it now contains, according to the census of 1880, an area of six hundred and forty-six square miles, or 413,440 acres.

The present length of the county is thirty-three miles, and its width twenty-five miles. It is divided into thirty-one boroughs and townships, and thirty-three election precincts.

Jefferson county is now in the fourth tier of counties east of the Ohio line, and in the third tier south of the New York line, and is bounded by Forest and Elk on the north, Clearfield on the east, Indiana on the south, and Armstrong and Clarion on the west. Its south line now runs due west $23\frac{1}{3}$ miles from the Clearfield-Indiana corner; its west line thence due north $28\frac{1}{4}$ miles, to the Clarion River; its north line, first up the Clarion River to Elk county, then due south one-half mile, then southeast $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles, to Clearfield county; its east line runs, first southwest 10 miles, then due south $15\frac{1}{3}$ miles, to the starting place at the Clearfield-Indiana corner.

CHAPTER II.

NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS.

General Character of the Country—Elevation of Different Localities—General Topography—Water System and Drainage—Forests and Their Character—The Flora—Animals and Fish—Geology—Natural Curiosities.

“THE surface of Jefferson county is uniformly broken and hilly, everywhere occupied by the same rock strata, lying nearly horizontal and excavated into valleys and streams in the same style, although one valley is not the exact counterpart of another, nor the streams of equal size and importance, yet the type of the topography is the same, wherever we look at it, and one part of the county is, in this respect, almost a counterpart of the other.

" Standing upon any one of the elevated points of the region, the observer may see beneath him a broad valley from three hundred to five hundred feet deep, and as irregular in its trend and course as its slopes are variable in their fall. Here precipitous walls face the stream on both sides; there a sharp descent upon the one side is faced by a long, gentle slope upon the other, according as the dips are arranged; at another place the valley widens under the influence of a synclinal and both its slopes are gradual. Numerous ravines, some short, some long, some deep, others shallow, debouch into the valley from both sides. Uplands, undulating, but of a pretty uniform height, stretch away in both directions. No mountain ridges are anywhere visible on the horizon. As far as the eye can see, there spreads an elevated table land, broken by vales, valleys, and ravines.

" The height above tide of the upland summits range from 1600' to 1800'. They are lowest at the southern end of the county, and highest at the northern end, in obedience to a topographical law prevailing throughout western Pennsylvania, that the surface elevations gradually increase in the direction of the rising anticlinal axis, *i. e.*, toward the northeast.

" To this law there is one notable exception in Jefferson county. The southeast corner borders on the high table land of the Chestnut Ridge anticlinal, whose summits frequently attain an elevation of 2000; and some few points in Gaskill township rise very nearly to that height; but these points are related more closely to the topography of Indiana and Clearfield counties than to that of Jefferson, which is in fact a mere continuation of that prevailing throughout Clarion, Armstrong, and western Indiana counties.

" The drainage of Jefferson county is all westward towards the Ohio River, through (1) the Clarion River at the north end of the county, (2) Red Bank Creek in the center, and (3) Mahoning Creek on the south. Each of these streams has its own complex system of tributaries; each with its own system of small branches and branchlets; and thus the surface of the whole county is broken into hills.

" Although the Clarion and the Mahoning are larger streams, yet as they flow on the borders of the county, they are less important to it than the Red Bank.

" Red Bank Creek is the principal stream, as a glance at the map of the county will at once show. Its water basin is unsymmetrical on the two sides; a much larger part of its drainage coming in from the north than from the south. Excepting, indeed, for the Little Sandy branch, its basin on the south side would be confined pretty much to the hills which overlook the creek; whereas towards the north its far-reaching arms extend to the Elk county line.

" Red Bank Creek, in the original maps and drafts of Jefferson county, bore the name of Sandy Lick, which name is still retained for its main branch, coming from Clearfield county, along which the Bennett's Branch Railroad is built.

The creek assumes the name of Red Bank at Brookville, where the Sandy Lick unites with the North Fork, and both branches carry enough water during floods to run rafts of heavy square timber.

"Mill Creek, a branch of Sandy Lick, and Little Sandy, before alluded to as occupying the southwestern part of the county, are also rafting streams.

"The volume of water, however, in all these streams, large and small, is extremely irregular, varying as it does from stages of high flood, when the larger streams are destructive torrents, to stages of almost complete exhaustion during the periods of severe drought. This extreme variability is largely the consequence of the porous and loose condition of the surface rocks, which thus copiously yield water so long as they hold it. In 1879, an unexceptional year, after a succession of prolonged droughts, there was a dearth of water in all parts of the county; the larger streams had barely enough to turn a mill; and considerable difficulty was experienced, especially in the upland country, to obtain water for the cattle. As a rule, the county is abundantly watered for agricultural purposes, and for domestic supply in towns and villages.

"The Red Bank-Mahoning divide, in the southeast corner of the county, crosses from Clearfield at a point nearly due east of Reynoldsville; thence it follows an irregular southwest line around the heads of Elk Run and of the Little Sandy. Paradise Settlement stands at the head of it, so does Shamokin, Oliveburg, and Frostburg. Porter post-office, at the southwest end of the county, marks the top of the divide in that region.

"The Red Bank-Clarion divide, on the north, enters Jefferson county south of Lane's Grove, where one branch of Rattlesnake Run takes its rise; after passing Brockwayville, the water-shed is forced almost to the edge of the Little Toby valley, as will be seen by an examination of the county map; along with the last-named stream, it passes into Elk county, where, curving about the heads of the North Fork (Red Bank system), it returns again to Jefferson county, whence closely skirting the Clarion River, it runs southwest to Sigel; there it turns sharply about, and next sweeps around the head of Big Mill Creek, extending thence south to within a few miles of the Red Bank valley. It therefore describes a semi-circle in northern Jefferson, stretching from one side of the county to the other."¹

The Forests.—The forests of Jefferson county contain a great variety of trees, the principal of which are white and yellow pine, hemlock, white, red, and black oak, chestnut, sugar, maple, beech, hickory, elm, cherry, ash, and birch.

The rock areas of the northern part of the county contained the most valuable pine and hemlock, while the farming lands in the southern part of the county were originally covered with oak, chestnut, sugar, maple, beech, and hickory. The greater part of the valuable pine and hemlock has been cut off,

¹ Report H. 6, Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

though there is still a considerable quantity of marketable timber left. Where these forests have been cleared off, a new growth of hard woods generally have taken their place, though in some instances where the pine and hemlock has been cut down, birch and cherry have taken their places, and again white oak succeeds the pine and hemlock, while the latter sometimes again grow upon the cut lands.

The Flora.—The flora of Jefferson county is both rich and varied; indeed no section of the country produces more beautiful or sweeter flowers. The sweet trailing arbutus, so much quoted in song and story, is found in great perfection and profusion in our woods, and before the snow has all gone from the ravines, parties are out searching for these little spring beauties, who hide their loveliness under the leaves and pine needles—arbutus parties being one of the features of the early spring time. Then we have several varieties of viola, anemones, cerulia, May-flowers, field daisies, ox-eye daisies, lady slipper, wild columbine, the brilliant mountain pink, wake robin, wild roses, eglantine, hawthorn, dogwood. Wild azaleas grow in profusion, two varieties being found. In the fields are found magnificent lilies, while the pride of the woods is the brilliant laurel, and the lovely rhododendron, which in season are nowhere found in greater profusion or more rich in coloring. In the depths of the woods the most beautiful mosses and ferns are found, from the delicate maiden-hair to the large, coarse-leaved bracken, and two varieties of trailing moss. Thus they succeed one another, gaining in brilliancy of coloring, from the time when the early violets and arbutus burst the bonds of winter's ice, until the stately golden-rod succumbs to the late autumn frosts. The woods are one poem of beauty from the time the first green leaves appear until they are all ablaze and aglow with their gay autumn dress of gold, crimson, scarlet, bronze—all the most brilliant colorings of the rainbow, toned down by the everlasting green of the pine and hemlock.

Animals.—The original animals found in these forests comprised the elk, deer, black bear, wolf, fox, beaver, panther, wild cat, otter, mink, martin, lynx, muskrat, raccoon, skunk. These animals were all once very numerous, but some of them have entirely disappeared. The Indians had almost exterminated the beaver before the white settlers came, but their many "dams" in different localities showed that they had once been numerous. The noble elk was one of the first to flee before the advance of civilization, though they were occasionally found in our northern forests as late as 1850. In the wilder sections of the county deer and bears are yet quite numerous, more so of late years, since the enactment of the present game laws, which has in a great measure abated the wanton destruction of game. The wolf, once the terror of the farm-yard and sheep-fold, has almost entirely disappeared, but the wild cat is still found in the rocky fastnesses of the forests, and sometimes ventures almost into the haunts of civilization. Not more than a year ago a very large

one was killed in "Dark Hollow," on the North Fork, almost inside the borough limits of Brookville, by Master Frank Kimball, a youth of thirteen years, who, with the aid of a small dog and his revolver, killed the savage beast and secured the bounty from the county commissioners for its scalp. The small game, such as black, gray, and red squirrels, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, etc., are still plentiful. The wild turkey has about disappeared.

Fish.—All the fish native to fresh water streams have been found in the waters of this county, the mountain streams especially producing the beautiful speckled trout in great abundance. Pike of quite large size are frequently caught in Red Bank and Mahoning. The accumulation of sawdust from the the many saw-mills has proved quite destructive to the fish in the larger streams.

Birds.—All the birds native to our northern forests are found in great numbers, and the woods are never without the pretty warblers, for even in winter when the song-birds seek a warmer climate, the hardy little snow-bird is found. Once in a great while an eagle is seen, having by some mischance wandered into the haunts of man; the last of these royal birds that has been seen in Brookville was in 1861, a notice of which, in the *Republican* of May 4, 1871, says: "On the 18th of April, as the citizens of Brookville were engaged in raising the American flag, a very large eagle was found poising itself in mid air, apparently an interested spectator. When the flag reached the head of the staff, and was caught by the breeze, displaying the stars and stripes, the eagle, apparently satisfied that all was right, slowly flew away."

George W. Andrews, esq., now of Denver, Colo., but for many years a prominent resident of the borough of Brookville, is credited with having introduced that much-abused bird, the English sparrow, into Jefferson county, having brought a pair of these birds from the eastern part of the State. The progeny of this pair of strangers now numbers thousands, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Andrews is deemed a public benefactor because of their introduction into the county.

Geology.—"This county resembles Indiana county as to its eastern and southern parts, and Clarion county as to its northwestern half, the basins all rising gradually northeastward, and the rolls between them running in straight parallel lines into Elk and Forest counties; so that while the Barren measures cover most of Bell and Henderson townships, and broad areas in Gaskill, Young, McCalmont, Winslow, Snyder, Perry, Porter, and the hilltops in Knox, one-half of the county exhibits the outcrops of the Lower Productive coal measures, which grow thinner and thinner northward, and at last leave most of the surface in Barnett and Heath, and much of that in Eldred and Polk destitute of coal beds—a region of Conglomerate. The 'Indiana anticlinal' passes Frostburgh and dies away at Rockdale Mills, in Washington township. The 'Waynesburg or Roaring Run anticlinal' enters the county one mile east

of its southeast corner, and runs straight across it to the Elk county line, six miles east of the Clarion River. The 'Bagdad anticlinal' crosses the whole county, passing one and a half miles west of Brookville. The 'Anthony's Bend anticlinal' runs parallel with the last at a regular distance of four miles from it. The 'Kellersburg anticlinal' cuts across the northwest corner. Jefferson county therefore has six remarkably regular coal basins. The Brookville anticlinal brings up the Mauch Chunk red shale and some of the Pocono rocks along Little Sandy near the Armstrong county line. The same formations are cut down into by the Clarion River all along the northern county line. The Freeport Upper coal is not reliable in this county. In the eastern townships it is thick enough, but of poor quality; at Reynoldsville four feet; at Brockwayville thinner, but better. Its limestone is fifteen feet thick at Worthville, and keeps its unusual thickness along a narrow belt from there to Perrysville, but thins rapidly westward and eastward, and cannot be found in Knox and McCalmont townships, but it reappears around Brockwayville. The Freeport Lower coal bed is the main deposit of the county, and gives its great value to the Reynoldsville basin. It is in all parts of the county of workable thickness, sometimes thickening to ten feet, but it varies much in both size and quality. It is already extensively mined, lying forty-three feet beneath the Freeport Upper coal, and just under the Mahoning sandstone, the cliffs and blocks of which make a huge show. The Freeport Lower limestone lies ten feet under it on top of the Freeport sandstone, which is here massive enough to make cliffs, but elsewhere in the county is shaly and inconspicuous. The Kittanning group of three coal beds is of small importance in this county; the Upper bed nowhere exceeds three feet, and its underlying Johnstown Cement bed is merely an impure ferriferous limestone. The Middle coal is thicker in Knox and McCalmont, but impure, and in Union shows its best aspect. The Lower coal is persistent, but poor everywhere. The Buhr-stone iron ore enters the county as far as Brookville, but then fades into insignificance. No trace of it is seen on the Mahoning at Perrysville, but it can be detected in the north at Brockwayville. The Ferriferous limestone is generally from five feet to six feet thick; its outcrop runs along the sides of all the valleys of the Red Bank and Sandy waters, and surrounds the hilltops in the northern townships, furnishing an indisputable guide to the classification of all the other strata above and below it, especially for the sinking of trial oil wells. The Clarion coal bed is a mere streak. The Brookville coal bed is nearly everywhere of a workable size. Its best show is made in Beaver township, where there are several small mines in it. Between the three subdivisions of the underlying Conglomerate 300 feet thick, lie shales containing very thin coal beds of no value, the equivalent of the Mercer and Sharon coals."¹

No oil fields are yet known, though trial wells have been put down at

¹ Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, Report, &c.

Brookville, Punxsutawney, Reynoldsville, and Rockdale Mills, but all were abandoned after a depth ranging from 1,500 to 2,500 feet was reached.

Salt has been obtained in different sections of the county.

Ever since the first settlers appeared in this region there has been a belief in the existence of a lead mine within the limits of the county. The early pioneers found the Indians supplied with plenty of this ore in its natural state, and very pure in quality, and the Indians said it was procured in this region, but they always refused to disclose the locality in which it was to be found. One of the earliest traditions is that of Uncas, and Owonoco, two braves of the Seneca tribe, who came back to Punxsutawney soon after the first white men located there, and who, the legend says, "came back to cover up the places where they got their lead; that they dare not tell the white men where they got it for fear of the dread Manatau, who would inflict dire punishments upon them if they should divulge the place of treasure, or if the pale faces found it, and that a guard of warriors' manes watched over it." Only a year ago two Indians are said to have appeared again upon the Mahoning, telling no one of their business, but going on up the stream, apparently searching for something. This lead mine has been variously located; by some it is supposed to be on Sandy Lick, by others on the Red Bank west of Brookville, while others claim that this hidden treasure is concealed in the hills that skirt the Mahoning.

The pioneer settlers around Brookville always believed in the existence of a lead deposit somewhere in the neighborhood, and that the visits of the Indians to these waters were for the purpose of procuring supplies of the metal. Joseph Barnett knew of the Indians being plentifully supplied with it, and frequently obtained it from those who visited him from time to time, but up to this time the source of supply has never been discovered.

Specimens of the ore got from the Indians were sent to Philadelphia, and after being analyzed were pronounced identical with the Galena ore, and many suppose that while the Indians got their supplies of the lead here, they had previously brought it from some other locality and secreted it in a secure place known only to themselves.

Natural Curiosities.—Tradition says that the pioneer settlers found a cave near Punxsutawney, on the hill above Elk Run, "that was of unknown depth, circular in form, and walled up with cut stone, and that when the first explorers had descended about a fathom from the surface they rested upon a rock, then gradually sloping their descent, at about thirty degrees, through a hall of some six feet in length, and with lighted torches they came to another descent, which appeared to have been walled up from an unknown depth. The darkness was so deep and the silence so profound that when one of the searchers threw a pebble downwards it reported back its descent by rumbling tones like thunder dying on the distant hills. This cavern work was never explored, nor its wonders more fully examined. When the early settlers inquired

of the Indians for what purpose they had used it, they replied that it was there before they came, and that they had never gone in to examine it. Some of the pioneers believed it to be where the Indians got their lead, but they were afraid to explore its unknown depths, and filled it up with logs and stones to prevent their cattle falling into it."

Another curious feature of the hills around Punxsutawney is the "Chiseled Rocks," which are found on the banks of the Mahoning below Clayville. One who visited these strangely-marked rocks and closely examined them says of these curious relics: "On the north slope of the hill there were many huge bowlders of sandstone scattered around in an irregular and confused manner, as though some great earthquake had torn up the foundations of these hills and scattered the fragments around. On these rocks are found kettle-shaped excavations, evidently the work of human hands. On one, for instance, about eighteen feet long, and eight or nine feet wide, with its base deeply imbedded in the ground, are found some twenty holes cut in its smooth, table-shaped, flat surface. These holes varied in size, and were cut in the solid sandstone, in shape like the inside of a common tea-kettle—small, and perfectly round at the top, then widening to the half depth of the hollow, then again narrowing down until it measured at the base the same in circumference as the opening at the top, and then the bottom is flattened off so exactly in size with the top, and the whole work finished so smoothly and mechanically and so in accordance with the most perfect rule of mathematics and geometry."

Many have been the conjectures of those who have visited these wonderful rocks, but all agree that the chiseling of these holes must have been done by some practiced hand, and with tools of some hard metal, such as steel or the hardened copper used by the ancient Mexicans.

If these suppositions are true, then this region of country was peopled by a race of people more refined, civilized, and ingenious than the Indian tribes found upon this continent by the earliest European pioneers. Ages, perhaps, before the red men peopled this country, this people, a race long extinct, but traces of whose enduring works is found from time to time upon our continent, may have lived here. It is true but little trace is found here of such a people, but what trace is there found of the Indians, who only ninety years ago peopled this county? even their graves are obliterated; only now and then the plow brings to light the broken blade of a stone tomahawk, or the flint of an arrow.

In Perry township are some rocks, or caves, that are worthy of mention. They are located on Ross's Run about a mile from the Mahoning Creek and about half a mile from the residence of Mr. Michael Palmer, to whom we are indebted for the description we give of these natural wonders.

On the north and west of these rocks there is good farm land—not stony; on the south and east is a plateau of about one and a half acres, level, and also

without rocks or stone; this is overgrown with underbrush, laurel, and small trees. As you pass down on the east side of this plateau you come to a wall of rock reaching for eight or ten rods, then comes a projecting ledge of rocks extending some five or six rods, and projecting outward fifteen or twenty feet; in this semicircle formed by this projection, no rain or snow can penetrate. Passing westward you come to a mass of rock thrown in a promiscuous pile, in every conceivable shape, for a distance of eight or ten rods, then all around for some forty or fifty rods rise detached rocks from ten to twenty feet in height, the whole covering an area of from twelve to fifteen acres, and giving the place the appearance of some deserted city, with its fortresses, and ruined battlements. Underneath these rocks are caverns and crevices, some of them large enough to hide away at least fifty men. In one of the largest you can go in a distance of some sixty feet, and then look down into the depths below for a distance of at least one hundred feet. This place is quite a resort for small game, and wild cats, skunks, and other small animals are trapped here.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN OCCUPATION.

Improbability of More than Temporary Occupation by the Indians—Punxsutawney, an Indian Town—Origin of the Name—Legends of Captain Brady, the Great Indian Fighter—Captain Hunt and Jim Hunt.

THE Indian history of this region of country is very obscure, and there is scarcely anything to prove that the red men ever occupied this county to any great extent. What little we have been able to glean of the aboriginal tribes we have taken chiefly from the "Early Days of Punxsutawney and Western Pennsylvania," contributed a few years ago to the *Punxsutawney Plaindealer* by the late John K. Coxson, esq., who had made considerable research into Indian history, and was an enthusiast on the subject. According to Mr. Coxson: "More than 1,800 years ago the Iroquois held a lodge in Punxsutawney (this town still bears its Indian name, which was their sobriquet for 'gnat town'), to which point they could ascend with their canoes, and go still higher up the Mahoning to within a few hours' travel of the summit of the Allegheny Mountains. There were various Indian trails traversing the forests, one of which entered Punxsutawney near where Judge Mitchell now resides."

These trails were the thoroughfares or roadways of the Indians, over which

they journeyed when on the chase, or the "war path," just as the people of the present age travel over their graded roads. "An erroneous impression obtains among many at the present day that the Indian, in traveling the interminable forests which once covered our towns and fields, roamed at random, like a modern afternoon hunter, by no fixed paths, or that he was guided in his long journeyings solely by the sun and stars, or by the course of the streams and mountains; and true it is that these untutored sons of the woods were considerable astronomers and geographers, and relied much upon these unerring guidemarks of nature. Even in the most starless nights they could determine their course by feeling the bark of the oak trees, which is always smoothest on the south side and roughest on the north. But still they had their trails, or paths, as distinctly marked as are our county and State roads, and often better located. The white traders adopted them, and often stole their names, to be in turn surrendered to the leader of some Anglo-Saxon army, and finally obliterated by some costly highway of travel and commerce. They are now almost wholly effaced or forgotten. Hundreds travel along, or plow over them, unconscious that they are in the footsteps of the red men."¹ It has not taken long to obliterate all these Indian landmarks from our land; little more than a century ago the Indians roamed over all this western country, and now scarce a vestige of their presence remains. Much has been written and said about their deeds of butchery and cruelty. True, they were cruel, and in many instances fiendish in their inhuman practices, but they did not meet the first settlers in this spirit. Honest, hospitable, religious in their belief, reverencing their Manatou, or Great Spirit, and willing to do anything to please their white brother—this is how they met their first white visitors; but when they had seen nearly all their vast domain appropriated by the invaders, when wicked white men had introduced into their midst the "wicked fire-water," which is to-day the cause of many an act of fiendishness perpetrated by those who are not *untutored* savages, then the Indian rebelled, all the savage in his breast was aroused, and he became pitiless and cruel in the extreme.

It is true that our broad domains were purchased and secured by treaty, but the odds were always on the side of the whites. The "Colonial Records" give an account of the treaty of 1686, by which a deed for "walking purchase" was executed, by which the Indians sold as far as a man could walk in a day. But when the walk was to be made the most active white man was obtained, who ran from daylight until dark, as fast as he was able, without stopping to eat or drink. This much dissatisfied the Indians, who expected to walk leisurely, resting at noon to eat, and shoot game, and one old chief expressed his dissatisfaction as follows: "Lun, lun, lun; no lay down to drink; no stop to shoot squirrel, but lun, lun, lun all day; me no keep up; lun, lun for land." That deed, it is said, does not now exist, but was confirmed in 1737.

¹ Judge Veech.

When the white man came the Indians were a temperate people, and their chiefs tried hard to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks among their tribes; and when one Sylvester Garland, in 1701, introduced rum among them and induced them to drink, at a council held in Philadelphia, Shemekenwhol, chief of the Shawnese, complained to Governor William Penn, and at a council held on the 13th of October, 1701, this man was held in the sum of one hundred pounds never to deal rum to the Indians again; and the bond and sentence was approved by Judge Shippen, of Philadelphia. At the chief's suggestion the council enacted a law prohibiting the trade in rum with the Indians. Still later the ruling chiefs of the Six Nations opposed the use of rum, and Red Jacket, in a speech at Buffalo, wished that whisky would never be less than "a dollar a quart." He answered the missionary's remarks on drunkenness thus: "Go to the white man with that." A council, held on the Allegheny River, deplored the murder of the Wigden family in Butler county, by a Seneca Indian, while under the influence of whisky, approved the sentence of our law, and again passed their prohibitory resolutions, and implored the white man not to give rum to the Indian.

Mr. Coxson claims that the council of the Delawares, Muncys, Shawnese, Nanticokes, Tuscorawas, and Mingoes, to protest against the sale of their domain by the Six Nations, at Albany, in 1754, was held at Punxsutawney, and cites "Joncaire's Notes on Indian Warfare," "Life of Bezant," etc. "It is said they ascended the tributary of La Belle Rivière to the mountain village on the way to Chinklacamoose (Clearfield) to attend the council."¹ At that council, though Sheklemas, the Christian king of the Delawares, and other Christian chiefs, tried hard to prevent the war; they were overruled and the tribes decided to go to war with their French allies against the colony. "Travelers, as early as 1731, reported to the council of the colony, of a town sixty miles from the Susquehanna."²

"After the failure of the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, the white captives were taken to Kittanning, Logtown, and Pukeesheno (Punxsutawney). The sachem, Pukeesheno (for whom the town was called), was the father of Tecumseh, and his twin brother, The Prophet, and was a Shawnese. We make this digression to add another proof that Punxsutawney was named after a Shawnese chief as early as 1750."³

"I went with Captain Brady on an Indian hunt up the Allegheny River. We found a good many signs of the savages, and I believe we were so much like the savages (when Brady went on a scouting expedition he always dressed in Indian costume), that they could hardly have known us from a band of Shawnese. But they had an introduction to us near the mouth of Red Bank. General Brodhead was on the route behind Captain Brady, who discovered the Indians on a march. He lay concealed among the rocks until the

¹ Joncaire.

² Bezant.

³ "History of Western Pennsylvania," page 302.

painted chiefs and their braves had got fairly into the narrow pass, when Brady and his men opened a destructive fire. The sylvan warriors returned the volley with terrific yells that shook the caverns and mountains from base to crest. The fight was short but sanguine. The Indians left the pass, and retired and soon were lost sight of in the deepness of the forest. We returned with three children recaptured, whose parents had been killed at Greensburg. We immediately set out on a path that led us to the mountains to a lodge the savages had near the headwaters of Mahoning and Red Bank."

"We crossed the Mahoning about forty miles from Kittanning, and entered a town which we found deserted. It seemed to be a hamlet, built by the Shawnese. From there we went over high and rugged hills, through laurel thickets, darkened by tall pine and hemlock groves, for one whole day, and lay quietly down on the bank of a considerable stream (Sandy Lick). About midnight Brady was aroused by the sound of a rifle not far down the creek. We arose and stole quietly along about half a mile, when we heard the voices of Indians but a short distance below us, where another creek unites its waters with the one upon whose banks we had rested. We ascertained that two Indians had killed a deer at a lick. They were trying to strike a light to dress their game. When the flame of pine knots blazed brightly and revealed the visages of the savages, Brady appeared to be greatly excited, and perhaps the caution that he always took when on a war-path was at that time disregarded. Revenge swallowed and absorbed every faculty of his soul. He recognized the Indian who was foremost, when they chased him, a few months before, so closely that he was forced to leap across a chasm of stone on the slippery rock twenty-three feet; between the jaws of granite there roared a deep torrent twenty feet deep. When Brady saw Conemah he sprang forward and planted his tomahawk in his head. The other Indian, who had his knife in his hand, sprang at Brady. The long, bright steel glistened in his uplifted hand, when the flash of Farley's rifle was the death-light of the brave, who sank to the sands. . . . Brady scalped the Indians in a moment, and drew the deer into the thicket to finish dressing it, but had not completed his undertaking when he heard a noise in the branches of the neighboring trees. He sprang forward, quenched the flame, and in breathless silence listened for the least sound, but nothing was heard save the rustling of the leaves, stirred by the wind. One of the scouts softly crept along the banks of the creek to catch the faintest sound that echoes on the water, when he found a canoe down upon the beach. The scout communicated this to Brady, who resolved to embark on this craft, if it was large enough to carry the company. It was found to be of sufficient size. We all embarked and took the deer along. We had not gone forty rods down the stream when the savages gave a war-whoop, and about a mile off they were answered with a hundred voices. We heard them in pursuit as we went dashing down the frightful and unknown stream. We gained

on them. We heard their voices far behind us, until the faint echoes of the hundreds of warriors were lost; but, unexpectedly, we found ourselves passing full fifty canoes drawn up on the beach. Brady landed a short distance below. There was no time to lose. If the pursuers arrived they might overtake the scouts. It was yet night. He took four of his men along, and with great caution unmoored the canoes and sent them adrift. The scouts below secured them, and succeeded in arriving at Brodhead's quarters with the scalps of two Indians and their whole fleet, which disabled them much from carrying on their bloody expeditions."¹

In the legend of Noshaken, the white captive of the Delawares, in 1753, who was kept at a village supposed to have been Punxsutawney, occurs the following: "The scouts were on the track of the Indians, the time of burning of the captives was extended, and the whole band prepared to depart for Fort Venango with the prisoners. . . . They continued on for twenty miles, and encamped by a beautiful spring, where the sand boiled up from the bottom, near where two creeks unite. Here they passed the night, and the next morning again headed for Fort Venango." This spring is believed to have been the "sand spring" at Brookville. Thus both the earlier histories and traditions would lead us to believe that Jefferson county was once the scene of Indian occupation. The early settlers found many vestiges of them, and even at this late day "Indian relics" in the shape of stone tomahawks, flint arrows, darts, etc., are frequently found.

But it was long after these scenes, when Joseph Barnett, the first white settler, came into the wilds of what is now Jefferson county. Then nearly all the Indians had gone, some towards the setting sun, others to Canada. Of all the tribes that once composed the great Indian confederations, only a few Muncies and Senecas of Cornplanter's tribe remained. These Indians, for a number of years after the white men came, extended their hunting excursions into these forests. They were always peaceable and friendly. The first settlers found their small patches of corn, one of which was planted where the fair-grounds are now located, and another in the flat at Port Barnett. Indian corn, or maize, as it was sometimes called, is undoubtedly an American cereal, being first discovered on this continent in 1600, though it is now grown in all civilized lands.²

¹ "Biography of Jno. Morrison," one of Brady's scouts.

² Drs. Sturtevant, Pickering, and other eminent botanists and antiquarians, believed that maize (or Indian corn) is mentioned by the old Icelandic writers, who are thought to have visited the coast of eastern North America as early as 1000.

Columbus found the natives of America using maize (mahiz), and it is cited among the gifts he brought back to Queen Isabella from the New World.

Hernandes found it in Mexico previous to 1600. All the American colonists found it growing in all places adapted to it. Before the Pilgrims landed for settlement, in exploring the coast, they found cornfields, and a magazine of corn, "which we digged up, and found a great fine new basket full of very fine corne of this year, some six and thirty ears of goodly corne, some yellow, some red, and some mixed with olive, which was a goodly sight." *Chronicles of Plymouth Colony*, page 133.

The Indians also came here to make maple sugar in the spring. They would cut notches in the trees, and then collect the sap in troughs hollowed out of small logs, which was then collected into a larger trough, when it was boiled down into molasses and sugar by dipping hot stones into it, a process that must have called for a great deal of patience. These Indians would take the skins and hams of the game killed during the winter to Pittsburgh in the spring, where they would exchange them for tobacco, whisky, blankets, trinkets, etc. They generally made these trips on rafts constructed of dry poles withed together.

An old Indian, called Captain Hunt, has been handed down as the last Indian who resided in this county, having had his camp on what is yet known as "Hunt's Point," on Red Bank, in the present borough limits of Brookville. It is said of him that he was a fugitive from his tribe, having killed a fellow Indian; but the daughter of Joseph Barnett, Mrs. Graham, left the following as her recollections of these Indians, and those of the tribes who were here after her family settled at Port Barnett, and from her statement it appears that it was a cousin of Captain Hunt who was the banished Indian. We give Mrs. Graham's account of these Indians as nearly as possible in her own language:

"When we came to Port Barnett, in the spring of 1797, there were but two Indian families there. One was Twenty Canoes, and Caturah, which means Tomahawk. The two Hunts were here, but they were alone. Jim Hunt was on banishment for killing his cousin. Captain Hunt and Jim Hunt were cousins. Captain Hunt was an under-chief of the Munsey tribe. In the fall other Indians came here to hunt. I have forgotten their names, with the exception of two, John Jamieson, who had seven sons, all named John; the other was Crow, he was an Indian in name and in nature. He was feared by both the whites and Indians. He was a Mohawk, and a perfect savage. Caturah and Twenty Canoes staid here for several years after we came. The Hunts were here most of the time until the commencement of the War of 1812. Jim dare not go back to his tribe until the year 1808 or 1809, when his friends stole a white boy in Westmoreland county and had him adopted into the tribe in place of the warrior Jim had slain.¹ Jim Hunt and John Jones were great friends, and were always together. John Jones was a brother of Isaac Jones, of Corsica. A great many persons think they know all about the hiding places of Hunt—one of them was a cave in the bank of Sandy Lick, at what is called the 'deep hole,' opposite the Sand Spring. The other was on

Governor Bradford in his "History of Plymouth Plantation" says: "In the early spring, in April of 1621, as many as were able began to plant their corne, in which Servise Squanto (an Indian), stood them in great stead, showing them both ye manner how to set it, and after how to dress and tend it." Thus the Indians taught the first white settlers how to grow this grain, which is now one of the most important of our cereals. Early travelers all speak of it as an absolute necessity in the growing of live stock in this country.

¹ By a law of the tribe he was not allowed to return until the place of the warrior he had slain was filled by the capture of another male from the whites or some other Indian tribe.

the head waters of Little Sandy Creek. When danger threatened him a runner from the Reservation would warn him by a peculiar whoop from a certain place on the hill northwest from the Port. Jim loved whisky, but never got off his feet for fear he would be caught by his pursuers. At the commencement of the War of 1812 the Munsey tribe were banished from the Six Nations, and Jim Hunt never returned. Captain Hunt was back once or twice. Twenty Canoes and Sassy John were back once to see 'Joe Blannet'—they could not pronounce the name of Barnett. The last visit of Caturah was in 1833, he being then over ninety years of age."

While it was known that Hunt had the hiding places mentioned by Mrs. Graham, they were never discovered until the year 1843, when the one at the Sand Spring, in the borough of Brookville, was discovered by Mr. Thomas Graham, a son of the old lady whose narrative we have just given, who was learning his trade in Brookville, and went over to the Sand Spring to cut a cane in the laurel thicket that then covered that spot, and after entering the densest part of the thicket, he was surprised to find the ground give way beneath him, and find himself precipitated into a cave, which had been hollowed out and so deftly covered over that its whereabouts had never before been discovered until Mr. Graham stumbled upon it, and the timbers that upheld the roof having rotted away, it gave way beneath him. It showed signs of having been used as a human habitation and was without doubt Jim Hunt's place of refuge. Jim Hunt was a great hunter, and in one winter is said to have killed seventy-eight bears, besides other smaller game. He was inordinately fond of whisky, and nearly all the skins of his game went for his favorite beverage. After he had traded these seventy-eight skins to Samuel Scott, receiving a pint of whisky for each skin, he was found crying in a maudlin way over his bankruptcy. When asked what was the matter, he replied: "Bear skins all gone; whisky all gone. No skins, no whisky, ugh!"

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Joseph Barnett, the Pioneer of Jefferson County—The Arrival of the First White Men—Building of the First Saw-Mill—Death of Andrew Barnett—The Lone Grave on Mill Creek—The Barnett Family—More Settlers Come into the Wilds—Recollections of Mrs. Sarah Graham.

JOSEPH BARNETT was the pioneer, or as he had been styled, the "patriarch of Jefferson county." He had served in the Revolutionary War under General Potter, on the West Branch, and also under the State against the Wyoming boys. At the close of the war he settled at the mouth of Pine Creek

in Lycoming county, and it is said was one of the "Fair-play boys;" at any rate he lost his property there by the jurisdiction of the *common law*, which superseded that of *fair-play*.

"There existed a great number of locations of the 3d of April, 1769, for the choicest lands on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, between the mouths of Lycoming and Pine Creeks; but the proprietaries, from extreme caution, the result of that experience, which had also produced the very penal laws of 1768 and 1769, had prohibited any surveys being made beyond the Lycoming. In the mean time, in violation of all law, a set of hardy adventurers had from time to time seated themselves on this doubtful territory. They made improvements and formed a considerable population. . . . To prevent any contentions or disputes, they annually elected a tribunal, in rotation, of three of their settlers, whom they called '*Fair-play men*,' who were to decide all controversies and settle all disputed boundaries. From their decision there was no appeal. There could be no resistance. The decree was enforced by the whole body, who started up *en masse* at the mandate of the court, and execution and eviction were as sudden and irresistible as the judgment. Every new-comer was obliged to apply to this powerful tribunal, and upon his solemn engagement to submit in all respects to the law of the land, he was permitted to take possession of some vacant spot. Their decrees were, however, just, and when their settlements were recognized by law and '*fair-play*' had ceased, their decisions were received in evidence, and confirmed by judgments of courts."¹

Many cases came before the courts, under this law, and it was frequently necessary to prove the usages of the fair-play men, and at one time when Chief Justice McKean was holding court in that district, he inquired of Barton Caldwell, an old Irish pioneer, whether he could tell him exactly what the provisions of the "Fair-play" code were. Barton's memory would not allow him to go into details, so he answered the question by comparison. "All I can say is," said he "that since your honor's courts have come among us *fair play* has ceased, and law has taken its place."

Having lost one home Mr. Barnett began to look up a location for another, and to this end, in 1794, he sent his brother Andrew, and Samuel Scott, to locate a site for a saw-mill. - He intended then to go to French Creek, in Crawford county, of which he had some knowledge; but on their way out they stopped at the mouth of Mill Creek, and Andrew was so much pleased with the adaptability of the place for a mill, surrounded as it was with such vast, unbroken forests of magnificent timber, that he concluded at once that this spot, now Port Barnett, was the very place to build their proposed mill. The projectors did not, therefore, go any farther, but returned and represented the matter to Joseph Barnett. In the spring of 1795 he, in company with Andrew

¹ *Smith's Laws*, Volume 2.

Barnett and Samuel Scott, came to "view the lay of the land," and was as well pleased as his brothers had been. Having selected several hundred acres of good timber land, they began at once to put up their mill, on or near the spot where the mill of James Humphrey now stands. In coming to their new home in the wilderness, the travelers came through the forests of the upper Susquehanna until they reached Anderson's Creek in Clearfield county, when they struck "Meade's path," a pack-horse path leading westward. They followed this path to the present site of Brookville, crossing Sandy Lick four times, first below where Garrison's mill now stands, again at the bottom at Port Barnett, then near where the Brookville depot now is, and again where the covered bridge now stands. Samuel Scott, Mr. Barnett's brother-in-law, was a millwright, and they at once commenced to erect their saw-mill. When the three men had the structure all ready to "raise" they called upon their Indian neighbors to assist them, and nine Senecas of Cornplanter's tribe, who were then in the neighborhood, assisted at this the first "raising" in Jefferson county. It is said that these Indians would not lend any assistance in this work until they had eaten and slept for two or three days to prepare for the task replying to all expostulation on the subject: "Me eat, then me stout; me sleep, then me stout, ugh."

In the fall of the same year Mr. Barnett, leaving the other two, returned to his home on Pine Creek, in Lycoming county, to bring out his family. But a short time after his departure his brother Andrew died, after a few days' illness, and was buried some place near the mouth of Mill Creek, two friendly Indians assisting Mr. Scott in the sad rites. What a scene was this! there in the rude cabin in the deep forest, with no physician to give him aid, no loving hand to wipe the death-damps from his brow, and whisper words of hope and consolation in his ear—Andrew Barnett died! Then came the rude funeral on the banks of Mill Creek, when the first white settler was laid in his grave, no man of God was there to officiate at his burial, no funeral rites were observed; but one white man stood there alone with the body of his dead brother and assisted by the dusky sons of the forest, he laid him in his lone grave where the winds of Heaven, as they whispered through the pine woods, were his only requiem.

When this sad scene was over, Samuel Scott returned to Lycoming county to carry the sad news of his brother's death to Mr. Barnett. This for a time discouraged him, and he did not return to his new possessions until the spring of 1797, when he brought his family with him and set up his home in the spot which he made famous, and which yet bears the name of Port Barnett, which he gave it. Mr. Barnett brought his family on horseback over the same route he had before traveled. His eldest child was then seven years old, and it was from her recollections, and papers left with her family, that much of this information has been obtained. The youngest child was only two years old, and

the mother would carry him in her arms until she became too weary to hold him any longer, then the father would strap him on the horse behind her, and, as he did not fancy this way of traveling, he would enliven the trip with his cries until he again gained the shelter of his mother's arms. Samuel Scott, John Scott, Moses Knapp, and perhaps one or two others came with the Barnett family.

On their arrival they at once went to work to get their mill in running order, and soon had some boards sawed and ready for rafting, and the first were run to Pittsburgh that year. About 4,000 comprised a raft, and for this they at first got from five to ten dollars per thousand. Those first rafting trips were full of danger and toil that our modern lumbermen know nothing of. The trip accomplished and the lumber sold, or exchanged for flour, groceries, clothing, etc., then came the long toilsome walk back through an unbroken wilderness. But little is known of those first few years, but that they were years of hardship, privations, and oftentimes of suffering, none can doubt. In the midst of the lonely wilderness they toiled on, with no visitors but the Indians, who still came into those waters to hunt and fish, while the bear, wolf, and panther lurked in the dark recesses of the woods, and venomous snakes basked in the sun almost at their door-ways. But Joseph Barnett was not a man to quail at any of these things. He was made of the very stuff that was needed in those days—the patriotic son of a patriotic sire. He was born in Dauphin county in 1754. His father, John Barnett, who had emigrated from the north of Ireland early in the beginning of the eighteenth century, was a farmer, and settled in Dauphin county. He and his wife dying while Joseph was yet a small boy, he was “brought up” by his relatives, and was engaged on a farm when the Revolutionary War commenced, and at once enlisted in defense of the colonies. The exact duration of his service could not be ascertained, but it is said of him that “he was a brave and efficient soldier, who never faltered in the path of duty.” After the war he settled in Lycoming county, where he owned a large tract of land, of which mention has already been made. Here, in 1788, he married Elizabeth Scott, sister of Samuel Scott, who shared all his toils in Jefferson county, and she is deserving of much praise; for her part in the settlement of this new county was no sinecure, as it was the matron of the household who in those days had to practice denials, who had to plan and contrive to get the clothing for her children out of the scant stores that were to be obtained. There were no settlements nearer than forty or fifty miles. Mr. Barnett knew nothing of the wilderness south of him, and gave an Indian four dollars to pilot him to Westmoreland county. The nearest grist-mill was on Blacklick, in Indiana county, and the nearest house, eastward, that of Paul Clover, grandfather of General Clover, which was thirty-three miles distant on the Susquehanna, where Curwensville now stands. Fort Venango was forty-five miles westward. To reach any of these points the

traveler had to travel on foot, or on horseback, over an Indian trail, with only the "blaze on the trees" to guide him, and the stars by night. Mr. Barnett at one time carried sixty pounds of flour on his back from Pittsburgh. The usual way of getting supplies was to run a raft of sawed lumber to Pittsburgh in the spring, and take a canoe along, which was loaded with what was needed, and then poled, or pushed up the river, and then up Red Bank to Port Barnett. To obviate this difficulty of getting breadstuff, Mr. Barnett, about the year 1801, put up a small grist-mill, using the native stones for "buhrs." This mill was used for several years, and was patronized by all the settlers for miles distant; the Indians, also, who cultivated small patches of corn on the creek bottoms, whenever they could find a clear spot to plant it, also patronized Mr. Barnett's mill. The old "toll chest" used in this mill, and which "tolled" the first grist ground in the county, is still in the possession of Mr. Barnett's grandsons, Thomas and Milton Graham, of Eldred township. Mill Creek, on which stream these mills were built, took its name from their being built upon it. Mr. Barnett's house was the first "tavern" in the county, and for years all travelers, white as well as Indian, stopped with him. His Indian guests did not eat in the house, but would in winter make a pot of mush over his fire and set it out in the snow to cool, "then one fellow would take a dipper and eat his fill of the pudding, sometimes with milk, butter, or molasses, then another would take it and go through the same process, until all were satisfied. The dogs would help themselves from the same pot, and when they put their heads in the pot in the Indian's way he would give them a slap over the head with the dipper." The early settlers had little or no trouble with these Indians, who came and went as they pleased for a number of years, until the too rapid spread of civilization drove them all away.

Joseph Barnett worked on untiringly at his mills, and by his hard labor had gained what in those days was considered a fair competency. He in time built a larger house, and besides being the first hotel-keeper, was the first merchant in the county. He is said to have been a fair-looking man, five feet eight inches in height, and would weigh over two hundred pounds. He was always of an affable, frank disposition, and was honest and strict in his dealings. He was an earnest Presbyterian, and carried his religion into his business and daily life. Having been brought up to observe strictly the ordinances of his church, it is related of him that he took his children to Indiana, a distance of forty miles, to have them baptized. Mr. Barnett lived to see new settlements spring up all over the county, churches and schools organized, roads laid out, and Brookville, the county seat, already taking on the airs of a new city. He also held several offices of trust and responsibility, being the first postmaster in the county; a post-office being established at Port Barnett, and so called, January 4, 1826, and Mr. Barnett appointed postmaster, which office he held until September 10, 1830, when the office was removed to Brookville. Mr. Bar-

nett died at his home at Port Barnett on the 15th of April, 1838, having resided there for forty-one years. His wife did not long survive him, dying about four months after he passed away. Mr. Barnett was in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and his wife sixty-five years when they died. They were both buried in the old graveyard at Brookville. They had ten children, all of whom, except Thomas and Sarah (twins), John and Andrew, were born in this county. Sarah married Elisha M. Graham; Rebecca, the first white female child born in the county, married Nathaniel Butler; Margaret married John Lattimer; Juliet, the youngest child, married Ebenezer Carr; J. Potter was the first male child born in the county. Of these children John, J. Potter, Andrew, and Juliet removed to the Western States, and all died there. The rest lived and died in this county. Thomas died in 1827, and his twin sister, Mrs. Sarah A. Graham, lived until her ninety-fifth year. Mrs. Graham was a remarkable woman, as vigorous in intellect as she was in bodily strength, and was well fitted for the stirring life that she had been destined to live, and the part she was to take in the early settlement and building up of this county, with the history of which, for almost ninety years, she was closely identified. She was in all respects a very helpmeet, indeed, for an olden time pioneer. A woman of strong principles—inherited from her worthy sire—an earnest Christian, and of a bright, sunny disposition, she enjoyed life until her sun went down in this world to usher her into the brighter radiance of the better land. She took a deep interest in all public matters, and read the newspapers of the day, so that she kept herself posted in all that occurred. Born amid the stirring scenes of the frontier dangers, the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution, she lived to see her own son go out to fight for the same flag in the War of the Rebellion, to see that rebellion crushed, slavery abolished, the grand centennial celebrated, before she was called hence. The venerable lady loved to recall the early days of Jefferson county, and we reproduce here a paper contributed by her to the *Jefferson County Graphic* in August, 1877.

“As a number of people have been bothering me in regard to the early settlement of this county, I will try and answer them through your columns. I was born in Pine Creek, in Lycoming county, in the year 1790. All I remember of that place is that my father, Joseph Barnett, had a saw-mill there about the year 1794. My uncle, Andrew Barnett, took a trip to French Creek. His route led him through the wilderness of this county, which was then the home of the Indian; the panther, bear, and deer and wolves, were as plenty as dogs now are in Brookville. He chose for his home the place where Port Barnett now stands. Andrew Barnett, Samuel Scott, John Scott, and a man named Arthurs, came out there and erected a saw-mill on Mill Creek, near where Humphrey’s mill now stands. My father returned home in the fall, leaving Scott and my uncle to finish some work. My uncle took sick and died here, and was buried on the north bank of the creek at the junction of Sandy

Lick and Mill Creek. There was only one white man and two Indians at his funeral. In the year 1796 Samuel Scott, Moses Knapp, and James Boatman came out, finished the mill, and sawed some lumber. In the spring of 1797 my father moved into the wilderness. I was then seven years old. The first white child born in the county was J. P. Barnett. The next family that came here was Peter Jones. He settled on the farm now owned by John McCullough, and the next was Mr. Roll, who settled on the farm now owned by John S. Barr. Then came Fudge Vancamp (negro) and built his cabin on the farm now owned by John Clark, and then Adam Vasbinder, who settled on the farm at the present time owned by Thomas Harris; William Vasbinder pitched his tent on the Kirkmon homestead; Ludwig Long put up his wigwam on the place now owned by Mr. McConnell; John Dixon came next. He was our first school teacher. The school-house was first built on the McConnell farm; built of round logs, with oiled paper for glass; as everything we used had to be carried from the settlements on horseback, glass was too easily broken to try to bring it so far. The second school-house was built on the south side of the pike, at the forks of the Ridgway road. Here the first graveyard was laid out, and the first person buried in it was a child of Samuel Scott. There were a number buried in this graveyard. I do not remember the name of the next family that came, as the county began to settle pretty fast, and mills were erected on the different streams. About the year 1807 my father built a saw-mill on Sandy Lick, between where Garrison's and Bellport now are. This, a number of people think, was the first mill built in the county, but, if I have not lost a leaf from memory's book, there were three or four other mills built before that one.

"Now, reader, as I have stated, I was seven years old when I came to this county, you will find that I have lived eighty years in the county. I have seen the Indian give way to the white man, the pack-horse to the wagon, and the wagon to the railroad. I remember the screams of the panther, and the howl of the wolf as things of the past, and in a few years more, I will, as they, be gone forever."

Samuel Scott, so often mentioned as one of those who came with the Barnetts, and whose skill constructed the first saw-mill in Jefferson county, resided in the county until 1810, when, having, it is said, "scraped together by hunting and lumbering about \$2,000," he went to Ohio and settled in the Miami valley, where he bought a section of fine land, which eventually made him quite wealthy.

The present citizens of Jefferson county have reason to be proud of the record of the early settlers, those who laid the foundation of all that is good and great in our county. They were true to the cause of liberty in the dark days that tried men's souls. We have already told of Joseph Barnett's service in the War of the Revolution, and in this connection would mention another

family whose destinies were entwined with his—the Grahams. John Graham, the patriotic ancestor of the Graham family, was born and raised in Scotland, where he fell in love with an heiress named Janet Caldwell. Her father objecting to his suit, the young couple fled into Ireland, where they were married. The fruit of this union was a son, also called John, who, hearing such glowing accounts of the New World, emigrated to the “Land of Penn,” and settled on a farm in what was then Dauphin county, where he married Miss Martha Miller. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War he enlisted in the Amercian army, and after being in a number of battles was captured by the British at the battle near Flushing, on Long Island, and held a prisoner for two years in New York city, where he was approached by British agents, who promised him pardon and reward if he would renounce his American sentiments and take up arms for the king; but his patriotism could not be bought, “even for a crown.” He was at last paroled and returned to his home. While Mr. Graham was in the service, in the autumn of 1777, the “big runaway”¹ took place on the Susquehanna River. But his wife and children escaped with the other settlers. In their fearful trip down the Susquehanna the canoe, in which Mrs. Graham had placed her children and such of her household goods as she could bring with her in her flight, was upset, and all the contents submerged in the river. One of the relics preserved from that perilous time is an ancient Concordance of the Bible, which is still safely preserved by the descendants of the intrepid dame, and which yet shows the effects of the baptism it then received. It is a very ancient work, probably the first of the kind ever published.

About the year 1812 Mr. Graham removed from Crawford county to Jefferson, locating on the farm in Eldred township now owned by Colonel S. J. Marlin, where he died in 1813, and was buried on the hill east of Brookville, as it then was, on a lot now owned by W. C. Evans. Mr. Graham was a member of the Covenanter Church, and a strict disciplinarian. His son, Elisha M. Graham, was born in Dauphin county in the year 1772. When he came to manhood he engaged in taking out, and running to market, masts for ship building—running them down the Susquehanna River to Havre de Grace.

¹ “In the autumn of 1777 Job Gilloway, a friendly Indian, had given an intimation that a powerful descent of maurading Indians might be expected on the headwaters of the Susquehanna. Near the close of the season the Indians killed a settler on the Sinnemahoning. . . . In the spring of 1778 Colonel Hunter, of Fort Augusta, sent word to Colonel Hepburn, commander of Fort Muncy, at the mouth of Wolf’s Run, that all the settlers in that vicinity should take refuge in Sunbury. Colonel Hepburn was ordered to pass the notice on to Antis and Horn forts. . . . Such a sight was never seen before as this convoy from all the forts above. Boats, canoes, hog troughs, rafts made of dry sticks, every sort of floating article had been put in requisition, and were crowded with women, children, and ‘plunder’—there were several hundred people in all. Whenever any obstacle, at a shoal or rifle, the women would leap out, put their shoulders to the boat or raft, and launch it again into deep water. The men of the settlement came down on each side of the river to guard the women and children. The whole convoy arrived safely at Sunbury, leaving the entire line of farms along the West Branch to the ravages of the Indians.”—*Historical Collections, Pennsylvania*.

When, about the year 1797, a colony was formed in Dauphin and Lycoming counties, called the "Big Emigration," for the purpose of locating on French Creek, Crawford county, young Graham joined the expedition. They loaded their effects in canoes and transported them to a point on the Sinnemahoning, where they were taken overland by pack-horses to the Allegheny River, and again loaded on canoes and carried down the river to French Creek, and up that creek to a point near Meadville. He remained here until 1804, when he came to Port Barnett, and went to work for Joseph Barnett, working on the mill, running lumber, etc., until 1807, when he was married to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Barnett. In 1821 he moved on to a farm in Union township now owned by Sheridan McCullough, where he remained until 1830, when he removed to Eldred township, where he resided until his death in 1854. Mr. Graham came very near having to be a soldier, as his father had been before him, as he was "pressed into service" by Colonel Bird in 1812, but after being detained at Waterford some two weeks, was allowed to return home. He was clerk for the first board of county commissioners, and served for court crier for several years. His venerable widow survived him until October, 1885, having lived to the great age of ninety-five years.

One of the pioneer lumbermen of Jefferson county was Moses Knapp, who came with the Barnetts from Lycoming county, in 1796 or 1797. He was a young man of about nineteen, and an adopted son or *protégé* of Samuel Scott, who was a millwright, and from whom young Knapp, having a good deal of mechanical skill, soon mastered the rudiments of that trade. A year or two after, he left his friends at Port Barnett, and built a mill for himself on the North Fork at the head of the present mill-dam of T. K. Litch & Sons. In the fall of that year he went to Indiana, where he attended one term of school, and there became acquainted with Miss Susan Matson, a daughter of Uriah Matson, of that place, and before he returned they were married, and he brought her with him to his mill, where he put up a cabin and went to house-keeping. Here in 1801 Polly, the eldest of eleven children, was born, followed by Isabel and Samuel. He, after a few years, sold his mill and "betterments" to Samuel and William Lucas, and built another cabin for himself at the mouth of the North Fork, and then built another saw-mill on what was then known as Knapp's Run, now called the Five Mile Run, near where the "Blaine mill" now stands. This mill he also sold to Thomas Lucas, and then built a log grist-mill near his residence, where the North Fork empties into Red Bank. This mill had one run of rock stones. The water was gathered by a wing dam of brush and stones; this dam extended up to where the road now crosses Litch's mill-dam, and the water was brought into a chute that passed it under a large "undershot" water-wheel, with a "face-geer" wheel upon the water-wheel shaft, "mashed" into a "trundle-head" upon the spindle which carried the revolving stones, and comprised the primitive propelling machinery. Mr. Knapp's

mill was often taxed to its utmost, and though the flour produced did not equal that produced to-day by the "roller-process," the early settlers were glad to get it, and brought their grists on horse-back to be ground, for twenty and thirty miles around. Some of our oldest citizens still remember this old log grist-mill. He resided here from 1807 until 1818. His future operations will be noted under the head of Clover township.

Soon after these pioneer settlers had struck the first blow with the ax in our forests, other settlers commenced to come into this region. Peter Jones first followed the Barnetts. John, William, and Jacob Vasbinder came from New Jersey and settled on Mill Creek, about three miles from Joseph Barnett, in the year 1802 or 1803. John Matson came in 1805 and settled on the farm where his son, R. L. Matson, now resides.

The first improvement made where Corsica now stands was by John Scott, who moved from Lycoming county in 1802. He afterward married a daughter of Paul Clover, one of the pioneers of Clearfield county. John and Archibald Bell settled in the southern part of the county in 1809; soon afterward came Archibald Hadden and Hugh McKee; Jacob Hoover in 1815 settled on the present site of Clayville; Carpenter Winslow settled on what is now known as the "Winslow homestead" in Gaskill township in 1818. About the same time Abram Weaver, Rev. Charles Barclay, Dr. John W. Jenks and Nathaniel Tindell, with their families, and Elijah Heath, came to Punxsutawney; Jesse Armstrong and Adam Long were also among the first settlers in this locality. About 1818 or 1819 David, John, and Henry Milliron settled on Little Sandy, near where Langville now is, and about the same time Henry Nolf built a saw-mill there. In 1820 or 1821 Lawrence Nolf settled on Pine Run near the present village of Ringgold. About 1818 John and David Postlethwait settled in what is now Perry township; James McHendry, James Bell and several others moved into the Round Bottom in 1822.

The first settlement in what is now called Clover township was made at Troy in 1814, by Summers Baldwin, who purchased the land upon which that village is located from the Holland Land Company. Soon after Solomon Fuller and John Welch purchased land of Baldwin, and until 1816 were the only settlers in that section. Between this and 1820, Frederick Hettrick, Henry Lott, Alonzo Baldwin, and the Carriers settled in Troy. In 1818 Thomas and John Lucas located at what was called "Puckerty," about three miles from Troy. Then in 1820 James Shields, William Morrison, Hugh Williamson, Samuel Magill, John Kennedy, John Magiffin and John Kelso came from Huntingdon county, and located near Troy.

About the year 1812 some hardy pioneers pushed their way up the Susquehanna River, and Sinnemahoning to the mouth of Trout Run, on Bennett's Branch, where one of the number, Leonard Morey, located and built a mill. His companions were Dwight Caldwell, John Mix, and Eben Stevens. About

the same time a large tract of land containing some one hundred and forty thousand acres, which had been surveyed on warrants in the name of James Wilson, was sold by State authority to Fox, Norris & Co., Quakers of Philadelphia, who sent an agent to construct a road into their lands, and build a grist-mill. The road started from a point on the Susquehanna River, passed over Boone's Mountain, crossed Little Toby Creek, without a bridge, where the Hellen Mills now stand, followed the creek about seven miles to the point of "Hogback Hill," up that steep and difficult ascent, and on over the highlands to a spot which had been selected for a mill site, on what is now called Elk Creek, about two miles from the present town of Centerville. Jacob Wilson was the first miller, and for many years attended to the wants of the people in this direction. Ofttimes he would have to go from his house, a distance of over a mile, to grind a grist of two bushels of corn, brought on horseback; but the good old man always did this uncomplainingly, though the poor toll he could take but little compensated him for his trouble.

About this time, also, came James Green with his sons—James, Isaac, John, and William; William, David, and Elijah Meredith, Josiah Taylor J. R. Hancock, David Reesman, James Reesman, John Keller, and John Shaffer came with their families and constituted the "Kersey Settlement."

In 1818 Captain Potter Goff, Rev. I. Nicholls, Abija B. Weed, Josiah Mead, John Macomber, Steven Dennison, Benjamin Leggett, Ebenezer Hewett, Peter Pearsall, and Elder John Bliss came with their families and settled on Bennett's Branch and vicinity. Elder Bliss, who was a Seventh-Day Baptist, was the grandfather of P. P. Bliss, the noted evangelist and musician, whose untimely death in the railroad disaster at Ashtabula, O., a few years ago, was so universally lamented.

Shortly after these Consider, Chauncey, and Alonzo Brockway, and some others, came from the State of New York and settled in the same neighborhood. In 1817 Joel Clarke, with his wife and sons Elisha and Joel, jr., came from Russell, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and settled on Little Toby. Milton Johnson and wife came at the same time and settled on a small stream which now bears his name, at the mouth of Brandy Camp. Later in the year Philetus Clarke, another son of Joel's, came, also, from Russell, N. Y., and settled on Little Toby. The late Dr. A. M. Clarke, of Brockwayville, a son of Philetus Clarke, and from whose "Recollections" of the early settlement of the northern part of the county we have gleaned the greater part of the early history of that region, gives the following description of their coming to the Little Toby wilderness:

"I was about eleven years old when my father, Philetus Clarke, came from St. Lawrence county, N. Y., into the Little Toby wilderness. The journey was long and tedious; we moved with oxen in wagons, which were covered with canvas, and gave us shelter from sunshine and storm. I was the oldest

child, and there were three of us. Sometimes I had to drive the team while my father would support the wagon to keep it from upsetting. The Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike was being made, and we came along an old road near it to 'Neeper tavern,' about four miles from where Luthersburg now is. I remember the motto that was over the sign-board at 'Neeper':

" 'It is God's will,
This wood must yield,
And the wildwood turn
To a fruitful field.' "

"From that place the road was very rough—over the hills and mountains. We could not get through in one day, and had to stop one night at a place where the road-makers had built a shanty, but it had burnt down, and the place was called 'Burnt Shanty.' Our wagon gave us shelter, and a good spring was pleasant indeed. The next day we passed over Boone's Mountain, came to the crossing of Little Toby, near where the Oyster House was built many years after. We pursued our journey onward to Kersey Settlement. My father thought best to examine the lands for which he had exchanged his New York property before going any farther, and was utterly disappointed and disgusted with them. He made explorations in various directions in search of a mill site, and finally concluded to settle at what is now Brockport, where he built a saw-mill, the first ever built on Little Toby. He put a small grist-mill, with "bolts," in the saw-mill, which answered the requirements of the few settlers for a while, and afterward built a good grist-mill, which did good service for the people, until the great flood of 1847 carried it off." In 1821 Isaac Horton, Alanson Viall, Hezekiah Warner, and Chauncy Brockway settled on Brandy Camp. In 1821 John S. Brockway purchased at treasurer's sale, at Indiana, the "Henry Peffer tract" on Little Toby, and the next year Alonzo and James M. Brockway moved over from Bennett's Branch and commenced improvements on the land. They had to cut their way five miles down the creek from Philetus Clarke's. They planted fruit trees of various kinds as soon as the land was cleared, and peach and plum trees were soon in bearing. They also made large quantities of maple sugar, raised all their own supplies, and with game in abundance, lived luxuriously for those days. This was the first settlement in what is now Snyder township.

In 1823 Jacob Shaffer located about a mile above Brockway's, on the Henry Sinet tract. This land had been given to Mr. Shaffer by his father-in-law, who had received the grant for services in the United States army. He came all the way from Centre county with his little family in a two-horse wagon. He is represented as a "fine old German gentleman of the olden time," and a "good Democrat—voting for Jackson for many years." He died in 1851. His brother-in-law, Henry Walborn, who came with him, located near by on what was afterwards called Walborn's Run. He soon sold out to Joel Clarke, jr., and went away. In 1824 or 1825 Richard Gelatt and W. F.

Luce built a saw-mill on Bennett's Branch, two or three miles above Trout Run. They expected to soon get rich by lumbering. To keep his courage up Mr. Gelatt would sing what he called the "Song of the Mill," "Go penny, come pound." But as the years went on, the cost and difficulty in getting their lumber to market, and the small prices realized for it, brought loss and discouragement—when financial ruin seemed to stare him in the face, the cheerful tenor of the song changed, and the mill sang instead, "Go pound, come penny."

In 1826 the Fourth of July was celebrated at Mr. Gelatt's, the first record we have of such a celebration in the county. "Spread-eagle speeches were made; toasts given, and the day passed in mirth and hilarity." It was some time afterwards—for there were no mail facilities, nor telegraphs in this whole region of country in those days—before it became known that both Adams and Jefferson had died on that day.

Joshua Vandevort settled in 1825 where "Bootjack" (Mayville) now is. He was the pioneer of Warsaw township. In 1824 John McIntosh and Alexander Osborn and Henry Keys settled in the Beechwoods, and in 1826 Andrew Smith, William Cooper, and John Wilson also settled there. Several other families came the same year. It was late in the fall of this year that Mr. Cooper found the Wilson family, one morning, in the woods. They had lost their way the night before, and had to lie out in the cold all night. Mrs. Cooper made them a pot of hasty pudding, and after they had their breakfast, put them to bed, for they were all nearly frozen. One of the daughters, afterward Mrs. Henry Keys, was so badly frozen that Mr. Cooper had to carry her to his house on his back.

The old settlers and pioneers of the county will be treated more at length in the history of the townships, in which they severally located. The grave has closed over much that would have been of great interest and value in the preparation of this work. Nearly all of the older citizens have passed off the stage forever, and in many cases their descendants have preserved but little record of them or their doings.

That these first days of our county's history were days of hardship, privation, and oftentimes of suffering, none can doubt. Here and there in the vast wilderness the smoke curled up from some lone cabin, while in the recesses of those woods lurked the bear, the wolf, and the panther, and the deadly rattlesnake crept sometimes to the very threshold. Rude and rough these cabins were, built of logs, and at best containing but two rooms, with, may be, a "loft"; with clapboard roof, puncheon doors and floor, and with greased paper to serve for windows until such time as glass could be brought from the "settlements." Only such articles as could be brought on horseback over the rough trails or paths were at first brought into this wilderness—a little bedding, clothing, and the necessary cooking utensils, with a few articles of table wear.

Rude furniture was manufactured, in most cases. Tables and bedsteads were made of boards, and chairs were "splint-bottom." In the next decade, when the travelers came in wagons drawn by sturdy oxen or horses, more comforts could be transported. Huge chimneys made of mortar and sticks were placed at one end of the cabin, and the cooking was done by suspending a "crane" over the fire upon which the kettle and pots were "hung to boil." Wood was plenty and close at hand, and though natural gas, kerosene, and even matches were unknown, and candles luxuries often unobtainable, the dead and decaying "pitch pine trees" had left the ground strewn with hard, resinous pine knots, which, when split into pieces, produced a far better and cheaper light than a dozen candles. But the inhabitants of these lowly dwellings were not those who after once "putting their hand to the plow would look back"; they were of a race to persevere and win, and win they did. Mostly young couples, just beginning life, they had left the old home in the older settlements to make a home for themselves, and had selected this wilderness where land was cheap. Their hearts were happy, and their purposes honest and upright, and their very surroundings were all ennobling. They could not help but take into their very souls the grandeur and beauty of their forest home. The tall pines that raised their heads heavenward, the high hills that loomed upward and shut them in, seemed to bring them closer to the Infinite Ruler, who protected them amid all their perils. The winds sang anthems of praise, the pretty songsters that flitted from branch to branch warbled joyously all the day, while the beautiful wild flowers in summer bloomed at their very doors; and who will say that they were not made better men and women from this close communing with nature in all its grandeur and beauty?

Soon other settlers commenced to come in, and here and there could be seen the smoke arising from a new home in the wilderness, and how the first settlers rejoiced when they began to have neighbors! It is true, the distance from one neighbor to another was from five to ten and twelve miles, but then in those days, a few miles of travel was not thought any hardship. We can only imagine how Joseph Barnett and his family, after they had dwelt for almost five years alone in the wilderness, welcomed the Joneses, the Vasbinders, the Matsons, and others who first followed them into the county.

New settlers as they came in were received with the warmest of welcomes by their predecessors. Good will and kindly feelings prevailed, every one was ready to assist his neighbor, and if a new-comer, at a distance of ten or twelve miles, wanted to put up a log cabin, or barn, all he had to do was to inform those sturdy pioneers and he was sure to have their help at the appointed time. Chopping-bees and log-rollings, called in those days "frolics," were frequent. It might have been that some were influenced to attend these gatherings on account of the whisky that was freely used on such occasions, for one of the first evidences of the settlement of the county was the building of

small "still houses," as they were then called; but it was the pure juice of the rye, and though undoubtedly injurious in its effects, was free from drugs and poison that is its principal ingredients in these days, and delirium tremens did not lurk in the cup as it does now. As those sturdy pioneers felled the trees, plowed the fields, or rafted the lumber down to Pittsburgh, they were laying the foundation of a county whose people, to-day, have no peers for intelligence, patriotism, and true nobility of character. Rude and illiterate some of them may have been, but they were strong of heart and limb, brave and enduring, possessing all the elements of true manhood and womanhood; earnest Christians most of them were, and they have left their impress upon the present generation. Those days of privation, toil and danger, had their green spots, and are yet held dear in the hearts of the few old people who still linger with us. Those very toils and sufferings made them sacred, and though the present generation have escaped all the hardships of their pioneer ancestors, it is to those days that this county owes all its prosperity, and all the blessings we now enjoy. Those early pioneers laid the foundation that we might enjoy the grandeur of the edifice; they planted the tree, we are eating the fruit; they sowed in tears and poverty that we might reap in joy and gladness. Let us honor and revere them for those sterling qualities that gave our county its first start towards its present greatness.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

Pioneer Incidents — Early Rafting on the Mahoning and Little Toby — Hunting Wolves, Bears, Panthers, etc.

IN the winter of 1800, or 1801, Stephen Roll, August Shultz, and a negro named Fudeon Vancamp, started on foot from near Easton, Pa., to come to Barnett Settlement, of which they had heard such glowing accounts. They got along on their journey all right until they reached the mouth of Anderson's Creek, in the Susquehanna River, from which place their route lay through the unbroken wilderness. Not being accustomed to pioneer traveling, they started on the last stage of their journey, a distance of thirty-three miles, without providing anything to eat on the way. Soon after they left the Susquehanna River a heavy snow storm set in, and it continued to snow all day until the snow was over two feet deep. Fudge Vancamp, the negro, was the largest and strongest man of the party, and undertook to break the road

for the other two ; but the cold and hunger at last overcome him, and when within about a mile of Barnett's he gave out and had to make the rest of the way on his hands and knees. He reached Mr. Barnett's about midnight, so much exhausted, and so nearly frozen, that it was almost an hour before he revived sufficiently to inform his host of the situation in which he had left his companions. As soon as they learned that there were others in danger of perishing, four or five men started to rescue them. Roll was met a few rods from the house. He had made the last stage of the journey in the same manner that the negro had done. Shultz, however, had given out some two miles back, and was found almost frozen. He lost three toes off one foot, and the great toe off the other, and eventually his life was the forfeit, for he never recovered from the effects of this terrible journey, but died a few months after reaching his home again. Roll and Vancamp recovered in a few days. They both settled near Port Barnett and lived to be old men.

Mrs. Graham, when about fourteen years old, was sent one evening to bring home the cows ; but the animals had strayed farther than she anticipated, and before she found them night set in, and a thunder storm coming on, she became bewildered and frightened, and lost her way. Imagining that the wolves were in pursuit of her, she feared to stop in the woods, and making her way to Mill Creek, she waded out to a large rock in the middle of the stream, and there spent the night in terror. She heard the cries of those who were searching for her, but thought their calls, as well as the barking of the dogs, was the howling of the wolves. She was rescued about daylight, when the water was rising rapidly, and before noon the rock was obliterated by the mad flood, and Mill Creek a raging torrent. Mrs. Graham said she was never sent to hunt the cows again, but had her father bade her go, she would have gone in spite of her fear, for, though kind to his family, he was strict in discipline, and none of his children ever thought of disobeying him. It is said that when his son Andrew was a married man with children and a home of his own, if his father told him to do a thing he obeyed at once, without any questioning.

The greatest economy had to be exercised in those early days of which we have spoken, both in regard to food and clothing. No supplies could be had without a long and dangerous journey of forty or fifty miles, and sometimes families found themselves reduced to the greatest straits for food. A venerable lady, of one of the "first families" of the county, informed me that the hardest time she ever experienced was living for a week on dried apples and corn bread, and that their greatest treat was to be able to have "white wheat cakes at Christmas." Another family is said to have been so hard pressed for food that they had to boil the seeds of pumpkins, and yet another who subsisted on green corn for two weeks.

Mrs. Edwin English, of Brookville, relates an incident of her father, Rev. Gara Bishop, one of the pioneer ministers of this region. He was residing in

1825 or 1826 in "Old Town" (Clearfield), and was called to perform a marriage ceremony near the line of Jefferson and Clearfield counties. Mr. Bishop drove in a sleigh—it being in the depth of winter—a distance of twenty miles to the appointed place, and on reaching the house, which stood lone and forlorn in the midst of the white waste, he inquired of the young man who came to meet him at the door, and who appeared to be the sole occupant of the house, whether he could get something for himself and horse to eat, but was informed that he could not procure anything unless he went ten miles farther on. He then inquired for the bride, and was told she would soon be there, and pretty soon his host announced, "There they come now," and looking out he beheld two women wading through the snow, which was more than "knee deep." When they reached the cabin the bride went up into the "loft" to put on her wedding dress, which she had brought in a bundle with her. She returned in a few minutes, and the simple ceremony was soon over. The groom then asked the bride whether she had brought anything with her to eat, as the preacher had had no dinner. She produced a loaf of bread, from which Mr. Bishop was supplied, and when he had appeased his hunger with this dry food, he turned his face homeward, having to drive another twenty miles before he could get anything for his poor horse, and this, too, over roads that the heavy fall of snow had made almost impassable; and for this hard day's journey he received one dollar.

Dr. A. M. Clarke relates the following incident: "When I was about twelve or thirteen years of age, I was sent in the winter season with a yoke of oxen and a sled to procure a load of corn from any source from which it could be obtained, and found myself belated in the woods, but at last came to a little clearing, where there was an old man by the name of Stevens and his wife living in a poor log cabin. I was made welcome to the warmth of their fire, which was very pleasant, as I was cold, tired, and perhaps hungry. I had brought forage with me, and the team was soon cared for; and the old lady busied herself for some time in preparing a supper for me. She first fried some salt pork, then greased a griddle with some of the fat procured from the meat, and baked some corn cakes, then made what she called 'a good cup of rye coffee,' sweetened with pumpkin molasses. I was not hungry enough to much enjoy this repast. In the morning, on inquiry of my host, I learned that six miles further down the stream (Bennett's Branch), I could likely get the corn at a Mr. Johnson's. I must not return without it, so onward we went in the morning, bought the corn and returned home."

One of the first settlers of the southern portion of the county, and if tradition serves us right, one of the earliest lumbermen of the Mahoning, was Jesse Armstrong, who built his cabin in a bend of the creek, now called Armstrong's Bend, a short distance below where the mill of James U. Gillespie now stands. He, with William Neal, devised the plan of constructing a raft, and early in the

spring of 1818 the two men, with Sally, Armstrong's wife—and tradition says assisted by two Indians who had been in the neighborhood, perhaps visiting the graves of their people—started on their raft to explore the lower waters of the Mahoning, a peaceful enough stream in summer, but when swollen by the spring rains and melting snows, a veritable, rushing, foaming river. The raft, which was not one of the deftly put together square timber, or board rafts of the present day, but constructed of round logs roughly withed together, was swept down the mad current. The oars were poor, and the oarsmen and pilot unskilled and ignorant of the stream, and at length the frail craft struck on the rocks, and the crew barely escaped with their lives to the shore. Indeed, poor Sally Armstrong would have found a watery grave had not Billy Neal caught her by her long red hair, and pulled her out of the seething flood. It is said that the eddy where this catastrophe occurred was ever after known as "Sally's Eddy." Just before this mishap occurred, Sally had prepared some food from the stores which they had with them; but Owenoco, one of the Indians, said, "No, no; we no eat now; may be never eat;" at the same time he was trying with great strength and skill to keep the tossing craft from dashing against the great rocks that loomed up on every side. Suddenly they were drawn into the fearful eddy, and the oar of Owenoco breaking off suddenly, he lost control of the raft. Extricating themselves with difficulty from their perilous predicament, the white men and Indians finally got their broken raft safely moored to shore and tied fast to a tree. Then, by the aid of flint and torch, the Indians called down the sacred fire, which they ascribed as a gift from their Manitou, and soon the little band of lumbermen, and the poor drenched lumber-woman, were gathered around the welcome fire; all their provisions, with the exception of some bread and salt that Sally had placed in a box, which was saved, had gone down into the watery flood, with some crocks of honey, the product of the wild bees, which Sally was taking to Pittsburgh to purchase finery with. The bows and arrows of the Indians soon, however, procured them food, and in the cheerful light and warmth of the fire they soon regained their spirits, and after a night's rest, were ready early the next morning to again undertake the perilous journey, and without any more serious mishaps gained their journey's end, being safely landed at Pittsburgh, where their dusky companions bade them farewell forever, and wended their way to Canada, there to join the remnant of their tribe.

Armstrong and his wife exchanged their logs for such provisions and wearing apparel as they could carry, and returned on foot to Punxsutawney. It was after night when they came in sight of their cabin, where Adam Long and his wife dwelt with them. The loud barking of the dog announced their coming, and Adam said to his wife, "I bet a deerskin it bees Jess and Sall comin'," and soon the weary travelers were seated around their own fireside, enjoying the rest they so much needed, and while they partook of the repast of

bear's meat, etc., that Mrs. Long hastily provided for them, they told the story of their perilous journey and its successful ending, and Adam Long in turn narrated the story of his fight with the bear whose skin was then drying on the wall of the cabin, and which he had killed near their very door. "Oh, Lor'! but I am tired" said Mrs. Armstrong, "I would not do that again for all the plagued raft and honey. I feel so crippled up I can scarcely walk." "Yes," said Adam, "put ye give the hunny to te fesh, an' to te alegatorsh." "Yes, I lost my seven crocks of honey, and if it hadn't been for Billy Neal I would have went with the honey. I'll always respect him for that. Jesse never tried to put out his hand to catch me," said the irate dame. "Why Sally," said Armstrong, "you know that when you jumped in I was trying to save myself on the other side of the raft." "But what te tivel you do mit Neal?" said Adam; "did de Injun kill him, or did you sell him mit your raft?" "Oh!" said Jesse, "Neal went with us to Pittsburgh, where we left him. We got on Leslie Ramsey's boat. I helped push the boat up to Kittanning, and Sally and me come afoot from there along the Indian path. We come it in two days."

Then Adam Long told his story of the bear's death. His dog had started the bear on the hill above the creek, and they had followed it from crag to crag until it at last, just on the bank of the creek, it turned to give them battle, and caught the dog in its embrace, when the hunter dealt the huge beast a powerful blow with his hatchet. The furious animal relaxed its hold of the dog and sprang at Adam with extended jaws, and seemed to realize that the conflict was for life or death. The hunter's gun was useless. He had no time to aim at the bear, but springing aside, he drew his long keen hunting-knife, and returned to the charge. The huge black beast was standing erect and received the thrust of the knife in his neck, and as Long was about to give him another blow with his knife he struck him with his powerful paw and stretched him on the ground, while his knife flew from his hand into the creek, and had not the dog at this juncture come to the rescue, poor Adam would never have lived to tell of this exploit; but seeing his master at the mercy of their common enemy, he sprang upon the bear and there ensued a fierce struggle; but the bear was badly wounded, and the dog at last threw him almost into the creek, when the bear gave up the contest, and springing into the water, made for the other shore, the brave dog still holding on to his flank. Adam Long had by this time recovered his faculties, and reloading his gun fired at the bear, the ball taking effect in his shoulder. He then plunged into the creek and encountered him upon the other shore with his hatchet, and soon dispatched him. He believed that the huge beast would have weighed at least four hundred pounds. Adam always loved to narrate this story.

Long had left Westmoreland county to escape being pressed into the service to fight the British in the War of 1812, preferring to be a Nimrod than an Achilles.

As we have said before, the country abounded in wild animals when the early settlers first came; the bear and wolf especially being the terror of the farmer, and the ever vigilant foe of his sheep-fold and pig-pen. Many are the hunting stories related of those times, but we only reproduce a few of them, which come to us well authenticated. In the year 1806 a law was passed allowing a bounty of eight dollars for the scalp of each wolf or panther, and as the skins of these animals were also very valuable, nearly every man turned hunter, not only for the purpose of protecting themselves and their flocks from the depredations of these beasts of prey, but also for the revenue they derived from killing them. They would watch the dens of the wolves when the young wolves had attained a certain size, and capture them, trying to time their visit when the old wolves were absent.

Some time in the spring of 1823 two men, named Timblin and Porter, came to David Postlethwaite's, in Perry township, to get some whisky—Mr. Postlethwaite kept a "still house" at the time—stating that they were going to hunt for wolves. During the evening the two hunters imbibed so much whisky that Postlethwaite concluded they would not hunt any wolves that evening, and after they left he went to his brother John and told him that if they were going to hunt the wolves they must do it that night, as the other parties would likely start in the morning. They knew where the wolves had a den in a cavern under a huge rock, about three-quarters of a mile from Postlethwaite's, and about a quarter of a mile from the present Brookville and Indiana road. Just as they came round the rock, David told his brother that the old wolf was in, for he had heard her. His brother doubted this at first, but soon found that David was right. It was then about dusk in the evening. David said, "Well, John, will you go in and shoot her?" "No, I'll be —— if I do," said John. "Well, if you won't, I must," said his brother, and at once prepared to go into the den, taking with him his gun, hunting-knife, and a long pole, nine or ten feet long, to feel for the wolf, so that he should not get too near her un-awares. After proceeding into the hole about fifteen feet he came to a short turn to the left, where the passage became so narrow that he could proceed with difficulty; about six feet further on he came to another turn to the right, and feeling ahead with his pole, touched the wolf. He had some difficulty in getting her to look towards him, so that he could see her eyes to fire at. He finally got a good aim, leveled, and fired at the brute's eyes, and then got back as fast as he could past the first turn in the passage, when he listened to see whether his shot had taken effect; but for a time the report of the gun as it reverberated through the cavern was deafening; when this died away he knew by the absence of the old wolf's breathing that she was dead. His brother then went in and brought her out and nine whelps with her. David's bullet had struck her a quarter of an inch from the eye. Rattlesnakes were also very plenty, and the danger from them was very great. Some time in the

fall of 1823 David Postlethwaite found a rattlesnake den not more than half a mile from his house, and killed forty or fifty of the reptiles. The next spring he and Nathaniel Foster went out to the den to have "a spree killing rattlesnakes." Just as the two men were starting from the house, they met James Stewart, a neighbor, who was coming to Postlethwaite's on an errand, and invited him to accompany them; so the three, armed with a club apiece, went to the den and in less than two hours had killed three hundred snakes. Mr. Postlethwaite, who related the story to our informant, said that they counted them, and that from forty to sixty dead reptiles lay in a circle of ground not more than ten feet in diameter.

In 1834 or 1835 a man named Long, and John and Jacob Kahle, sons of Frederick Kahle, caught eight young wolves from a den near the present town of Sigel. Long made a hook and fastened it to a stick four or five feet long, and John Kahle, the oldest boy, who was about fourteen, went in and fastening the hook into the hide of a young wolf, would pull it out. He took a pine torch with him, and had a rope tied to his foot, and when he would get hold of a young wolf he would pull on the rope and the others would pull him out. This was repeated eight times, but on the ninth trial he caught the old wolf; she growled and snapped her teeth at him. He jerked on the rope but was not strong enough to pull her out. When he got out and told Long, the latter offered him ten dollars if he would go in and bring her out; and on his refusal, tried to get Jacob to go in. Long then made several attempts to go in after her himself, but did not succeed in getting very far. He then tried to get the old animal by blasting the rock with powder; but this also failed, and they then closed up the entrance to the den; but she worked herself out through some other opening, and escaped with her remaining young one. When they commenced to capture the young wolves they thought the old wolf was not in the den.

About the year 1816 Lewis Long and his son William shot five wolves without moving out of their tracks. They first killed the leader of the pack, and then called the rest back by imitating their howling.

William and Jackson Long were noted hunters, hunting and trapping being their occupation for many years, and they had many daring and hair-breadth escapes. Their sure and trusty rifles did much to rid all this wilderness of the dangerous wild beasts that infested it. As their game grew scarce in this region, they removed to the wilder sections, "Boone's Mountain" being a favorite hunting-ground. Both lived to be old men. The impression prevails that a she bear will fight for her young until she dies, but this is not always the case. In 1836 William and Mathew Smith, of the Beechwoods, gave chase to a bear with three cubs; two of the latter ran up a tree and were captured, while the old bear ran off with the remaining cub, and never came back to look for the missing ones. In 1831 Mrs. Nancy McGhee, of the same locality, heard

the pigs squealing, and exclaimed: "The bears are at the hogs," and Mr. McGhee being absent, she and the hired man, Philip McAfferty, each picked up an ax and hastened to the rescue of the imperiled swine. The bear had one down and was preparing to make a meal of it, but fled on their approach; but the hog was so badly hurt that it had to be killed. The panther was the most cautious and crafty animal that the hunters had to contend with. In 1833 Jacob Vasbinder found a panther's den on Boone's Mountain. He went with his boys, dogs, and guns to kill the old and capture the young animals. One of the dogs got loose, and unnoticed ran ahead and frightened off the old panther, and scattered the young ones so that they only caught one alive. The dogs killed the rest. The one that was captured was about the size of a cat. It was kept for about a year and then sold to a traveling showman.

In 1834 the Long brothers and Andrew Vasbinder captured a full-grown elk. They surrounded it with their dogs and forced it to take refuge on a high rock. Here the dogs did not dare approach it, for it would have soon trampled them to death with its sharp hoofs. The hunters after some trouble succeeded in throwing a rope over its head, and thus captured it; but they forced it home too roughly, and it only survived the capture three weeks.

The boldest feat on record is that of Jackson Long, a son of William, who as late as the year 1850, entered a panther's den and shot the savage animal by the light of his glowing eyes.

We have no record of any deaths occurring from wild animals, but the above incidents will show how wary the early settlers had to be at all times, and the perils they had to undergo in ridding the county of these beasts of prey. In those times "vigilance was the price of safety."

In 1828 the Little Toby lumbermen came to the conclusion that money could be made by running their lumber to Pittsburgh, but the accumulation of driftwood, rocks, and short bends in the stream, caused it to be unnavigable, and much work had to be done removing the drift, blasting rocks, and making new channels, so that no rafts could be started for the market until in May, 1830, when the lumber from the three mills on Little Toby, operated by the Brockways, Philetus Clarke, J. Horton, H. and L. Warner, Alanson Viall, and perhaps some others, was with much labor and difficulty got ready to run. The late Dr. A. M. Clarke gives the following account of this first attempt at lumbering on Little Toby:

"I went with the first lumber that was sent from Little Toby to Pittsburgh. It was a great company craft, awkwardly put in and poorly managed from beginning to end. After a great deal of trouble by the way, and much staving, the rafts were all collected and coupled together in one unwieldy raft at Miller's Eddy, on the Allegheny River. On account of the exceeding rough appearance of this raft it was called the 'Porcupine.' Want of experience and lack of skill nearly wrecked the whole business, for in their anxiety to get to

market, and encouraged by their pilot, the unwieldy craft—I think it was three abreast, and thirty-two platforms long—was started in very high water. They soon discovered their mistake, but were unable to land, and went rushing forward, and miles of foaming water were traversed before the frightened crew effected a landing. I was sent to take care of my father's share in the adventure. We went down in May, 1830, and came back in July. Our best sales were made for five and ten dollars per thousand feet for common and clear stuff.

"I was but a stripling in size, weighed perhaps one hundred pounds. Of course I was of no account among the 'Olean Hoosiers.' One day at 'Dalrymple's hotel,' which was the lumbermen's headquarters at that time, while sitting in the waiting-room, quietly waiting for dinner, suspecting no mischief, I felt a severe pinch above my knee, making the muscles tingle with pain. The hand that gave the pinch belonged to a tall, robust, heavy lumberman from Smithport, named Gideon Irons. I sprang up on the instant and gave him a blow with all the force I was able. I suppose he felt my puny fist, for looking down on me, he coolly said, 'Pretty well for Little Toby.'"

Another lumberman gives the experience of lumbering on the same stream more than ten years later:

"In April, 1842, Nelson Allen, Patrick Cairns, and others started from what is now Brockwayville, on a raft for Pittsburgh. They soon 'stuck,' but the water was rising and they got off again. It was quite late when they reached a place where they could land for the night. There was no house near and they could get no fire started, and they had to lay all night in their wet clothing on some hemlock boughs, benumbed with cold. But little sleep visited them. The next afternoon they reached a good landing place, but still no house, and fearing to run the risk of not being able to effect a landing if they ventured on, they tied up. They had very short rations for dinner, and a long fast was before them. Soon another raft came down the stream, the crew of which called to them for bread, but they had none to give. A piece of raw, salt pork gave them a small 'scrap' apiece. The men suffered severely from the wet and cold and for want of food, as it was two o'clock in the afternoon of the next day before they reached a house of entertainment, and where the good women of the house found it hard to find food enough to satisfy the almost famished raftmen. From this place they 'ran out' to Pittsburgh without further trouble. But for all this suffering and hardship they only received seven dollars and fifty cents per thousand for their timber."

These are only a few of the many perils and privations attendant upon early lumbering in Jefferson county waters.

CHAPTER VI.

EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The First Old Log School-House — Primitive Education — The First Schools in Pine Creek and Perry Townships — Schools of Ye Olden Time — The Presbyterians the First to Sow the Good Seed in Jefferson County — Reverend McGarragh the Pioneer Minister — The First Church in the County — The First Marriages — The Early Baptist Church — The First Coming of the Seceders — The Planting of Methodism in the County — Early Ministry of Reverend George Reeser.

AS soon as the people got their cabins ready for habitation they began to plan for the building of school-houses and the organization of churches. Mrs. Graham informs us that the first school in the county was taught in the winter of 1803 by John Dixon. He was the father of the venerable John Dixon, of Polk township. The house in which this school was taught was built of rough logs, with no windows except "chinks" left between the logs over which greased paper was tacked, the floor was of puncheons, and the seats of broad pieces of logs hewn smooth on the upper side, and with pins in the under side for legs. Boards fastened to the walls served as writing desks, and a log fire placed at one end of the house supplied that want. A year or two later a man named John Johnson taught in a house between Port Barnett and Brookville. This house was somewhat of an improvement on the first one in that it had real glass in the windows. The first school in the south end of the county was near where Perrysville now is, at John Bell's. The school-house was almost a *fac simile* of the one described above. These schools were maintained and the houses built by those who felt interested in having school in the neighborhood and who had children old enough to attend. The wages paid were very low, but were all that the times afforded. We notice that a school taught on Little Toby, somewhere in 1828, the teacher received twelve dollars per month, paid in maple sugar. In those days the requirements for teachers were not very exacting, and no rigid examinations had to be undergone.

Mrs. Ann Smith, one of the early settlers of the northern part of the county, left Ireland at the age of ten years, and never went to school in America. She married at the early age of sixteen, and could have had but little opportunity for study at home, yet in her old age she taught school. When her husband became discouraged and wanted to leave the backwoods, she was so anxious to remain and build up a home for her children that she offered him one year's work on the farm if he would stay on, and for twelve months she went to the field as early and toiled as late as he did. We have before us two old school books, one "The American Accountant, or School Master's New Assistant," by Benjamin Workman, published in Philadelphia in 1793. The other is a

"Short, but Comprehensive System of the Geography of the World," published in 1795 by Dr. Nathaniel Dwight, of Hartford. The books, which are both in good preservation, show that in those early days the boy or girl who was so lucky as to own a book knew how to take care of it. In the geography is written, "Sandy Lick saw-mill, Pensylvania, Erastus Turner," and in the arithmetic, in very legible, though old-fashioned characters,

"Do not Steal this book for Fear of Shame,
for underneath lies the owner's name:

ELISHA GRAHAM,

JOSEPH MASON,

His hand and pen,

Sept. the 30th, 1794."

And these are the books handed down from the first days of our county, and from which in that old rude school-house in Pine Creek township the first rudiments of arithmetic and geography were taught. The history of the schools of Jefferson county, from the rude beginnings which we have mentioned, up to the present time, which will be given in a subsequent chapter, will show what progress has been made in the method of teaching, books used and school buildings.

The Presbyterian Church seems to have been the first that gained a foothold in this county, and the ministers of that denomination the first who "sowed the good seed" in this wilderness.

The first account we have of religious services being held in the settlement was in June, 1809, when Rev. Robert McGarragh preached at the house of Peter Jones, near where John McCullough now lives in Pine Creek township—"held the communion and baptized certain persons." Mr. McGarragh was undoubtedly the pioneer minister of the county. He had come to the Clarion region as a licentiate of the Presbytery of Redstone in 1803, and removed, with his family, to take charge of the churches of Licking and New Rehoboth, now in Clarion county, in 1804. He seems to have taken charge of the little congregation of Port Barnett, but how long he ministered unto them is not known. Mr. McGarragh did not "serve his Master for hire," for the people he preached to were too poor to pay for his services, and the good man was used to poverty. It is told of him that when a student at Cannonsburg in 1803, he and his wife kept boarders, students of the same institution. "One night Mrs. McGarragh found the stock of provisions so low that she declined to sit down to the table lest there might not be enough for breakfast. They urged her to partake of the food, and agreed to keep the morrow as a fast day. Next morning, as they held a prayer-meeting, a knock came to the door, and upon opening it a countryman was found who inquired for Mr. McGarragh, stating that he wished to sell him some provisions. 'But,' said he, 'though I need provisions, I have no money.' 'If you can pay me in six months it will do,' said the farmer, 'I am not afraid to trust a Presbyterian student.' He bought a side of beef and two hundred pounds of flour. That very day his

father came to see him and brought fifty dollars, which he had saved to help him. The next day he hired a man to go out fourteen miles into the country and pay the stranger." The good man remained poor, and on one occasion Mr. Wilson, of Strattanville, when he went to engage him to preach, found him busy "logging," and of course expected him to change his clothes, but found that the only suit he owned was the one he had on. This man, "poor in purse but rich in goodness," was he who first preached the gospel to the people of Jefferson county.

The first meeting-house built was about three miles from Brookville, on the Clarion road. It was built of logs, without a floor, and slabs or boards on logs constituted the seats. The pulpit was a board supported by two posts. Rev. William Kennedy was the pastor, and is the first settled minister in the county of the Presbyterian Church of whom there is any record. This church was organized about the year 1824, and was called the "Bethel of Jefferson County."

In 1826 Rev. William Kennedy went from his home in the Beechwoods to marry Henry Keys and Catharine Wilson, and at the same time baptized Ninian Cooper. Rev. Gara Bishop, in 1830, came from his home in Clearfield to the same locality to marry James Waite and Martha McIntosh, and at the same time baptized Susan McIntosh; so that in those days they were in the habit of "killing two birds with one stone," either in a religious or secular way. In 1831 Rev. Cyrus Riggs, another Presbyterian, made a missionary tour into the county, and besides preaching several times made a pastoral call upon each family. The people of the Beechwoods did not want to send him away without some remuneration for his services, but money was a scarce article in those days. It was found, however, that Matthew Keys had a five dollar bill, and the rest all agreeing to pay him twenty-five cents apiece as soon as they got the money, if he would give the money to the preacher, Mr. Keys agreed to the proposition, and Rev. Riggs carried away with him all the money in the settlement. When Mr. Riggs first came there he told Mrs. Keys that he was looking after the "stray sheep." "Oh, indeed," said the old lady, "you'll find none of them here." "Oh, mother," said her daughter Betty, "it is the lost sheep of the house of Israel he is after."

Rev. Jonathan Nichols, a Free Will Baptist, settled in Brandy Camp in 1822. He was the first minister in the northern part of the county for many years, and was, in fact, the first who settled in the county, and who labored in his Master's vineyard until death called him to his reward. He was also the first physician, and spent his life in ministering both to the souls and bodies of the people with whom he had cast his lot. His ministrations were well received by the people without regard to sect or denomination, as in those days "every body went to meeting," in summer on foot, and in winter with ox-sleds. There was no money to pay the preacher, and so the gospel was dispensed "without money and without price."

Dr. Nichols, who was the father of Mrs. Dr. A. M. Clark, of Brockwayville, died in May, 1846. Dr. Clark says of him: "He was a generous, kind-hearted gentleman, somewhat of the olden school, genial and urbane in his manner, with a helping hand ready to assist the needy, and kind words to comfort the sorrowing. He was the friend of my childhood, and rendered me much assistance in my medical studies. I remember him with gratitude, and wish that the world contained many more such as he."

The first United Presbyterian, or as it was called in those days, Seceder Congregation in the county, was organized at Dowlingville in 1828. Revs. Joseph Scroggs and Thomas Ferrier were instrumental in the organization and dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there, and begun what has ever since been one of the leading churches in the county.

Although there may have been occasional sermons preached by some of the pioneer preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the territory now embraced within Jefferson county, earlier, we find no record of any such, until the year 1821, when Rev. Elijah Coleman, a local preacher, formed a society, or class, of ten members at Punxsutawney, at the house of Jacob Hoover. This society was attached to the Mahoning Circuit of the Baltimore Conference, which circuit was formed in 1812, and was large enough for an annual conference. Rev. Mr. Dorsey was the preacher in charge. In 1822 Mr. Hoover's house was a "regular preaching place." As late as 1827 and 1828 the Erie Conference had only one preacher in all the territory east of the Allegheny River, the old Shippenville district. Rev. James Babcock, then Rev. Nathaniel Callender, were the first preachers on this circuit. Their work was mostly done in the Clarion District, but they preached occasionally in Jefferson. In 1828 a class of six members was formed in Pine Creek township, the meeting being held in an old mill north of Brookville. David Butler was the leader, and Cyrus Butler superintendent of a Sunday-school organized at the same time. In 1829 this society met for service in a school-house that stood where the jail now stands. In 1829 the Shippenville Circuit had two preachers, Revs. John Johnson and J. C. Ayers, and a "gracious revival of religion on the circuit attended their labors." A class or society was organized at Troy, of some ten or twelve members.

Rev. George Reeser, who spent the first thirteen years of his ministry in this region of country, sends us a sketch of his labors in this field, and as it is general in character, embracing all the territory now covered by Jefferson county, we give it here in full. Mr. Reeser, who is one of the oldest members of the Erie Conference, now sustains a superannuated relation to that body:—

"In the month of July, 1840, I was admitted on trial in the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which held its annual session that year in Meadville, Pa., and sent as preacher in charge, with Israel Mershon for my

colleague, to what was then Red Bank circuit, which embraced a large portion of the south side of Jefferson, but included Bethlehem in Clarion, Putneyville, and two other appointments in Armstrong, and three in Indiana county. The principle preaching places in Jefferson county were Punxsutawney, Hopewell Church, Gahagans, Troy, Heathville, and Sprankle's Mill. Among the early and leading members of the Methodist Church in Punxsutawney, Jacob Hoover, Daniel Burkett, John Hunt, John Drum, Jacob Bear, Joseph Weldon, and Thomas Robinson and their wives deserve honorable mention. Joseph Weldon was subsequently licensed to preach, and admitted into the Erie Conference, and did good service for a number of years.

"Punxsutawney was favored this year with a wonderful revival of religion. Rev. John Bain—of precious memory—our presiding elder, at his second quarterly visit remained with us some ten days, and preached the grand old gospel of Christ with matchless simplicity and power—often holding crowded congregations spell-bound from one hour and a half to two hours. A general awakening and serious thoughtfulness upon this subject of their soul's best interests prevailed the community for miles away. Of the fruits of this meeting, which lasted but two weeks, the Methodist Church recorded eighty-three new names to the roll of her membership. The Baptist and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches also shared largely in the benefits of this revival.

"As neither myself nor colleague were at this time ordained ministers, we could not perform the marriage ceremony, and were mainly dependant for this service on Rev. Elijah Coleman, a venerable patriarch, and for many years a popular and useful local preacher. In early life Father Coleman resided at Morrison's Cove, but had now lived many years on the south side of Mahoning Creek, in Indiana county. On one of his visits to our charge he consented to remain over Sabbath and preach. His text on this occasion was the parable of the sick man, Dives, as he called him, and Lazarus. An old German, and an acquaintance of Mr. Coleman while they lived together at Morrison's Cove, heard the sermon, and on his way home, it was said, he remarked to a friend who had also heard the sermon: 'Dem tings what we heard to-day about Divis and Lashurus ish all a pack of lies. I knew Mr. Divis and Lashurus well down dare at Morrison's Cove. It is true, Divis was a rich man, but den he was not a proud man, nor a stingy man, and it ish true too, dat Lashurus was a poor man, but he was never so poor as to have to beg his bread. He had a yoke of oxen, and he drove around de town many tings, and sometimes he just had slugs of money.'

"Daniel and Jacob Swisher, two brothers, formerly of Lewistown, Pa., were at this time the most prominent members of the Hopewell Church, four miles west of Punxsutawney. It was largely through their influence that the appointment was established, sustained, and a house of worship erected there. The house of Daniel Swisher was always a welcome home for the weary itin-

erant. Never can I forget the kindnesses shown to me by the entire family during the two years of my pastorate.

"Next to Punxsutawney, Troy, in Jefferson county, was the most important point on our field of labor; but where, or by whom, Methodist preaching was first introduced, I have no means of ascertaining. Prior to the general conference of 1836, Erie Conference had no existence, and the Pittsburgh Conference, to which all that territory belonged, supplied the Methodist Churches with its pastors. I found in Troy a church of some fifty members, but we had no better place in which to hold our public services than an old and somewhat dilapidated school-house. Nathan, Darius, Euphrastus, and Hiram Carrier, all brothers, Elijah Heath, Philip Clover, a Mr. Fairweather, and a Mr. Fuller, and some others whose names I cannot recall, were among the prominent and influential members of the church at this time. The revival spirit pervaded our societies generally, and many were added to the church.

"In the summer of 1841 our conference held its annual session in Cleveland, Ohio. I was reappointed to Red Bank charge. Israel Mershon was removed, and John Graham was sent to take his place as junior preacher. The form of our circuit remained unchanged. Two camp-meetings, one at Putneyville, the other at Punxsutawney, were held this year, which resulted in great spiritual good; conversions at both were numerous, and in some instances very powerful and clear. As a whole, we had a laborious, but pleasant and prosperous year; many were added to the church, and its spirituality greatly increased. The salary which I received from the entire charge the first year was a trifle less than one hundred and thirty dollars. The second year, with a greatly increased membership, I was paid less than two hundred dollars, and yet, strange to tell, I was never obliged to go to bed hungry. During this conference year Brother Graham made the acquaintance of Miss Cornelia Gaskell, at Punxsutawney, to whom he was subsequently married. Brother Graham has served many important charges, and filled the office of presiding elder for eight years, and is still in the active work of the ministry, a true and good man.

"In July, 1850, I was appointed to Brookville Mission, as it was then called, with Thomas Elliott as junior preacher. For some years prior to this Brookville and Luthersburg, with a few outlying appointments at both ends, constituted the mission field. Dean C. Wright, my immediate predecessor, preached in Brookville and in Luthersburg on alternate Sabbaths. Luthersburg was now cut off from Brookville, and formed into a new charge, and the Brookville mission field was greatly enlarged, so as to take in Greenville, Kearney's school-house, and Canada, as it was called. These appointments were in Clarion county, and with Troy, and Holts, Brookville, Warsaw, Richardsville, Ebenezer Church, a mile or two from Sigel, and Hominy Ridge, near the Clarion River, constituted our Sabbath appointments; and with two preachers on the charge, we were able to give them public services once in two weeks.

But in addition to these we had a good many other preaching places, and feeble societies which could be reached and served only on week days and nights. Thomas Elliott, being a young man and a novice in the ministry, thinking the labor and sacrifices too great, became discouraged, and fled ingloriously from the field before the year was half ended. This occasioned my labors and responsibilities to be greatly increased ; but later on Samuel Warren was sent to my assistance. He was kind, companionable, and faithful to his work. He was after this received into the Erie Conference ; served a number of charges, then moved to Missouri ; entered the conference there, and subsequently became a presiding elder, and for anything I know to the contrary, he is still alive, and in the active work of the ministry.

“ On my arrival in Brookville I found a feeble society, numbering, to the best of my recollection, but twenty-six in all ; of these, fully one-third lived four to six miles away, and were seldom seen at any of our Sabbath services. Elijah Heath and Christopher Fogel, a local preacher, had transferred their residences and membership to Brookville, and with Martin Travis, Reuben Hubbard, John Long, Samuel Clark, Daniel Silvis, and James Moore, and their wives, were the principal members.

“ As we had no church edifice, and the court-house not always available for public services, I early began to agitate the matter of building a church of our own. This, however, was decidedly opposed by the official members generally, and particularly by Judge Heath, who affirmed that no man could raise a thousand dollars in Brookville to build a Methodist Church. With persistent agitation, however, their consent was obtained not to oppose the enterprise any further, provided I would agree to solicit the subscriptions, and collect the funds, to which I gave a willing assent, and in a comparatively short time I had good pledges to the amount of \$1,500. The judge very frankly acknowledged his mistake, and became quite enthusiastic to see the building commenced and carried on to completion as rapidly as possible. This was soon done, and I had the very great pleasure of preaching and worshipping with my people in our own house of prayer during the latter nine months of my second year on the charge, and pushing the subscription as much as my time would allow. I had the entire cost of lot, building, etc., cancelled with the exception of about \$450, with nearly that amount of subscription uncollected, before my allotted time expired.

“ In the month of January, 1851, I commenced a series of meetings in the court-house, hoping thereby to get the church revived, and her membership increased. I was not disappointed—the result was a glorious revival, such as had never been witnessed before in Brookville. Of the new accessions many were heads of families, and became stable and useful members of the church. We were blest with a similar revival soon after we began to worship in the new church. One of the converts, Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, became an itiner-

ant minister in the Erie Conference. From this time on the Methodist Episcopal Church has had a respectable showing, and has been a power in Brookville. The missionary appropriation was now withheld, outside appointments were formed into other charges, and the church in Brookville became an independent station. Three sessions of the Erie Annual Conference have been held and creditably sustained there.

"In the summer of 1852 I was appointed to Punxsutawney, and remained there two years. The revival spirit prevailed generally over the charge. Many new and valuable members were gathered, especially at Punxsutawney and Ringgold. The latter place was a new appointment; a flourishing society was organized and the 'Union Bethel Church' erected, which was built and held in common by the Evangelical and Methodist denominations. Paradise, near Reynoldsville, was a new appointment, and a house of worship was erected there soon after I had left the charge, chiefly through the liberality and peristent efforts of a Mr. Syphert.

"Two of this Brother Syphert's daughters were afterwards married to Methodist preachers, and are still itinerating and toiling with their husbands in the Master's vineyard.

"In the summer of 1854 I was sent to Luthersburg, and remained there two years. By special invitation I visited Washington township, in Jefferson county, and established a preaching place not far from Rockdale Mills. A series of revival meetings held in a school-house proved a great blessing; a society of some fifty members was formed, and the 'Beech Wood's Church,' as it was called, became one of the most important Sabbath appointments on the charge. Mathew and John Smith, Michael Grogan, Daniel Groves and three of his sons — James, Thomas, and John, and many others whose names I cannot now recall were among the earliest members. James Groves was afterward licensed to preach, and admitted into the Erie Conference, and did the church good service for a number of years.

"From Luthersburg I moved to Clarington, on the north side of the Clarion River, but I had several preaching places in Jefferson county. In 1866 and 1867 I was reappointed to Clarington and remained two years again, and had the same preaching places in Jefferson as before. In 1868 and '69 I was at Brockwayville. The charge was a laborious one and lay entirely within the limits of Jefferson county. Fourteen years of my ministerial life and labors were thus spent, either wholly, or in part, in Jefferson county. When I first entered the county as a Methodist preacher there was not a single parsonage, and but one house of worship owned by the Methodists in the county. That house was in Punxsutawney, and was a mere shell, small, old, and somewhat dilapidated, in which a feeble society had been worshiping for a number of years. The second house of worship erected by the Methodists was the Hopewell Church, of which I have spoken before; the third was at Troy, the

fourth at Brookville, the fifth at Gahagan's, in the southern part of the county. Our preaching was done chiefly in school-houses, private dwellings, grist-mills, and in the open air, but 'the hand of the Lord was with us working with signs and wonders,' and hundreds were added to the church. Of the older members of my acquaintance many have departed, I trust in peace; others moved away, and when I consider how many parsonages and houses of worship have been built, and how many new societies have been organized, and how many preachers are employed and liberally sustained within the limits of the county, I am constrained to exclaim 'What hath God wrought!'"

The first Catholics who came into the county, as far as we can learn, were those two sturdy, honest Irishmen, John Dougherty and John Gallagher, who settled in Brookville, in the year 1831, and who were both prominently connected with the town and county for so many years. Soon others came in; some from Belgium, who settled on the south side of Red Bank, in what has ever since been known as Belgiumtown. They were for a long time ministered unto by priests from St. Mary's, Pa., and from the older Catholic settlements in the Clarion region, until 1853, when, during the pastorate of Rev. Father Ledwith, they built the brick church on Water street, which was for a long time the finest church edifice in Brookville.

Although there were members of the Baptist, Lutheran and other denominations in the county prior to 1830, they had no organization, nor any preaching, except that of Dr. Nichols, in the northern part of the county, before noted.

The rapid growth, the fine church edifices, with full statistics of the different church organizations within the county the past half of a century, will be given elsewhere.

CHAPTER VII.

FROM 1807 TO 1830.

First Assessments and Elections First Roads—Population—Statistics of Agriculture—Commerce and Manufactures.

THOUGH the county was organized provisionally in 1804, there seems to have been no records kept nor any elections held until 1807. The following is the first assessment of property on record :

" 100 acres Joseph Barnett, (improved), val.....	\$3.29
— John Dixon, (weaver),.....	
— Elijah M. Graham,.....	
— Joseph Hutchison,.....	
100 acres Peter Jones, (blacksmith), (improved),.....	1.95
100 " Samuel Scott, (miller),.....	6.00
100 " John Scott,.....	2.22
100 " Jacob Vasbinder, S. M., ¹	2.47
100 " William Vasbinder,.....	2.01
100 " Adam Vasbinder,.....	2.22
Total val.....	\$33.13.

"No. of taxables, 18; No. of horses, 23; No. of cows, 35."

The first election returns are as follows:

1807.

"Jefferson county—At an election held at the house of Samuel Scott, in said county, on Friday, the 20th of March, A. D. 1807, the following persons were duly elected:

"Supervisors—John Scott had 18 votes.

Peter Jones " 18 "

"Signed Sam'l. Scott, } Judges."
Thos. Lucas, }

1808.

"At an election held at the house of Samuel Scott in said county, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1808, the following persons were duly elected as returned below:

"Supervisors; John Jones, } were duly

Alex. McCoy, } elected.

Auditors; Samuel Lucas, Samuel Scott,

Moses Knap, and Adam Vasbinder,

Were duly elected.

"Signed Samuel Scott, } Judges."
John Dickson, }

The above returns are as copied from the records of Indiana county, where the returns had to be made, this county then being under the legal jurisdiction of Indiana.

In the next three years the white population according to the census of 1810, was 161 whites, one colored, showing that the settlements in the county within the first ten years proceeded very slowly.

The *American*, published at Indiana, Pa., of February 10, 1817, publishes the receipts and expenditures of Jefferson county as follows:

"*Receipts and Expenditures*.—In the Treasury of Jefferson County, from the Second of January, 1816, to January First, 1817, both days inclusive.

¹ Single man.

John Taylor, Esq., Treasurer.		Cr.	
Dr.	Dols. Cts.	By Cash paid on Sundry road orders.	\$1,626.76
To cash of Joseph Barnett, Collector of Pine Creek Township for 1813, in full.....	17.43 ¹ / ₄	“ Election orders.....	34.00
Received on Unseated Lands.....	2,475.61 ¹ / ₄	“ Wolf orders.....	157.37 ¹ / ₂
“ Land sold.....	101.92	“ to Road viewers.....	18.00
	\$2,594.97	“ Contingent expenses.....	102.00
<i>List of outstanding debts.</i>		Paid to Indiana County the proportional part of the general expenses	298.56
Due from the Collectors for 1815....\$	7.70 ¹ / ₂	Treasurer's fees of sixty-five tracts of Land sold to Commissioners.....	186.92
On unseated Lands before 1816, for which the lands have been sold to the Commissioners.....	2,140.27	Treasurer's fees on \$1,933.13 ¹ / ₂ at 2 per cent.....	38.66
County Tax 1816.....	790.92	Balance in Treasury.....	132.63 ¹ / ₂
	\$2,938.89 ¹ / ₂		\$2,504.97
Attest.		GARWIN SUTTON,	} Commissioners.
Daniel Stanard, Clerk.		THOMAS SHARP,	
		THOMAS LAUGHLIN,	

By an act of the Legislature Pine Creek township was established in 1806, and comprised the entire county until 1818, when Perry was established; and until the year 1826, when Young was formed from a portion of Perry, these two townships, Pine Creek on the north, and Perry on the south, with Little Sandy as the dividing line, were the only two districts in the county. The elections were held at the house of Joseph Barnett for Pine Creek, and at the house of John Bell for Perry. In 1826 Ridgway township was formed from a portion of Pine Creek. Previous to this all the settlers mentioned heretofore as having settled on Little Toby and the West Branch, in what is now Elk county, had to come to Port Barnett to vote, while all other legal business had to be enacted at Indiana. In 1827 Rose was formed from Pine Creek.

Previous to the War of 1812, there were no roads; the “Chinklacamoose path” from Clearfield, through Punxsutawney, and “Meade's trail” from Clearfield, through Brookville, westward, were the only highways. Previous to the beginning of the war a government road was projected through this territory for the purpose of transporting troops from the eastern part of the State to Lake Erie, and is said to have been “brushed out.” That the troops from the eastern part of the State passed through this county on their way to the scene of hostilities at Lake Erie is well authenticated. Colonel Bird, with his regiment, rested three days at Port Barnett, and the next night after leaving there bivouacked at the “Four Mile Spring,” on the Afton farm, in Eldred township. Several persons were impressed by the commander of this expedition, among the number being E. M. Graham, who, with his team, was taken to aid in carrying supplies. Mr. Graham was taken as far as Waterford, in Erie county, and after an absence of two weeks was allowed to return home.

During the building of the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad through this county, in the year 1872, near the western county line, there was found imbedded in the hardpan some six feet below the the surface, and covered by nearly that depth of solid sandstone, some relics of a past age. One was what appeared to be a Queen Anne musket. The stock and wooden

part of the gun had entirely disappeared, but the flint-lock of extraordinary proportions, and the length and style of the barrel proved its identity. Near the gun lay a huge bridle-bit, the size of which gave some indication of the ideas of utility of the people of that remote age. The sides were not less than eighteen inches long, and terminated in immense rings, and the ponderous article was large enough for an animal ten times the size of the horses in use at the present day. These relics of antiquity were in a comparatively good state of preservation. How they got so deeply imbedded in the "hardpan," and when and by whom they were deposited there, was a source of much conjecture, and is a question not easily answered; but it has been presumed that the spot where they were found marked the road over which troops had marched during the early Indian wars, or they may have been deposited in the grave of some Indian brave who had stolen them.

The first effort to make a State road through Jefferson county was by the passage of an act, February 22, 1812, to enable the governor of the Commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from Waterford in the county of Erie, through Meadville and Franklin to the river Susquehanna, at or near the mouth of Anderson's Creek, in Clearfield county. The governor was empowered to subscribe \$12,000 in shares toward the building of this road, and Thomas Forster and John Boyd, of the county of Erie; James Harriott and Henry Hurst, of the county of Crawford; William Moore and George Powers, of the county of Venango; Ebenezer Magoffin, and Benson Pearson, of the county of Mercer; Joseph Barnett and Peter Jones, of the county of Jefferson; Joseph Bond and Paul Clover, of the county of Clearfield; George Lattimer and Jeremiah Parker, of the city Philadelphia; and William Dunn and John Shaw, of the county of Philadelphia, were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions for stock. The shares were put at twenty-five dollars each, and the several counties named were required to take a certain number of said shares; Jefferson county's apportionment being fifty shares.

This road—which was called the Waterford and Susquehanna Turnpike—was incorporated in the year 1817, and work was begun in 1818. March, 1821, an act was passed, by which \$2,500 was appropriated for improving said road, and persons appointed from each county to receive the sum to be expended in their respective counties, Charles C. Gaskill and Carpenter Winslow being appointed to represent Jefferson county.

"November 3, 1830, a contract was made between the commissioners of Jefferson county and John Lucas for making eighty perches of road through the borough of Brookville, to intersect the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike road, being Sections 3, 4, and 7. Twenty perches east, counting from east of town, to be made in same manner as the pike, to be finished by the 1st of December next. Amt. for work \$79."

William Lucas is also mentioned as making "50 perches of turnpike, being

that part of the alteration of the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike road through the borough of Brookville." This road was finished in 1822, and has ever since been the principal thoroughfare from east to west through Jefferson county. It is still a State road. In 1840 the tolls received were \$4,109.10. Amount paid for repairs, \$3,338.17. Salaries of gate-keepers, \$784.33.

By an act passed March 26, 1821, "the sum of \$8,000 was appropriated for opening and improving a State road, recently laid out from the town of Kittanning, in Armstrong county, to the State line in the direction of Hamilton, in the State of New York, which road passed through the counties of Armstrong, Jefferson, and McKean, to be expended in the said counties, in proportion to the distance it passed through the same respectively, and John Matson and John Lucas, were appointed to receive and expend the same for Jefferson county." This road, still known as the Olean road, was finished in 1822.

In 1825 another State road was laid out from the town of Indiana, through Punxsutawney, in Jefferson county, and Smethport, in the county of McKean, to the town of Ceres, in McKean county. This road, known as the Ceres road, was finished in 1828.

In 1830, through the exertions of Judge Gillis, a road was made from Milesburg, in Centre county, through the Ridgway and Kersey settlements in Jefferson county, to intersect with the Olean road, near the town of Olean, N. Y., the State appropriating \$20,000 towards the same.

There was not much done in the way of improvement in Jefferson county in the first quarter of a century. The land was too rugged and heavily timbered to allow the few settlers to make much progress in farming. The soil, however, enriched by the accumulations and decayed vegetation of centuries, was very productive, and when tilled, yielded productively; but it required so much hard labor to clear the ground that during these first years only a solitary clearing here and there proclaimed the presence of the husbandmen. During the troublous times attendant on the War of 1812, the few settlers lived in constant dread of an incursion of Indians and British, but were unmolested.

Another decade showed only 551 whites and ten negroes as the aggregate population, but during the next ten years settlers commenced to come in more rapidly. The settlements in the northern and southern portions of the county already noticed were made, and the census of 1830 gives the population as 2,003 whites, twenty-one free colored, and one slave. Those of the present generation will scarcely credit the fact that a slave was at one time, and that as late as 1830, owned in Jefferson county; but we learn that the slave reported in Jefferson county by the census of 1830, was Charles Sutherland, who was brought from Virginia to this county about the year 1812.

Captain E. R. Brady in the *Jeffersonian* of January 20, 1852, notices the

death of this venerable negro, the only slave ever owned in Jefferson county: "In this day's paper we record the death of Charles Sutherland (colored), who was one of the oldest inhabitants of this county and had arrived at the advanced age of nearly one hundred years. He came to what is now Jefferson county upwards of forty years ago, when the ground upon which Brookville now stands was but a howling wilderness. Many there are in this borough who will miss the familiar and friendly visits of 'old Charley' who, with hat in hand, and his venerable head uncovered, asked alms at their hands. No more will they hear from him a description of the 'Father of his country,' when he, Charley, held his horse at the laying of the corner-stone of the capitol at Washington City. His breath is hushed, his lips are sealed, and his body is wrapped in the cold habiliments of the grave. *Resquiescat in pace.*"

The progress in other respects was as great as in the increase of population. Until the year 1826 there were no mail facilities. In all those years no letters, no papers, no tidings from the outside world reached these dwellers in the wilderness except a special messenger was sent to the town forty or fifty miles distant. In January, 1826, a post-office was established at Port Barnett, and Joseph Barnett appointed postmaster. In February of the same year another office was established at the Ridgway Settlement, and James Gillis appointed postmaster. This office was called Montmorency.

An office was established in 1826 at Punxsutawney, with Charles Barclay as postmaster, and that at Brockwayville, Alonzo Brockway, postmaster, in 1829. These were all the post-offices in the county during the first thirty years. In 1828 a post-route was established, and the mail was carried once a week on horseback from Kittanning to Smethport in McKean county. Letter postage at that time was $6\frac{1}{4}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, $18\frac{3}{4}$, to 25 cents per ounce, according to the distance the letter had to go. Each letter was wrapped in a separate wrapper, and the postmasters at the sending and receiving offices had to keep a correct record of every letter passing through their hands. The advent of the mail service in the county was a great event, and the weekly visit of the "post-boy" was looked for eagerly by those who for so long had been deprived of all communication with the outside world.

CHAPTER VIII.

FROM 1830 TO 1860.

The Lumber Trade — Progress in Agriculture — Growth of Settlements — The First Public Buildings — The First Newspaper — Agricultural and Manufacturing Statistics.

WITH the commencement of the year 1830 Jefferson county seemed to take a great stride forward in every respect. From being a dependency of Indiana county, as regarded all legal or official business, she found herself clothed with full power to enact her own business, and take care of her own interests.

The county seat was established, Brookville laid out, and the first settlement effected there. Roads had already been made throughout the county, new settlements were being made in every direction, while the forests were giving way beneath the sturdy blows of the lumbermen and the farmer.

Although lumbering had been carried on in a desultory way from the first settlement of the county, it was not until 1830 that a real beginning was made. In a sketch of Jefferson county published in 1843 in the "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," the early lumbering business of the county is referred to thus :

"The impulse given to the lumber trade by the speculations in the State of Maine was not without its influence upon remote sections of the Union. The keen sagacity of the Yankees discovered that there were vast bodies of pine lands lying around the sources of the Allegheny River not appreciated at their full value by the few pioneers who lived among them. The Yankees had learned to estimate the value of pine land by the tree, and by the log ; the Pennsylvanians still reckoned it by the acre. Somewhere between 1830 and 1837 individuals and companies from New England and New York purchased considerable bodies of land on the head waters of the Red Bank and Clarion Rivers from the Holland Land Land Company and other large landholders. They proceeded to erect saw-mills, and to drive the lumber trade after the most approved methods. The little leaven thus introduced caused quite a fermentation among the lumbermen and landholders of the county. More lands changed owners ; new water-privileges were improved ; capital was introduced from abroad, and during the spring floods every creek and river resounded with the preparation of rafts, and the lively shouts of the lumbermen, as they shot their rafts over the swift chutes of the mill-dam. The population of the county was trebled in ten years."

The lumber trade, which for so many years after this commencement was the principal business of the county, will be treated more at length, and comparative statistics given in a chapter devoted to lumber and coal interests.

In 1832 the first newspaper was established in the county by John J. Y. Thompson. It was called the *Jefferson Democrat*, and was Democratic in politics.

In 1832-3 the first jail and court-house were erected, the jail building being completed first and used for holding court, etc., until the completion of the court-house.

In 1834 two runaway slaves were lodged by their captors in the Brookville jail for safe-keeping during the night. Hon. Elijah Heath, who was an outspoken abolitionist, determined that no such outrage should be perpetrated upon the free soil of Jefferson county, and conveyed to the prisoners through Mr. Arad Pearsall, who was the jailor at the time, implements for filing off the lock of their cell, and in the morning when the slave owners came to the jail to take charge of their property the captives were well on their way to Canada. They eventually learned of Mr. Heath's complicity in the matter, and brought suit against him, which, under the fugitive slave law, was decided in favor of the slave-holder, and Judge Heath's act of humanity cost him \$2,000.

In 1835 Barnett township was formed from part of Rose, and Snyder from part of Pine Creek, and in the second quarter of a century the number of townships was increased to twenty-six.

In 1843 Ridgways township was separated from Jefferson county to form part of the new county of Elk, and the same year Jenks and Tionesta townships, and that part of Barnett lying north of the Clarion River was separated from Jefferson county to form part of the new county of Forest. In the next ten years the population of the county increased rapidly, the census of 1840 giving 7,196 white, and 57 colored. The next decade found much improvement in all parts of the county, although the attention of the greater part of the population was engaged with the lumber trade. Yet the statistics show considerable improvement in agriculture and manufactures, while, notwithstanding the departure of the townships above mentioned, the population was largely increased, being in 1850, 13,424 whites and 94 colored.

The improved lands increased in value, and there was a proportionate increase also in all kinds of crops and stock.

The following statistics show the growth in these respects in the years 1840 and 1850:

1840.	1850.
	56,850 acres improved land.
	122,900 acres unimproved land.
	Cash value of farms.....\$1,307,096
	Value of farming implements and machinery..... 83,785
No. of bushels of wheat.....43,598	Bushels of wheat..... 76,999
" " oats.....77,077	" oats.....145,828
" " rye.....24,467	" rye..... 40,743
" " buckwheat.....14,504	" buckwheat..... 30,897
" " corn.....23,369	" corn..... 53,877

1840.	1850.
No. pounds of wool.....12,171	Pounds of wool..... 33,327
“ “ hops..... 583	“ hops.....
“ “ flax..... 241	“ flax..... 3,139
Bushels of potatoes.....64,110	Bushels flax seed..... 181
Tons of hay..... 3,605	Bushels potatoes..... 28,746
Pounds maple sugar.....27,067	Tons of hay..... 9,116
	Pounds of maple sugar..... 33,570
	Gallons of maple molasses..... 2,265
Horses and mules..... 1,420	Horses and mules..... 2,278
Cattle..... 5,773	Cattle..... 9,685
Sheep..... 7,342	Sheep..... 13,999
Swine..... 8,898	Swine..... 7,208
Estimated value of poultry of all kinds.\$ 3,110	
Value of dairy products.....14,002	Value of dairy products.....\$150,166
“ orchard products..... 560	“ orchard products..... 1,047
“ homemade goods..... 8,382	“ homemade goods..... 5,126
Furs and skins..... 1,029	Beeswax and honey, lbs..... 2,885
	Value of live stock.....\$251,881
	“ animals slaughtered..... 45,003

In 1850 the value of all taxable property in the county was \$980,953.

The general statistics for the year ending June, 1850, gives:—

Number of children born during year... 440	Whole number of white males attending school during year... 1,422
“ persons married “ .. 153	Whole number of white females attending school during year.....1,313
“ “ died “ .. 78	Whole number of colored females attending school during year..... 2
“ dwelling houses in county...2,253	Whole number colored males attending school during year..... 1
“ families.. .. 2,307	Of these 2,706 were natives, and thirty-two foreigners.
“ public schools..... 80	
“ teachers employed..... 81	
“ pupils attending school2,738	
Income from taxa'n for school purposes.\$7,595	
“ public funds.....1,021	
Whole income for support of schools...8,616	

The number of persons in the county who could not read or write was 373 whites, colored fifteen; natives 370, foreigners eighteen.

The census of 1840 gives two fulling and one woolen mill in the county, with a capital of \$570. In 1850 the total amount invested in manufactures was \$141,800, and the estimated value of products was \$105,145, showing a marked increase in manufactures.

In the spring of 1843 the first murder was committed in Jefferson county. Daniel Long, one of the Long brothers who were so noted in the pioneer annals of the county as woodsmen and “mighty hunters,” was a son of Ludwig (or Lewis) Long, one of the first settlers of Pine Creek township. Daniel, though like his brothers, fond of the chase, did not follow hunting to such an extent as they did. He was married in February, 1832, to Miss Rebecca McCullough, by Judge Elijah Heath, and settled on the farm now owned by Lawson Geer, in Pine Creek township, where he resided at the time of his death. Like

nearly all the settlers of the county at that time, he was engaged in the lumber business, and in the spring of 1843 he was lumbering on the Clarion River, having taken up a tract of land (as was the custom in those days) near where Raught's Mills, in Elk county, now are located—all that territory then being embraced in Jefferson county. There was a dispute between him and a man named James Green for the possession of this land, though it is claimed that Long had the first squatter's claim to the land. On April 29, 1844, Green and his son, Edwin, took possession of Long's shanty during his temporary absence. On his return, in company with a man named Samuel Knopsnyder, Long was shot by the younger Green as he attempted to enter the shanty, and killed, the weapon used being Long's own gun. Knopsnyder was also assaulted with an ax by the Greens, and so badly wounded that he died May 3, 1844.

The Greens were arrested and confined in the Brookville jail and tried for murder. The records of the court in the case are as follows:

"May sessions, 1844. Commonwealth *vs.* James Green and Edwin Green, September term, No. 16.

"Indicted for the murder of Daniel Long. Case of Edwin Green, jury paneled as follows: Hiram Fuller, George Depp, Elijah Campbell, Samuel Gibson, William Williams, Henry Smith, Lemuel Carey, Levi M. Wharton, Robert Law, John McClelland, Andrew Gibson, David Gillespie. Verdict rendered of murder in second degree. Sentence of court one dollar fine and costs of prosecution, and four years solitary confinement at hard labor in the Western Penitentiary. D. B. Jenks, esq., counsel for prisoner. Commonwealth represented by the district attorney, George R. Barrett.

"Edwin Green was tried at the same term, and by the same jury, for the murder of Samuel Knopsnyder, the result and sentence being the same as in the former trial.

"No. 16, December 9, 1844, James Green brought upon the stand. Case reached and jury paneled: George Slaysmen, John McCloskey, George Henderson, Jacob Hoover, Jesse Hannah, Robert Stout, John Sprinkle, Thomas Kindel, Benjamin Gilhousen, James Stewart, James Garey, Samuel Fleming. Verdict, murder in second degree. Sentenced to four years solitary imprisonment at hard labor in Western Penitentiary, one dollar fine and costs of prosecution. D. B. Jenks, counsel for prisoner, G. R. Barrett, district attorney, for Commonwealth."

The trial of James Green for the murder of Samuel Knopsnyder, was held at the same court, and by the same jury, with the same result and sentence.

Long's friends claim that the influence brought to the aid of the Greens cleared them of murder in the first degree. They never reappeared in Jefferson county after their trial, and it is said that the younger man, Edwin Green, was killed, after his release from the penitentiary, by Indians while crossing the plains on his way West.

Daniel Long left a wife and three little children. His son, Daniel, is a worthy citizen of Brookville.

The Mexican War, which occurred in 1847 and 1848, only caused a small ripple of excitement in our backwoods county; the only volunteer of whom we find any mention being Robert McCullough, a blacksmith from the Beechwoods, who was killed in one of the battles of that war.

In the summer of 1850 the dysentery prevailed in an epidemic form in the county. In Brookville and vicinity the mortality was very great, and one of the newspapers of that year says that "in a space of not more than six square miles, between Red Bank and Little Sandy, there were thirty-four deaths in July and August."

June 4, 1859, will long be remembered as the date of the "big frost." It was a regular freeze, and destroyed all kinds of vegetables; grain, fruit, potatoes were all killed, and the grass crops much injured, while the forests looked as though a fire had scorched their foliage. Almost a panic ensued, and the farmers seemed to see starvation staring them in the face. Flour and grain advanced at once in price; the former as high as sixteen dollars per barrel. In one locality, in one of the churches, on the Sunday following the frost, a subscription was taken up to purchase breadstuffs. But the "scare was worse than the hurt," grain was shipped into the markets from the Western States, and soon declined almost to its nominal price. The new crops of corn and potatoes which were planted at once, to replace those destroyed, gave a good yield, and the effects of the frost were not near so disastrous as was anticipated. A similar frost occurred in 1843.

The *Jefferson Star* of October 16, 1850, notes that "twenty-five fugitive slaves passed through Brookville last Monday morning on their way to Canada;" so the first railroad in Jefferson county was the underground railroad, and from the above notice it would appear that travelers from the "Sunny South" to Canada were quite numerous.

In 1860 the population of the county is given at 18,189 whites, and eighty-one colored.

CHAPTER IX.

FROM 1860 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Tornadoes—Floods—Railroads—The Rebellion—Murder of Betty McDonald—General Improvements—Statistics of Agriculture—Manufactures—Commerce, Etc.

THE last twenty-seven years of the county's history has been an era of prosperity and improvement.

In 1870 we find the population of the county was 21,588 white, and sixty-eight colored, an increase in ten years of 3,386. One of the well-remembered

events of 1860 was the great tornado, or cyclone, as we would call it in these days, which swept over a portion of the county. It first destroyed the town of Maysville, in Clarion county, causing the death or wounding of quite a number of the citizens of that little village. From there it crossed the Red Bank into Jefferson county, where it first destroyed the house and barn of Paul Gearhart, all the buildings of Isaac Mottern, the house and barn of Henry Spare, the large barn of McLain Ferguson, the upper story of whose house was carried away, and one of his children slightly injured. After leaving Beaver township it passed into Knox and Pine Creek townships, crossing the Indiana road between Little Sandy and the residence of John Montgomery. Samuel Montgomery, who was caught by the storm on the road leading from Knox township to Brookville, had both his limbs broken by falling trees. The horse he was riding was killed, but the one he was leading escaped uninjured, but was penned in so securely by the fallen trees that food had to be carried to it for several days, until a road could be cut into the fallen timber to extricate it. The house of Jacob Rinestein, in Pine Creek, was demolished, and all its contents destroyed. In Knox and Pine Creek the course of the storm was about a mile in width. It crossed the turnpike near Reynoldsville, where it destroyed two or three houses, and where a son of Mr. Dietrich had a leg broken, Mr. Dietrich's buildings being torn to pieces.

In the entire pathway of the tornado not a tree or anything else escaped its fury. The loss in timber was immense, and the course of the storm may yet be traced by the "windfalls," as they are termed, on which not a large tree is seen, only the growth of underbrush since that time. These "windfalls" are covered with blackberry bushes, and annually yield a large supply of that fruit.

After the tornado passed over the county pieces of oak shingles were found in the vicinity of Brookville, and in other parts of the county, which must have been carried by the force of the wind from Clarion county, as only pine shingles were used in Jefferson county. It seems miraculous that no lives were lost, and so few casualties occurred in this county. The same day Brookville and other localities in the county were visited by a severe rain and hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, but strange to say with very little wind. The hail was very large, and the measurements taken at that time give the largest that fell at from five to ten inches in circumference.

July 4th of the same year the little town of Roseville and portions of Union townships were visited by a similar storm. The houses and barns of Isaac Siars, Daniel Lamb, and William Kelly were destroyed, John Fitzsimmons's barn unroofed and fences destroyed. The large brick house of Richard Hughes was badly shattered, the kitchen torn away, and the roof lifted up and then let down to its place again. The orchards, laden with fruit, of Messrs Hughes and Kelly were destroyed, and fences carried away, making the loss in the small area covered by the storm very heavy.

The streams which for so many years were the commercial highways of Jefferson county—which in summer are generally small creeks—become, when at “high flood,” mad, rushing torrents. The most destructive floods occurred in January, 1828, February, 1832, spring of 1847, September 27, 1861, March 16, 1865, and June, 1884.

The flood of 1861 was a very disastrous one, the waters being higher than ever before except in 1847. Great damage was done, and millions of feet of timber and boards were carried off. The next flood in 1865 was almost a repetition of that of 1861. The winter previous an unusually large amount of timber had been put in ready for rafting, and the loss was very great to the lumbermen on all the streams. The latest destructive flood was that of June, 1884, which caused great devastation in and about Brookville. The North Fork bridge was destroyed, and Messrs. Thomas K. Litch & Sons lost heavily in damage to mills and lumber lost. The dam of Carrier, Verstine & Co.'s mill, on the North Fork, was torn out, and they lost heavily in lumber.

In 1861 the war, premonitions of which had been felt for some time, was precipitated upon the country; but it found the loyal citizens prepared for the issue, and the alacrity with which they responded to the call for men to aid in putting down the rebellion was a surprise, even to those who knew the deep-seated loyalty of our people. The history of the part taken by the soldiers of Jefferson county is given elsewhere, and fully shows their gallant service during the great struggle.

During the four years of the war, the history of Jefferson county is that of every county in the loyal North. With the greater portion of her able-bodied citizens in the army, all departments of business suffered, for the farmer had gone forth leaving the plow in the furrow, the lumbermen had left his ax sticking in the pine tree, the lawyer closed up his office, the merchant left his counter, and the mechanic his bench and forge, the printers nearly all forsook the case. Then the noble women of the county “came to the front”; the mothers, wives, and sisters took up the work where their sons, husbands, and brothers had laid it down, and they bore the burden nobly until the end came, and peace was once more restored. We could not give the history of those days as far as the women of the county are concerned, for no parade was made of what they did for the county in those long and bloody days of the war; but we know that when, with pale cheeks and faltering lips they bade their loved ones hasten to the defense of the flag, they stepped into the gap their absence created, and worked untiringly and uncomplainingly to keep the machinery of the homes running. They took the men's places in the stores, offices, and work-rooms, and in the field, even in some instances plowing, sowing, and reaping, and in all those years of long suspense and hope deferred, they cared for the wants of the soldiers in the field, in preparing and forwarding supplies for the sick and wounded.

During the years of the war business of all kinds suffered; but with the dawn of peace new life was infused into the county, and prosperity again reigned.

From an early period in the history of the county the railroad question was agitated more or less, and numerous surveys were made through Jefferson county, which would for the time being cause the people to think that they were to secure an outlet to the outer world; but for a long time these expectations were not realized, and the county seat of Jefferson county was "forty miles from anywhere," it being about that distance by stage to Indiana, Kittanning, Franklin, Ridgway, or Clearfield, points to be reached before the cars could be taken by the traveler.

In the spring of 1853 ground was broken at Pittsburgh on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, or, as it was then called, the "Pittsburgh, Kittanning and Warren Railroad," and as the survey of the road ran through Jefferson county, the commissioners of the county subscribed ninety thousand dollars to the stock of said road, issuing bonds for the same; but the Allegheny Valley road, instead of coming through Jefferson county, followed the Allegheny River to Oil City, and our people were again "left out in the cold." In August, 1871, however, work was commenced on the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Valley road running from the mouth of Red Bank, on A. V. R. R., through the counties of Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson, Elk, and Clearfield, to intersect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at Driftwood, in Cameron county. This road was finished in May, 1874, the first through train of cars going over the road May 4th. The building of this road, bringing into the county so much ready money, and giving employment to so many men, helped our people to tide over the panic of 1873-4 without their feeling its effects to any great degree. The extent of railroads in the county will be given elsewhere.

On the 19th of February, 1876, a murder was committed in Jefferson county that caused a widespread feeling of horror. Mrs. Elizabeth, or as she was better known, Betty McDonald, an old lady of eighty years of age lived alone on a small farm in Washington township. She had a few hundred dollars in money, and to secure this was the object of the murder. When she was found horribly murdered on the day succeeding her death by her neighbors, suspicion at once rested upon two strangers who had come into the neighborhood a few months before. Warrants were issued for their arrest, and Charles Chase, one of the suspected men was arrested at Ridgway the next day, and conveyed to the Brookville jail, and at the May term of court following, he was tried and convicted of the crime, and sentenced to be hung. Hon. James Campbell presided at the trial, and Messrs. I. G. and A. L. Gordon, and John McMurray, esq., with the district attorney, L. A. Grunder, esq., represented the Commonwealth, while the prisoner was ably defended by Messrs. P. W., W. P., and G. A. Jenks.

The jury was composed of the following persons: Charles Jacox, Fulton Shoffner, Silas Brooks, Abel Fuller, Andrew Hawk, William Williams, W. A. Hadden, William Altman, Thomas North, Darius Blose, William Norris, and James Buzzard. August 23, 1867, Chase paid the penalty of his crime, the sentence being executed by Sheriff Nathan Carrier, in the jail-yard at Brookville. Dean Graves, Chase's accomplice in the crime, having succeeded in eluding the officers of justice, the commissioners offered a reward of five hundred dollars for his apprehension, and on the 29th of October he was arrested, after a desperate resistance, by the sheriffs of Kent and Verick counties, Mich. Sheriff Carrier, accompanied by Colonel W. W. Corbet, armed with a requisition from the governor of Pennsylvania, went to Michigan and brought Graves to Brookville, where he was tried at the December term of court and convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to solitary confinement in the Western Penitentiary for eleven years and eight months. In this trial the Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney A. C. White and the Messrs. Gordon, and the defense by the Messrs. W. P. and G. A. Jenks.

The jurors in the trial of Graves were Ephraim E. Johnson, James F. Hawthorne, James L. Whitman, William Best, jr., John Frampton, Israel Graffius, Peter Galusha, John Coon, Miller Harding, George S. Campbell, James M. Morris, and Charles B. McCain.

The last half of a century has done wonders in the way of improvement, and developing the resources of the county. Though there is yet considerable valuable timber in the county, the wholesale, indiscriminate, and in some cases wanton destruction of our forests, has greatly diminished the supply. Lumbering was for so long the only business by which money could be made, that nearly all the grand old pines have fallen victims; no voice was raised for the woodman to "spare that tree," and year by year vast quantities of lumber was carried off by our streams to find a market, often, too, at paltry prices; but all this has come to an end now; what timber is left is held at its just value by the owners, and the cessation in the lumber trade has caused that attention to be given to farming, which had been neglected while the lumber business was in the ascendency. Farms that in former years scarce yielded a pittance, have now been brought to a high state of cultivation. The unsightly stumps are all disappearing, good fences have been built, while the best and most approved farming implements and machinery are in general use. On the farms the log cabin, and the rude stable have given place to the large, well-appointed dwellings, and commodious barns. The homes of the farmers are comfortably, and in a great many instances, luxuriously furnished. The organ or piano, and well selected libraries are found in nearly every farm house, showing that the farmers of Jefferson county believe in surrounding their children with that which is ennobling and refining. In every home also is found the weekly newspaper, and papers and magazines treating on agricultural and literary subjects.

Within the last few years a great interest is being taken in the improvement of stock, and now some of the very best grades are to be found in this county, until it has become noted abroad for the fine horses and cattle raised and owned by our stockmen.

Jefferson county is also becoming noted as a fruit-producing region, her soil and climate being especially adapted to the raising of almost all kinds of fruit except the peach, which usually succumbs to our severe frosts. Apples, pears, cherries, grapes, etc., are grown in the greatest profusion and perfection. Great attention has been paid to the planting of the very best varieties of apples, and it is rare indeed that Jefferson county has not more than enough for home consumption.

The development of the immense deposits of excellent coal that underlies so much of the surface of the county, has also given a new impetus to business. Two new railroads built into the coal fields within the past two years, the Buffalo, Rochester, and Pittsburgh, and the Ridgway and Clearfield Railroad, a branch of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, have done much toward developing the eastern and southern portions of the county.

The population of Jefferson county at the last census was 27,898 white, and thirty-seven colored, showing an increase over the census of 1870 of 6,347. It will be seen by the figures of the different censuses that the colored people do not take very kindly to Jefferson county, the entire number given by the different censuses being 369.

The statistics of agriculture and manufactures for 1870 and 1880 show the great strides the county has taken in that direction :

1870.

Value of improved land.....	\$ 104,220	Corn	200,484
" farms.....	5,362,623	Oats.....	390,151
Value of all farm productions, in-		Buckwheat.....	46,632
cluding all betterments and addi-		Pounds of wool	56,621
tions to live stock.....	1,437,269	Bushels of potatoes.....	54,596
Spring wheat, bushels.....	319	Pounds of butter.....	497,951
Winter " 	78,299	" cheese.....	246
Rye.....	64,678		

Census of 1880.

Farms and farm values.		Cost of building and repairing fences	
Numbers of farms.....	2,576	in 1879.....	\$ 55,328
Acres of improved lands.....	154,636	Cost of fertilizers in 1879.....	6,793
Value of farms, including buildings		Value of orchard products.....	78,712
and fences.....	\$7,311,371	Estimated value of all farm produc-	
Value of implements and machinery.	266,692	tions, sold, consumed or on hand	
" live stock.....	747,162	in 1879	933,144

Size of Farms in Jefferson County.

Over 3 and under 10 acres.....	99	Over 100 and under 500 acres.....	1,166
" 10 " 20 "	100	" 500 " 1,000 "	14
" 20 " 50 "	336	1,000 and over.....	4
" 50 " 100 "	857		

Live Stock and Production.

No. of horses	5,596	Pounds of wool.....	71,824
" mules	38	" butter.....	669,788
" oxen	154	" cheese.	731
" milch cows.....	7,612	Gallons of milk	31,050
" other cattle.....	11,452		
" sheep.....	17,082		
" swine.....	15,306		

Poultry and Eggs, produced in 1879.

Poultry on hand June 1, 1880, exclusive of spring hatching.....		Other fowls	3,605
Barn-yard fowls	63,692	Eggs produced in 1879, doz.....	295,122

Apiarian Products.

Honey, 1879, lbs	14,039	Wax, 1879, lbs.....	340
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Grain Products.

No. bushels of wheat	113,361	Tons of hay.....	19,468
" rye.....	59,137	Pounds of tobacco.....	1,378
" corn.....	341,031	Bushels of flax seed.....	28
" oats	452,435	Tons of flax straw.....	1,356
" buckwheat	78,401	Gallons of maple molasses.....	1,703
No. pounds maple sugar.....	3,689		

Grass Lands and Forest Products—1879.

Hay crop, tons	19,468	Amount of wood cut, cords.....	84,809
Acres mowed.....	23,639	Pulse—Canada peas (dry) bu.....	24
Clover seed, bu.....	2,427	Beans (dry) bu	1,315
Grass seed, bu.....	1,230	Broom corn raised, lbs	47
Potatoes, acres	1,768		
" bushels.....	156,217		

Manufactures.

Establishments	189	Paid in wages per annum	\$ 113,412
Capital invested.....	\$1,282,650	Amount of material used.....	679,684
Hands employed....	580	Value of products.....	\$1,003,145

Assessed Value and Taxation.

Real estate, value.....	\$1,893,630	Taxation, State.....	\$ 664
Personal property, value.....	290,815	" county	21,047
		" borough and school.....	62,739
Total value of property.....	2,184,445	Total taxation.....	84,450

Local debt of county, not including any portion of the State debt: Bonded debt, \$102,808; floating debt, \$10,026; gross, net, \$112,834. This debt has been largely reduced in the last six years, the "Auditor's Statement" for the year ending December 31, 1886, giving the bonded debt as \$26,600; floating, \$871.22; total liabilities of county, \$27,741.22.

The census of 1880 classifies the population of the county as follows: Total males 14,327, females 13,608; school age, between five and seventeen, males 4,814, females 4,625; military age, between eighteen and forty-four, 5,055; twenty-one and over, 6,291. 1870—native born 20,568, foreign born 1,090; 1880—native born 26,587, foreign born 1,338.

Triennial assessment of Jefferson county, showing the amount of real and personal property in the county for the year 1886, and the valuation thereof:

No. of acres seated.....	272,297	No. of horses.....	4,920
Valuation.....	\$1,205,841	Value.....	\$ 147,276
Average per acre.....	\$ 4.42	Average value.....	\$ 29.92
No. of houses and lots.....	4,204	No. of cows.....	1,418
Valuation.....	\$ 577,886	Value.....	\$ 62,637
No. of grist and saw-mills.....	87	Average value.....	\$ 9.76
Valuation.....	\$ 56,468	Oxen.....	89
No. acres unseated lands.....	89,421	Value.....	\$ 1,629
Value.....	\$ 355,197	Occupations.....	4,319
Average value per acre.....	\$ 3.90	Value.....	\$ 119,747
Acres surface.....	14,859	Average.....	\$ 27.70
Value.....	\$ 43,244	Total valuation subject to county	
Average value per acre.....	\$ 2.91	tax.....	\$2,652,550
Acres, mineral.....	22,277	No. of carriages.....	1,190
Valuation.....	\$ 85,685	Value.....	\$ 28,285
Average value per acre.....	\$ 3.83	Money at interest.....	\$ 660,587

This assessment does not give the real, only the assessed value, which is only about one-fifth of the real value on real estate, and one-third on personal property. Hereafter we believe property is to be assessed at its true value, and the percentage of taxation lowered, which is the only true method of taxation.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL RECORD AND CIVIL LIST.

Votes Cast for President and Governor at the Different Elections, 1832-1886 — Names of all Persons Holding Office in the County or Representing the County in the United States Congress or in the State Legislature, 1814-1886 -- Present Officials of the County — Summary of Acts of the Legislature Passed for Jefferson County.

ALTHOUGH the county of Jefferson was erected in the year 1804, no elections were held within its bounds until an act was passed March 31, 1806, making it a separate election district, and fixing the place for holding

the election at the house of Joseph Barnett, on Sandy Lick. The county was still, however, only a "provisional county," and though voting for general officers from the year 1814, no record was kept of the vote as a separate county, but it was counted in with the vote of the district to which it was attached. Previous to that time those who wished to avail themselves of the right of franchise had to go to Indiana to cast their ballots. Whether the first voters of the county went all that distance to avail themselves of this privilege we cannot tell.

The first elections held in Jefferson county for president of the United States, and for governor of the State were held in the year 1832. Below will be found the result of these elections, and all votes cast for president and governor since that time.

FOR PRESIDENT.

1832 — Andrew Jackson, 175 ; William Wirt, 105. Democratic majority 70.

1836 — Martin Van Buren, 244 ; William H. Harrison, 231. Democratic majority 13.

1840 — Martin Van Buren, 592 ; William H. Harrison, 476. Democratic majority 116.

1844 — James K. Polk, 731 ; Henry Clay, 591. Democratic majority 140.

1848 — Zachary Taylor, 887 ; Lewis Cass, 972 ; Martin Van Buren, 19. Democratic majority 85.

1852 — Franklin Pierce, 1,469 ; Winfield Scott, 1,094. Democratic majority 375.

1856 — James Buchanan, 1,463 ; John C. Fremont, 1063 ; Millard Fillmore, 583. Democratic majority 400.

1860 — Abraham Lincoln, 1,704 ; John C. Breckenridge, 1,136 ; Stephen A. Douglass, 6. Republican majority 562.

1864 — George B. McClellan, 1,756 ; Abraham Lincoln, 1,614. Democratic majority 142.

1868 — Ulysses S. Grant, 2,147 ; Horatio Seymour, 2,068. Republican majority 79.

1872 — Ulysses S. Grant, 2,253 ; Horace Greeley, 1,156. Republican majority 1,097.

1876 — Rutherford B. Hayes, 2,350 ; Samuel Tilden, 2,459. Democratic majority 109.

1880 — James A. Garfield, 2,750 ; Winfield S. Hancock, 2,635 ; J. B. Weaver, 137. Republican majority 115.

1884 — James G. Blaine, 3,418 ; Grover Cleveland, 2,978 ; Benjamin F. Butler, 131 ; St. John, 112. Republican majority 440.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

1832 — George Wolf, 250; Joseph Ritner, 173. Democratic majority 77.

1835 — George Wolf, 356; Joseph Ritner, 246; H. A. Muhlenberg, 3. Democratic majority 110.

1838 — David R. Porter, 591; Joseph Ritner, 421. Democratic majority 170.

1841 — David R. Porter, 678; John Banks, 447. Democratic majority 231.

1844 — Francis R. Shunk, 727; Joseph Markle, 617. Democratic majority 110.

1847 — Francis R. Shunk, 709; James Irwin, 454; F. J. Lemoyne, 3. Democratic majority 255.

July 9, 1848 — Governor Shunk resigned on account of ill health, and William F. Johnson, the speaker of the Senate, was sworn in as acting governor.

1848 — William F. Johnson, 783; Morris Longstreth, 992. Democratic majority 209.

1851 — William Bigler, 1,240; William F. Johnston, 1,002. Democratic majority 238.

1854 — James Pollock, 1,559; William Bigler, 988; Benjamin F. Bradford, 160. Whig majority 401.

1857 — William F. Packer, 1,268; David Wilmot, 1,125; Isaac Hazlehurst, 54. Democratic majority 143.

1860 — Andrew G. Curtin, 1886; Henry D. Foster, 1493. Republican majority 393.

1863 — Andrew G. Curtin, 1,754; George W. Woodward, 1,698. Republican majority 56.

1866 — John W. Geary, 2,015; Heister Clymer, 1,912. Republican majority 103.

1869 — John W. Geary, 1,967; Asa Packer, 2,039. Democratic majority 72.

1872 — John F. Hartranft, 2,407; Charles R. Buckalew, 2,247. Republican majority 160.

1875 — John F. Hartranft, 1,923; Cyrus L. Pershing, 2,248; R. A. Brown, 458. Democratic majority 325.

1878 — Henry M. Hoyt, 1,944; A. B. Dill, 2,140; S. R. Mason, 814. Republican majority —.

1882 — James A. Beaver, 2,598; Robert Pattison, 2,581; John Stewart, 125; T. A. Armstrong, 165. Republican majority 17.

1886 — James A. Beaver, 3,038; Chauncy A. Black, 2,713; Charles Wolf, 97; — Houston, 40. Republican majority 325.

JEFFERSON COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

CONGRESS.

We give the names of all who have represented the county of Jefferson in Congress, with the counties comprising the different districts to which it has been attached from the year 1816 to the present time.

District composed of the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland, and Jefferson. 1816-18, David Marchand; 1820, George Plummer; 1820-24, George Plummer; 1826-28, Richard Coulter; 1830, Richard Coulter.

District composed of Jefferson, Armstrong, Butler, and Clearfield. 1832-34, Samuel S. Harrison; 1836-38, William Beatty; 1840, William Jack.*

District composed of Jefferson, Venango, Erie, Warren, Potter, McKean, and Clearfield. 1843, Charles M. Reed; 1844-48, James Thompson; 1850, Carlton B. Curtis.

District composed of Jefferson, Clarion, Venango, Clearfield, Elk, McKean, and Warren. 1852, Carlton B. Curtis; 1854, David Barclay*; 1856, James L. Gillis; 1858, Chapin Hall; 1860, John Patton.

District (known as the Wild Cat district) composed of the counties of Erie, Warren, McKean, Cameron, Elk, Forest, and Jefferson. 1862 to 1870, Glenni W. Scofield; 1872, Carlton B. Curtis. The twenty-fifth district composed of Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson, Clarion and Forest. 1874, George A. Jenks*; 1876-78, Harry White; 1880, James Mosgrove; 1882, John D. Patton; 1884, Alexander C. White*; 1886, James T. Maffett.

Those marked with a star, are the only citizens of Jefferson county who have represented her in the halls of Congress.

STATE SENATE.

In 1814 a Senatorial District was composed of Jefferson, Indiana and Westmoreland. 1815, John Reed; 1819, Henry Alsehouse.

In 1821 the district was composed of the counties of Jefferson, Indiana, Cambria, Armstrong, Venango, and Warren. 1822, Robert Orr, jr.; 1825, Ebon S. Kelly.

In 1828 Jefferson, Indiana, Armstrong, Venango, and Warren, made up the district. 1829, Joseph M. Fox; 1830, William D. Barclay; 1831, Philip Mechling; 1834, Meek Kelly.

In 1835 Jefferson, Venango, Warren, McKean, and Tioga comprised the district. 1838, Samuel Hays.

In 1842 the district was composed of Elk, Jefferson, Potter, McKean, Warren, and Clarion. 1842, William P. Wilcox; 1845, James L. Gillis; 1848, Timothy Ives.

In 1849 the district was composed of Jefferson, Elk, McKean, Potter, Tioga, and Clearfield. 1852, Byron D. Hamlin; 1855, Henry Souther.

In 1856 the district was composed of Jefferson, Elk, Clarion, and Forest. 1857, Kennedy L. Blood *; 1861, Charles L. Lamberton.

In 1863 a district was composed of Jefferson, Indiana, and Cambria counties. 1865-68, Harry White; 1871, David McClay; 1874, Reuben C. Winslow *; 1876, Thomas St. Clair *; 1880, William J. McKnight *; 1884, George W. Hood.

Jefferson county has had but three members of the Senate—Kennedy L. Blood, in 1858; R. C. Winslow, in 1874; and W. J. McKnight, in 1880—in the seventy years that she has voted for that office.

ASSEMBLY.

In 1814 a legislative or assembly district was composed of the counties of Jefferson, Indiana, and Armstrong, and was represented as follows. 1816, James M. Kelly, Joshua Lewis; 1817, James M. Kelly, Samuel Houston; 1818, Samuel Houston, Robert Orr, jr.; 1819, Robert Orr, jr.; 1820, Robert Orr, jr., Robert Mitchell; 1821, Robert Mitchell, James Taylor; 1822-23, John Taylor, Joseph Rankin; 1824, Joseph Rankin, William Lawson; 1825, William Lawson, Thomas Johnson; 1826, David Lawson, Joseph Rankin; 1827, Robert Mitchell, Joseph Rankin; 1828, Joseph Rankin, David Lawson.

In 1829 Jefferson and Indiana were made into a district, and assigned one member. 1829, Robert Mitchell; 1830-31, William Houston; 1832, James M. Stewart; 1833-34, William Banks; 1835, James Taylor.

In 1836 the district was composed of Jefferson, Warren, and McKean, with one member. 1836-37, Carlton B. Curtis; 1838-39, William P. Wilcox; 1840, James L. Gillis *; 1841, Lewis B. Dunham *; 1842, Joseph Y. James.

In 1843 a new district was formed of Jefferson, Clarion, and Venango, with two members. 1843, Joseph R. Snowden, David B. Long; 1844, James Dowling, * Robert Barber; 1845, Robert Barber, Robert Mitchell; 1846-47, John Keatly, William Perry; 1848-49, John Hastings, * John S. McCalmont.

In 1850 the district was composed of Jefferson, Clarion, and Armstrong, and allowed three members. 1850, Thomas McKee, * Reynolds Laughlin, John S. Rhey; 1851, William W. Wise, * Reynolds Laughlin, John S. Rhey; 1852, J. B. Hutchison, * Thomas Magee, J. Alexander Fulton; 1853, George W. Zeigler, * David Putney, Thomas Magee; 1854, George W. Zeigler, * Philip Clover, Abner W. Lane; 1855, Michael K. Boyer, * Philip Clover, Darwin Phelps; 1856, R. J. Nicholson, * William M. Abrams, John K. Calhoun.

In 1857 the district was composed of Jefferson, Elk, McKean, and Clearfield, with two members. 1857, Joel Spyker, * William P. Wilcox; 1858, William P. Wilcox, T. J. Boyer; 1859, Isaac G. Gordon, * A. M. Benton; 1860, Isaac G. Gordon, * S. M. Lawrence; 1861, George W. Zeigler, * C. R. Earley; 1862, C. R. Earley, T. J. Boyer; 1863, T. J. Boyer, A. M. Benton.

In 1864 the district was composed of Jefferson and Clarion, with one mem-

ber. 1864-65, W. W. Barr; 1866-67, W. P. Jenks*; 1868-69, R. B. Brown; 1870, Edmund English*; 1871, A. J. Wilcox*; 1872-73, D. P. Baird; 1874, R. B. Brown.

In 1874 Jefferson county was made a separate district with one member. 1876, James U. Gillespie; 1878, Robert J. Nicholson; 1880, James E. Long; 1882, Robert J. Nicholson; 1884-86, William Altman.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of Courts.—The prothonotary was appointed by the governor until 1839, when the amended constitution made the office elective for a term of three years.

Those appointed were, 1830, James Corbet; 1832, Thos. Hastings; 1835, Thomas Lucas; 1839, Levi G. Clover. Elected, 1839, Levi G. Clover; 1842, John McCrea; 1845, John J. Y. Thompson; 1848, Samuel H. Lucas; 1851, William McCandless; 1854, David C. Gillispie; 1857, Wakefield W. Corbet; 1860, Joseph Henderson; 1863, Henry Brown; 1869-72, John M. Steck; 1875-78, Joseph B. Henderson; 1881-83, Thos. K. Hastings; 1885, Scott McClelland.

Sheriff.—The first sheriff elected in the county was Thos. McKee, who, dying before his term of office expired, William Jack was appointed to fill his place until the next election. 1830, Thomas McKee; 1833, William Jack; 1836, Joseph Henderson; 1839, John Smith; 1842, Thompson Barr; 1845, Thomas Wilkins; 1848, James St. Clair; 1851, George McLaughlin; 1854, Thomas Mitchell; 1857, James McCracken; 1860, Philip H. Shannon; 1863, Manuel W. Reitz; 1866, Nathan Carrier; 1869, A. D. McPherson; 1872, John S. Barr; 1875, Frederick Crissman; 1878, William P. Steel; 1881, Samuel P. Anderson; 1884, Henry Chamberlain.

Treasurer.—The first treasurer for Jefferson county appears to have been appointed in 1825. June 20, 1837, Treasurer McKnight died, and Daniel Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy. The appointments were made by the county commissioners until 1841, when the office was made elective for a term of two years.

Those appointed were, 1825, John Matson; 1827, Christopher Barr; 1829, Andrew Barnett; 1831, Jared B. Evans; 1833, William A. Sloan; 1834, J. M. Steadman; 1835, James L. Gillis; 1836, Alexander McKnight; 1838, Daniel Smith; 1839, William Rodgers; 1840, Jesse G. Clark; 1841, Nathaniel Butler.

Elected, 1841, Samuel Craig; 1843, Joseph Henderson; 1845, Samuel Craig; 1847, Benjamin McCreight; 1849, John Gallagher; 1851, Evans R. Brady; 1853, David Harl; 1855, Augustus R. Marlin; 1857, John E. Carroll; 1859, Henry Hoch; 1861, John E. Carroll; 1863, Parker P. Blood; 1865, William H. Newcom; 1867, Christian Miller; 1869, John Mills; 1871,

Christian Miller; 1873, Enoch H. Wilson; 1875, Martin V. Shaffer; 1877, Scott McClelland; 1881, Nelson D. Corey; 1884, William D. Kane.

District or Prosecuting Attorney.—By an act passed May 3, 1850, the office of district or prosecuting attorney was made elective, and the term fixed for three years. Previous to that time the attorney-general appointed; but we find no record of any appointments in Jefferson county. 1850, Richard Arthurs; 1853, James McCahan; 1856, William McKee; 1858–61, A. Lewis Gordon; 1864, Lewis A. Grunder; 1867–70, A. C. White; 1873, Charles Corbet; 1876, William M. Fairman; 1879, Samuel A. Craig; 1882–85, C. C. Benscoter.

Commissioners.—The first commissioners for Jefferson county were elected in 1824. Thereafter one was elected each year, giving each a term of three years in office, the oldest incumbent's time being expired when the newly-elected officer took his place. In the spring of 1834 Charles R. Barclay resigned, and John Lattimer was appointed to take his place until the next election. George W. Porter died March 31, 1849, but no appointment was made to fill the vacancy. In December, 1857, Joel Spyker resigned, and at the request of the remaining commissioners, the court appointed Francis Shrauger to fill the vacancy until the next election. 1824, Andrew Barnett, John Lucas, John W. Jenks; 1825, David Postlethwaite; 1826, Frederick Hettrick; 1827, Thomas McKee; 1828, Thomas Lucas; 1829, Elijah Heath; 1830, Robert Andrews; 1831, John B. Henderson; 1832, Charles R. Barclay; 1833, Levi G. Clover; 1834, James Corbet; 1835, James Winslow; 1836, John Philliber; 1837, John Pierce; 1838, Daniel Coder; 1839, Irvin Robinson; 1840, Benjamin McCreight; 1841, Joel Spyker; 1842, John Gallagher; 1843, John Drum; 1844, Enoch Hall; 1845, David Harl; 1846, George W. Porter; 1847, James Wilson; 1848, Alexander McKinstry; 1849, Abram Winsor; 1850, Charles B. Hutchison; 1851, Thomas Hall; 1852, Jacob S. Steck; 1853, David Henry; 1854, C. McCullough; 1855, Benjamin McCreight; 1856, Joel Spyker; 1857, John Boucher; 1858, John Thompson; 1859, Charles R. B. Morris; 1860, Andrew Smith; 1861, Charles B. Hutchison; 1862, Benjamin McCreight; 1863, Darius Carrier; 1864, Charles B. Hutchison; 1865, Joseph P. Lucas; 1866, Andrew J. Monks; 1867, James M. Morris; 1868, Joseph P. Lucas; 1869, Robert Dougherty; 1870, Henry A. Hum; 1871, Martin V. Shaffer; 1872, Robert A. Travis; 1873, Samuel A. Hunter.

Under the new constitution the entire board of commissioners were elected at the same time, to serve for three years. 1875, R. A. Travis, S. A. Hunter, R. A. Summerville; 1878, R. A. Summerville, W. D. Reitz, Oliver Brady; 1881, James B. Jordan, Samuel McDonald. The vote for the third commissioner was a tie between Uriah Matson and G. B. Carrier, and Kennedy L. Blood was appointed by the court. 1884, Edward Barry, James B. Jordan, Thomas H. Wilson.

Auditors.—The first county auditors were elected in 1825. Jonathan Coon died in the spring of 1828, and Samuel Newcom was appointed to fill the vacancy until the next election.

In 1837 there appears to have been quite a contest over this office, and there were four candidates in the field; C. A. Alexander, Elijah Heath, Daniel Coder and Joseph McGiffin. The *Brookville Republican*, the only paper published in the county at that time, published the following announcements by two of these candidates.

“To the free and independent electors of Jefferson county, who are opposed to petty aristocracies and serving friends out of the public treasury, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of county auditor, and pledge myself, if elected, to pay some regard to the oath of office, and oppose the settlement of any account paid out of the county treasury that is not strictly legal.

“ELIJAH HEATH.

“Brookville, August 24, 1837.”

“*To the Free and Independent Electors of Jefferson County:* To all who are opposed to petty aristocracies, to serving friends and pensioners out of the public treasury, and, in short, to all who are opposed to petty monopolies, petty tyrants, and to those who sacrifice honor, truth, and honesty at the shrine of mammon, or in any manner worship the *golden calf*, at the hazard of the damnation of their souls, I, on the suggestion, and at the earnest solicitation of many friends, offer myself at the ensuing election as a candidate for the office of county auditor, and I hereby stand pledged, if elected, to pay full and complete regard to the oath of office, and to oppose the settlement of any account, not in good faith *strictly honest*.

C. A. ALEXANDER.

“Brookville, Pa., August 31, 1837.”

It will be seen that Mr. Alexander's stirring appeal carried the day and he was elected.

In the summer of 1861 A. H. Tracy enlisted in the army and Ira Bronson was appointed to serve as auditor in his place until the next election. The following comprises a full list of the auditors elected in the county: 1825, James Corbet, Alonzo Baldwin, Thomas Robinson; 1826, James Brockway; 1827, Jonathan Coon; 1828, John Christie; 1829, Joseph McCullough; 1830, John Hess; 1831, William Kelso; 1832, David Postlethwait; 1833, John Welsh; 1834, William Ferguson; 1835, J. J. Y. Thompson; 1836, Hance Robinson; 1837, C. A. Alexander; 1838, Jesse Smith; 1839, M. Johnston; 1840, James Gray; 1841, James Perry; 1842, Woodward Reynolds; 1843, John Pifer; 1844, A. McKinstry; 1845, James Perry; 1846, William Davis; 1847, C. R. B. Morris; 1848, J. K. Ormond; 1849, Samuel Milliron; 1850, B. S. Wesson; 1851, Irwin Robinson; 1852, Robert Moorhead; 1853, Robert Gourley; 1854, George W. Andrews; 1855, Joseph B. Graham; 1856, Woodward Reynolds; 1857, Truman London; 1858, Robert R. Means; 1859, A.

H. Tracy; 1860, W. W. Reed; 1861, Joel Spyker; 1862, Charles Jacox; 1863, Ninian Cooper; 1864, Miles Vasbinder; 1865, Joseph L. Millen; 1866, J. B. Morris; 1867, R. R. Means; 1868, Eli Coulter; 1869, R. M. Matson; 1870, W. E. Simpson; 1871, M. C. Thompson; 1872, D. S. Orcutt.

In 1873 the new constitution provided for the election of the three auditors at the same election to serve for three years. 1875, James F. Hawthorn, M. H. Williams, Eli Coulter; 1878, James F. Hawthorn, Henry A. Smith, Samuel McDonald; 1881, W. A. Andrews, W. C. Smith, Robert Dougherty; 1884, Thomas R. Harris, W. A. Andrews, Frank M. Woods.

County Surveyor.—By an act passed and approved April 9, 1850, the county surveyor was elected for a term of three years. Previous to said act they were appointed by the surveyor-general. There does not appear to have been any appointments made for Jefferson county. 1850, Cyrus Blood; 1853, Joel Spyker; 1856, John J. Y. Thompson; 1859–1862, James Caldwell; 1865, James W. Drum; 1868–1871, James Caldwell; 1874, William J. Drum; 1877, Eli Coulter; 1880–1883, Abner Spyker; 1886, James B. Caldwell.

Coroner.—The first coroner was elected in 1830 for the term of three years. 1830, John Lucas; 1833, J. Christie; 1836, Joseph Sharp; 1838, John Earheart; 1839, John Lucas; 1842, Henry Freas; 1845, James K. Hoffman; 1847, Jacob Shaffer; 1848, John W. Jenks; 1851, D. C. Gillespie; 1854, Martin R. Cooley; 1856, A. M. Clarke; 1857–1867, none elected; 1867, Hugh Dowling; 1874, M. Rodgers; 1875, J. T. Bennett; 1881, Martin J. Sarvey; 1884, Wm. M. Rockey.

Jury Commissioners.—Prior to 1867, when the first jury commissioners were elected, the different juries were drawn by the sheriff and county commissioners. 1867, M. H. Shannon, Joel Spyker; 1870, I. M. Temple, J. P. George; 1873, J. B. Morris, Alexander McConnell; 1876, Paul Fiscus, J. H. Lewis; 1879, R. A. Gourley, P. S. Crate; 1882, James McGhee, A. G. Dougherty; 1885, William Campbell, P. S. Crate.

Judiciary.—Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Brookville, elected to the supreme bench, 1873, for a term of fifteen years.

President Judges.—By an act of the Legislature, passed April 2, 1830, Jefferson county was attached to the Eighteenth Judicial District, and to the Western District of the Supreme Court, and by an act of April 15, 1835, the time of holding court fixed for the second Mondays of February, May, September, and December, one week. By an act of March, 1855, the different terms of court were continued two weeks if necessary.

The following named gentlemen have served as president judge in the district, either by appointment or election, since 1830:

1830, Thomas Burnside, resigned; 1835, Nathaniel B. Eldred, resigned; 1839, Alexander McCalmont; 1849, Joseph Buffington.

Under the amended constitution the president judge was elected for a term of ten, and the associate judges for five years.

1851, John C. Knox was elected but resigned, in the spring of 1853, on account of being appointed to the supreme bench, and John S. McCalmont was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1853, John S. McCalmont was elected, but in June, 1861, resigned to accept a colonelcy in the army, and G. W. Scofield was appointed to fill the vacancy until the ensuing election.

1861, James Campbell; 1871, W. P. Jenks;¹ 1881, James B. Knox. Judge Knox, died while holding court at Brookville in December, 1884, and William L. Corbet, esq., of Clarion, was appointed by Governor Pattison to fill the vacancy until the next election, when, in 1885, Theodore S. Wilson was elected.

Associate Judges.—The associate judges appointed and elected in the county are as follows: Appointed, 1830, John W. Jenks, Elijah Heath; 1835, William Jack, vice Heath, resigned; 1837, Andrew Barnett, vice Jack, resigned; 1841, James Winslow; 1843, James L. Gillis. In 1843 Judge Gillis resigned on account of living within the bounds of Elk county, which had just been formed, and Levi G. Clover was appointed in his stead. 1846, Thomas Hastings; 1847, John W. Jenks, vice Clover, resigned. In December, 1850, Judge Jenks died, and J. B. Evans was appointed to fill the vacancy. 1851, Robert P. Barr. Elected, 1851, Robert P. Barr, J. B. Evans; 1855, James H. Bell, appointed in place of Barr, resigned, and elected at ensuing election; 1856, Joseph Henderson was elected, but resigned on account of receiving the nomination for prothonotary, and Samuel M. Moore was appointed to take his place until next election; 1860, James Torrance; 1861, John J. Y. Thompson. Judge Thompson resigned in May, 1865, and C. Fogle was appointed in his place. At the election in 1865 two associate judges were elected for a term of five years, Philip Taylor and James St. Clair. 1870, William Altman, Robert R. Means; 1875, James E. Mitchell, John B. Wilson; 1880, John Thompson, Stephen Oaks; 1885, Henry Truman, J. W. Foust.

At the election held in 1872 to elect delegates to the Constitutional Convention from the district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Armstrong, Clarion, and Forest, George W. Andrews, esq., and John McMurray, esq., of Jefferson, and Hon. John Gilpin, of Armstrong, were elected.

At the election held December 16, 1873, on the adoption of the new constitution, the vote in Jefferson county was as follows: For the new constitution, 1,396; against it, 912.

PRESENT COUNTY OFFICERS.

The present county officials are: Associate judges, Henry Truman, J. W. Foust; prothonotary, register, and recorder, Scott McClelland; sheriff, Henry Chamberlain; treasurer, William D. Kane; district-attorney, C. C. Benscoter; commissioners, Ed. Barry, J. B. Jordan, T. H. Wilson; auditors, Thomas R.

¹ Judge Jenks is the only citizen of Jefferson county who has held the office of president judge in the district.

Harris, W. A. Andrews, Frank M. Woods; coroner, W. M. Rockey; clerk to prothonotary, H. W. Mundorff; clerk to commissioners, W. A. Neal; janitor, Alexander Fullerton.

SUMMARY OF ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA RELATING TO JEFFERSON COUNTY.

For the convenience of those who may have occasion to consult the different acts passed by the Legislature relative to Jefferson county, we give a brief summary of such acts, with date and where they may be found :

Act erecting Jefferson county out of parts of Lycoming county; boundaries defined; Legislature to fix a place for holding courts, at any place not more than seven miles from the center of said county, etc. Act of 26th of March, 1804, sec. 1.—*Smith's Laws*, vol. IV, page 176.

Powers of the commissioners and other county officials of Westmoreland county extended over Jefferson county. Act of February 3, 1806, secs. 1, 2, and 3.—*Smith's Laws*, vol. IV, pages 269–270.

The county district of Jefferson annexed to the county of Indiana. Act of March 18, 1806, sec. 9.—*Smith's Laws*, vol. IV, page 291.

Jefferson county made a separate election district, the electors thereof to hold their general elections at the house of Joseph Barnett, on Sandy Lick. Act of 31st of March, 1806, sec. 9.—*Smith's Laws*, vol. IV, page 349.

Jefferson county divided into separate districts, not to exceed six, for the appointment of justices of the peace. Act of 14th March, 1814, secs. 1–4.—*Smith's Laws*, vol. VI, page 124.

Treasurers of Indiana and Jefferson counties authorized to sell unseated lands for taxes. Act of 23d Dec., 1822.—*Smith's Laws*, vol. VIII, page 5.

The provisional county of Jefferson to elect three county commissioners and three county auditors, etc. Act of 21st Jan., 1824, secs. 1–4.—*Smith's Laws*, vol. VIII, page 185.

Appointment of commissioners to fix upon a proper site for the seat of justice in Jefferson county; to take assurances by bond, deed, or otherwise, of any lands, lots, money, or other property, which hath been or may be offered for the use and benefit of the said county, either for the use and benefit of said county, either for the purpose of erecting public buildings, or for the support of an academy, or other public use. Act of 8th April, 1829, secs. 1–2.—*Smith's Laws*, vol. X, page 396.

Provisional county of Jefferson organized for judicial purposes; attached to the Fourth Judicial District and to the Western District of the Supreme Court; election of sheriffs and other officers; time of holding courts fixed; transfer of suits originally commenced in Indiana county; erection of court-house; seat of justice established at Brookville; Brookville to be laid out. Act of 2d April, 1830, secs. 1–10.—*P. L.*, pages 161–164.

Boundary line between Venango and Jefferson county established. Act of 7th Feb., 1832, secs. 1-2.—*P. L.*, page 53.

Formation of Eighteenth Judicial District, composed of Potter, McKean, Warren, and Jefferson counties, and time of holding courts fixed. Act of 8th April, 1833, secs. 8.—*P. L.*, page 315.

Time of holding courts in the Eighteenth Judicial District altered, those of Jefferson county fixed for second Mondays of February, May, September, and December. Act of 15th April, 1835, secs. 2.—*P. L.*, page 374.

For the better ascertaining and establishing the boundary line between the counties of Jefferson, Warren, McKean, and Clearfield. Act of 17th March, 1840, secs. 1.—*P. L.*, page 146.

Time of holding township elections in Jefferson county changed to second Tuesday in February of each year. Act of 5th March, 1841, sec. 29.—*P. L.*, page 71.

Commissioners of Jefferson county authorized to subscribe five hundred dollars to the Brookville Academy, and to have trustees elected, etc. Act of 29th May, 1841, sec. 22.—*P. L.*, page 411.

Deeds made by commissioners of Jefferson county for divers tracts of unseated lands, and lots in the borough of Brookville legalized. Act of 8th April, 1846.—*P. L.*, page 273.

The Eighteenth Judicial District to consist of the counties of Venango, Clarion, Jefferson, Elk, and Forest. Courts to be holden in Jefferson county on second Mondays in May, September, December, and February one week. Act of 5th April, 1849, secs. 1-4.—*P. L.*, page 367-8.

Certain acts relative to premium on fox and wild cat scalps, and to hunting of elk or deer, extended to Jefferson county. Act of 10th of April, 1849, secs. 1-2.—*P. L.*, page 631.

Act for transfer of records from Indiana to Jefferson county. Act of 21st April, 1852, *P. L.*, page 389.

Chancery powers and jurisdiction vested in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, extended to Jefferson and the counties composing the Eighteenth Judiciary District. Act of 21st April, 1854.—*P. L.*, page 462.

Commissioners of Jefferson county authorized to borrow sum of money, not exceeding five thousand dollars, for building jail. Act of 5th April, 1855, sec. 182.—*P. L.*, page 165.

Continuing terms of court in Jefferson county to two weeks, when necessary. Act of 9th March, 1855.—*P. L.*, page 69.

Fixing time for holding township and borough elections in Jefferson county to the first Monday in February in each year. Act of 16th April, 1858.—*P. L.*, page 328.

The time of redemption of all lands purchased by the counties of Jefferson and Potter, at treasurer's sale, fixed at two years. Act of 8th April, 1862.—*P. L.*, page 17.

Commissioners authorized to have assessments of real and personal estates in the several townships and boroughs of Jefferson county made prior to the year 1860, transcribed, etc. Act of 6th of March, 1863.—*P. L.*, page 110.

Commissioners of Jefferson county authorized to levy additional tax for purpose of building a court-house, and borrow money and issue bonds for the same. Act of 18th of April, 1864.—*P. L.*, page 461.

To enable soldiers in the service to vote at borough and township elections in county of Jefferson and other counties. Act of 10th of March, 1865, secs. 1-9.—*P. L.*, pages 309-311.

Commissioners of Jefferson county authorized to appropriate unexpended relief fund of said county to building of new court-house. Act of 16th of March, 1866.—*P. L.*, page 236.

Commissioners of Jefferson county authorized to borrow money for building of court-house, not exceeding \$50,000, and to issue bonds therefor, to bear interest not exceeding eight per cent. Act of 2d of February, 1867.—*P. L.*, page 134.

A part of Fox township, Clearfield county, annexed to Jefferson county, and made part of Snyder township. Act of 4th of April 1868.—*P. L.*, pages 651-652.

Commissioners of Jefferson county authorized to borrow money, not exceeding \$45,000, and to issue bonds therefor, at rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent., to be appropriated to the payment of certain articles of settlement and compromise made by and between the county of Jefferson and the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Act of 19th of February, 1870.—*P. L.*, page 212.

CHAPTER XI.

POST-OFFICES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Early Mail Facilities — First Post-Offices in the County — Names of Offices — When Established — Names of Postmasters — First Mail Route — Oldest Postmasters — A Quarter of a Century in Charge of a Post-Office.

WE are enabled, through the courtesy of the post-office department, to give a complete history of the post-offices established in this county, from the first office at Port Barnett until the present time.

Port Barnett, established January 4, 1826, and Joseph Barnett appointed postmaster. Changed to Brookville, September 10, 1830.

Brookville.—Postmasters, Jared B. Evans, appointed September 10, 1830; Cephas I. Dunham, March 30, 1833; William Rodgers, January 19, 1835; John Dougherty, August 18, 1840; Samuel H. Lucas, June 25, 1841; Daniel Smith, November 21, 1844; Barton T. Hastings, May 9, 1845; John Hastings, June 18, 1846; David S. Deering, December 14, 1848; James Corbet, September 23, 1850; David S. Deering, February 24, 1853; Kennedy L. Blood, April 20, 1853; Parker P. Blood, April 1, 1857; Alexander P. Heichhold, March 9, 1861; John Scott, April 20, 1864; Barton T. Hastings, September 8, 1866; John Scott, April 5, 1869; F. A. Weaver, April 23, 1884; Laselle R. Erdice, December 5, 1885.

Allens' Mills, established July 1, 1874. Postmasters, E. W. Clark, appointed July 1, 1874; J. G. Allen, April 19, 1877. Office discontinued, August 21, 1877. Re-established, August 2, 1880. Jerry G. Allen, appointed August 2, 1880.

Alvan.—Postmasters, Alvan H. Head, appointed July 13, 1848; John Arner, May 11, 1850; Alexander McConnell, March 1, 1852; Thomas Tedlie, April 9, 1862; office discontinued October 1, 1862.

Baxter.—Postmaster, Richard Baxter, appointed February 24, 1875.

Beechtree.—Richard Woodward, appointed April 4, 1882; John H. Bell, November 25, 1885.

Brown's Mills (Bell's Mills).—Postmasters, Henry Brown, appointed February 4, 1859; discontinued February 15, 1860; re-established March 9, 1860, and Henry Brown, reappointed; name changed to Bell's Mills October 24, 1863, and James H. Bell appointed postmaster; William E. Bell, December 20, 1878, William W. Graffius, November 27, 1885.

Brockwayville.—Postmasters, Alonzo Brockway, appointed April 13, 1829; discontinued January 3, 1838; re-established March 14, 1838, and Asaph M. Clark appointed postmaster; Robert W. Moorhead, December 6, 1856; William H. Schram, September 2, 1862; Jonas G. Wellman, January 9, 1866; W. W. Wellman, March 20, 1872; Robert O. Moorhead, February 18, 1880; Barrett T. Chapin, October 30, 1885.

Big Run.—Postmasters, James U. Gillespie, appointed August 1, 1854; Joseph McPherson, May 4, 1858; David C. Gillespie, October 17, 1865; Andrew McClure, February 5, 1869; George K. Tyson, July 14, 1870; Andrew P. Cox, 23d October, 1874; Philip Enterline, April 6, 1875; Andrew P. Cox, March 21, 1881; Charles V. Wilson, August 12, 1885.

Clarion.—Postmaster, John McNulty, appointed February 8, 1833; discontinued September 3, 1834.

Corsica.—Postmasters, John J. Y. Thompson, appointed November 29, 1843; John C. Ferguson, April 21, 1852; John H. Dill, January 19, 1853; Mark Rodgers, April 22, 1853; William H. Barr, December 3, 1857; William Love, January 20, 1859; William W. Reed, July 9, 1861; Sarah A. Reed, June 12, 1862.

Clouser.—Postmasters, George Kramer, appointed February 15, 1884; W. W. Clouser, July 1, 1884.

Coal Glen.—Postmaster, Austin Blakeslie, appointed May 27, 1886.

Cool Spring.—Postmasters, James Gray, appointed April 17, 1838; John Scott, October 4, 1844; Thompson A. McKinstry, January 10, 1856; discontinued April 25, 1857; re-established September 20, 1869, and Thomas Heppler appointed; Miles R. Kunselman, March 13, 1882; John R. McKinstry, August 6, 1885.

Creashaw.—Postmaster, William V. Parmley, appointed January 19, 1887.

Dolingville.—Postmasters, Joseph Broadhead, appointed July 15, 1869; Gilbert B. Burrows, May 26, 1870; Thomas Doling, January 3, 1871; discontinued September 7, 1871.

Dora.—John H. Geist, appointed postmaster July 9, 1883; discontinued July 14, 1884.

Dunkle.—Postmaster, George W. Dunkle, appointed August 21, 1882.

Ella.—William P. Painter, appointed postmaster July 15, 1886.

Emerickville.—Postmasters, Emanuel Weiser, appointed May 6, 1872; George Zettler, April 13, 1881; Emanuel Weiser, December 17, 1885.

Emerickville.—John R. Hetrick, appointed postmaster June 21, 1851; discontinued February 21, 1855.

Erdice.—Postmaster, William McMillen, appointed April 4, 1887.

Frostburg.—Postmasters, Charles R. B. Morris, appointed March 30, 1858; Robert Hamilton, April 8, 1859; Charles R. B. Morris, February 24, 1881; Tobias S. Newbold, January 18, 1886.

Fuller.—Abel Fuller appointed postmaster September 20, 1875; changed to Rocky Bend, December 10, 1877, and Abel Fuller appointed; changed again to Fuller February 25, 1878, and Abel Fuller reappointed; Henry Miller, appointed June 3, 1881; H. C. Fuller, March 6, 1883; Henry E. Fuller, April 3, 1883.

Grange.—Postmasters, Albert D. Sprankle, appointed May 31, 1880; Nathaniel S. Sprankle, May 9, 1882; Ezra C. Gourley, April 13, 1883; Lafayette Sutter, August 6, 1885.

Handy.—Joshua Jones, appointed postmaster May 26, 1884; discontinued August 4, 1886.

Hazen.—Postmasters, William R. Anderson, appointed April 7, 1882; discontinued March 15, 1883; re-established January 24, 1885, and Isaac Lyle appointed postmaster.

Hamilton now Hay.—Postmasters, Robert Hamilton, appointed February 16, 1852; Joseph W. Sharp, July 23, 1866; John N. Heckendorn, February 14, 1868; James G. Mitchell, January 8, 1885; David Neal, August 12, 1885; changed to Hay, February 24, 1886, and David Neal reappointed; Sharp Neal, May 18, 1886.

Packer now Heathville.—Postmasters, Leopold Einstein, appointed June 29, 1857; John Osborn, February 5, 1858; George W. Gumbert, December 12, 1863; Thomas Edmunds, July 2, 1866; Philip Shaffer, December 30, 1870; changed to Heathville April 9, 1879; Henry Hepler, April 9, 1879; Curtis S. Guthrie, March 27, 1886.

Heathville.—Postmaster, Elijah Heath appointed September 24, 1841; discontinued February 17, 1842.

Howe.—Postmasters, Thomas J. Lyle, appointed February 9, 1882; Barton M. Whitehill, November 10, 1885.

Hudson.—Postmasters, Augustus G. Winslow appointed June 30, 1869; Tobias J. Long, August 12, 1885.

* *Knoxdale.*—Postmasters, Henry N. Milliron, appointed February 25, 1863; Samuel Stewart, March 8, 1865; Michael E. Steiner, November 9, 1869; Evelyn D. Sharp, May 4, 1870; John G. Steiner, December 1, 1870; John G. Steiner, jr., June 16, 1873; Daniel I. Steiner, December 20, 1880; Hugh E. McCracken, September 11, 1883.

Lane's Mills.—Robert Humphrey appointed postmaster January 13, 1885.

Langville.—Walter J. Bracken appointed postmaster June 11, 1886.

Lindsey.—John W. Parsons appointed postmaster January 24, 1882.

Merata.—John Philliber appointed postmaster February 19, 1851; discontinued August 8, 1853.

Montmorency.—Postmasters, Reuben A. Aylesworth, appointed February 14, 1826; Jesse Morgan, March 13, 1828; James L. Gillis, April 7, 1828; discontinued March 1, 1832.

Mendorf now Mundorf.—Newton Webster, appointed postmaster February 5, 1885; changed to Mundorf March 5, 1886.

New Petersburg.—Postmasters, John H. Hinderleiter, appointed December 3, 1869; James N. Chambers, April 16, 1872; Henry Snyder, April 4, 1873; Henry Hinderleiter, August 9, 1876; Daniel F. Harrison, November 11, 1878; discontinued, March 15, 1883.

Oliveburg.—Postmasters, Eli Miller, January 7, 1862; Rachel Bell, June 13, 1866; William H. Redding, September 25, 1871; Henry M. Means, May 29, 1873; John B. Fink, September 28, 1875.

Oyster.—Reuben J. Thompson appointed postmaster November 20, 1883.

Ohl.—Postmaster, Edward M. Ohl, December 1, 1886.

Pancoast.—Postmasters, M. J. Farrell appointed May 17, 1876; Hannibal Hutchinson December 17, 1882.

Panic.—Postmasters, James B. North appointed July 11, 1881; George A. Morrison, March 10, 1882; Albert T. Sprankle, July 7, 1882; Norman Brown, October 29, 1883.

Pansy.—Samuel Thomas appointed postmaster June 27, 1884.

Patton's Station.—Walker Smith appointed postmaster September 13, 1879.

Porter.—Postmasters, Henry Snyder, appointed June 21, 1850; discontinued August 13, 1850; re-established April 15, 1854, and Robert A. Travis appointed; Martha Travis, February 2, 1875; James H. Elkins, January 30, 1880; John A. Timblin, March 27, 1886.

Punxsutawney.—Postmasters, Charles R. Barclay, appointed February 28, 1826; John W. Jenks, December 15, 1828; David Barclay, November 2, 1830; Charles R. Barclay, December 21, 1831; John Hunt, October 17, 1837; James McConaughy, February 11, 1839; John R. Rees, December 29, 1843; John M. McCoy, August 6, 1845; Thomas L. Mitchell, November 13, 1849; Thomas McKee, June 6, 1853; Andrew J. Johnston, March 19, 1861; William Campbell, August 20, 1863; William Davis, August 13, 1864; Homer C. Bair, April 20, 1885.

Rathmel.—Luther A. Hays appointed postmaster November 27, 1883.

Richardsville.—Postmasters, David W. Moorhead, appointed Jan. 18, 1849; William R. Richards, July 6, 1852; David W. Moorhead, August 14, 1858; Joshua Long, February 2, 1859; Jackson Moorhead, Feb. 20, 1860; William Evans, July 31, 1883; Lewis Rhoads, July 17, 1885.

Prospect Hill (changed to *Reynoldsville*).—Postmasters, Tilton Reynolds, appointed May 18, 1842; Thomas Reynolds, Dec. 29, 1845.

Reynoldsville.—Postmasters, Thomas Reynolds, appointed Feb. 23, 1850; John S. Smith, January 6, 1851; Orlando Gray, Oct. 27, 1854; John S. Smith, Sept. 26, 1856; Frederick C. Farmer, Feb. 16, 1858; discontinued August 31, 1859; re-established September 13, 1859; and Thomas Reynolds appointed postmaster; Thos. Montgomery, Dec. 12, 1862; Thos. Reynolds, April 5, 1865; Tilton C. Reynolds, June 9, 1881; William C. Schultze, Oct. 19, 1885.

Ringgold.—Postmasters, Robert McFarland, appointed Nov. 11, 1847; George Mercer, May 30, 1850; Philip H. Shannon, July 8, 1852; Robert T. Perry, June 6, 1854; Samuel Miller, Sept. 1, 1856; John A. Freas, Oct. 10, 1856; Martin H. Shannon, Dec. 3, 1857; Philip H. Shannon, Oct. 1, 1859; James Dean, Oct. 12, 1860; A. J. Monks, Sept. 3, 1861; Robert Perry, Nov. 6, 1861; Susanna Reitz, Aug. 6, 1885.

Sandy Valley.—Postmasters, John W. Riggs, appointed August 20, 1872; William Boner, July 31, 1876.

Rockdale Mills.—Postmasters, William H. Gordon, appointed Jan. 13, 1863; Elisha L. Evans, April 26, 1864; Thomas Montgomery, May 1, 1867; Scott McClelland, March 29, 1872; C. D. Evans, May 22, 1876; Sophia Evans, April 8, 1878; Anne Mathews, October 2, 1878; Sophia Evans, Nov. 4, 1879.

Mary Annsville (changed to *Schoffner's Corners*).—Postmaster, Thomas Craven, appointed June 10, 1858.

Schoffner's Corners.—Postmasters, George Smith, appointed Jan. 20, 1859; Philip Hettrick, Aug. 3, 1863; John Snyder, March 17, 1864; Henry Heber, June 16, 1864; John Andrews, June 22, 1865; Sylvester Davis, May 9, 1866.

Sigel.—Postmasters, James McNeal, appointed May 26, 1862; Henry Truman, March 3, 1868; George A. Carroll, Aug. 24, 1885.

Sprinkle's Mills.—Postmasters, Peter Seiler, appointed Aug. 24, 1857; Mary Seiler, Jan. 24, 1863; William Eisenhart, March 7, 1863.

Stanton.—Potmasters, James Hill, appointed April 15, 1862; James R. Hill, Jan. 11, 1864; Alexander Hill, Sept. 7, 1864; Abner J. Smathers, Nov. 9, 1865; Edward Reitz, July 20, 1869; Jacob R. Miller, Dec. 20, 1875; Edward Reitz, Jan. 23, 1879.

Sugar Hill.—Postmasters, Alexander McConnell, appointed Feb. 27, 1877; William A. Shaw, April 28, 1886; John H. Simmons, May, 27, 1886.

Summerville.—Postmasters, David Losh, appointed Feb. 14, 1839; Geo. Richards, Oct. 4, 1839; Samuel B. Taylor, Oct. 20, 1840; James Gardner, Oct. 4, 1841; Ira Baldwin, Jan. 12, 1843; Jonathan Milliron, Dec. 15, 1846; Benjamin S. Wesson, Jan. 28, 1848; Hiram Carrier, Feb. 22, 1849; Leopold Heilbruner, March 21, 1856; Benjamin S. Wesson, Dec. 6, 1856; Harlow R. Bryant, Feb. 4, 1862; Hiram Carrier, Aug. 28, 1866; Harlow R. Bryant, May 17, 1867; John H. Strong, Oct. 16, 1871; Frederick J. Strong, March 3, 1873; Joseph Guthrie, July 28, 1885.

Sykesville.—Postmaster, Jacob B. Sykes, appointed Oct. 8, 1883.

Valier.—Postmasters, John N. Means, appointed Aug. 4, 1885; Mary M. Postlethwait, April 9, 1886.

Wallston.—Postmaster, Daniel N. McIntyre, appointed Nov. 25, 1885.

Warsaw.—Postmasters, Thomas McCormick, appointed Aug. 15, 1836; David McCormick, Jan. 17, 1838; Moses B. St. John, May 12, 1839; John H. McKee, June 23, 1853; Jacob Raught, Jan. 25, 1854; John Reed, Sept. 9, 1854; John Sheasley, June, 8, 1860; Isaac W. Temple, July 12, 1861; Wm. P. Mathers, Nov. 12, 1871; S. W. Temple, Jan. 9, 1882.

Whitesville.—Postmasters, John Keim, appointed Dec. 14, 1835; James C. Maize, Oct. 6, 1836; discontinued Oct. 17, 1837; re-established Sept. 24, 1841, and Gilmore Montgomery appointed postmaster; discontinued February 17, 1842.

Worthville.—Postmaster, Henry Fox, appointed Feb. 6, 1854; discontinued March 28, 1855.

Worthville.—Postmasters, John C. McNutt, appointed June 2, 1864; Morris R. Putney, Feb. 2, 1875; Samuel V. Shick, March 13, 1883.

The first mail route was established in 1826 from Kittanning to Olean, N. Y., a distance of one hundred and ten miles, over which the mail was carried once in two weeks. The contractor was Roswell B. Alford, of Wellsville, Ohio, and he received for his services four hundred dollars per annum. This route supplied all the offices there were then in Jefferson county.

In the first thirty years of the county's existence there were only five post-offices; now there are fifty-nine, nearly all of which are supplied with a daily

mail, and the majority of the smaller offices with a tri-weekly mail. The office at Brookville receives and dispatches seven daily mails, and all the larger offices in the county are similarly supplied.

The oldest living ex-postmaster in Jefferson county is Hon. Jared B. Evans, of Washington township. Mr. John Scott was connected with the post-offices of the county for about thirty-five years, seventeen years of that time being postmaster at Brookville. Mrs. Sarah Reed, postmistress at Corsica, will, June 12, 1887, celebrate her quarter of a century as the incumbent of that office.

CHAPTER XII.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOLS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.¹

Progress of Education Previous to the Introduction of the Common Schools—State Aid—County Superintendents—Schools Under the Common School Law—Township Institutes—Academies and Select Schools.

ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS PREVIOUS TO THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

JEFFERSON county's first school-house was built on the Ridgway road, about two miles northeast of Brookville. The house was built of rough logs, and had neither window sash nor pane of glass. The light was admitted through chinks in the walls, over which greased paper was fastened. The floor was made of puncheons, and the seats of broad pieces, split from logs, with pins in the under sides for legs. Boards laid on pins driven into the walls supplied the pupils with writing-desks. A log fire-place, the entire length of one end, furnished the warmth when the weather was cold.

In this rude structure John Dixon, the pioneer teacher of Jefferson county, taught the first school during the winter of 1803 or 1804. The length of term was three months, and the patrons paid the teacher a certain sum per scholar. Mr. Barnett, Mr. Matson, Mr. Vastbinder, and some others were among the citizens most prominent in building the house and having the school organized. The second school was taught a year or two later by Job Johnson, in a school-house built near the old grave-yard, between Port Barnett and Brookville. They had window glass in that house, and a ten plate stove, and the large boys brought the wood and cut it to keep up the fire. Other schools, the names of whose teachers have been forgotten, were organized later in the vicinity of Brookville.

¹ By G. Ament Blose, A. M.

The first school-house in the southern part of the county was built of logs in the fall of 1820, near John Bell's, a little more than a mile northwest of where Perrysville stands. It was built after the style of the first school-house in the county, with paper instead of window glass, boards pinned to the walls for desks, floor and seats made from puncheons, and fire-place along one end. John Postlethwait, sr., John Bell, Archibald Hadden, Hugh McKee, and James Stewart, sr., were the principal citizens instrumental in organizing and starting the school. John B. Henderson taught the first school in this part of the county, in that house, the first winter after it was built. The Testament, Bible, Catechism, and the United States Spelling-book were used as text books in the school. Ira White, a Yankee, from the State of New York, succeeded Mr. Henderson as teacher. Some time afterwards a school was taught by Crawford Gibson, in a house near the county line, about a mile south of Perrysville—some parties claim that Gibson taught before Henderson. Somewhat later a school was taught by John Knox, in a log house across the creek, southeast of Perrysville. They paid him in grain, in part, at least. James C. Neal, sr., then a young man, hauled a load of grain with a yoke of oxen from Perrysville to some place near Troy, a distance of about twenty miles, through the woods, to pay Mr. Knox for teaching. The first school in Punxsutawney was opened by Andrew Bowman about 1823, in a house then owned by John Henderson. The house was still standing in 1877, and was owned by Thomas McKee. Dr. Jenks, Charles Barclay, Judge Heath, Rev. David Barclay, a Mr. Black, and others took an active part in starting the school. They hired a teacher by the year. The tuition for the small pupils was twelve dollars each, and for the large ones fifty dollars a year. The first school-house was built in Punxsutawney by the above named gentlemen about 1827, where the Baptist church now stands. Hugh Kenworthy was the first man, well educated, who was employed as a teacher there. The next teacher was Dr. Robert Cunningham. After him came Thomas Cunningham, since Judge Cunningham. Alexander Cochran taught the first school in what is now Washington township, in 1830 or 1831, in a school-house near the Beechwoods grave-yard. Messrs. Cooper, Keys, McIntosh, and the Smiths were instrumental in organizing the school.

Brookville's first school was taught in the old jail by a Mr. Butler in the fall of 1830. Boards laid on blocks, sawed from logs, supplied them with seats. Alexander McKnight, father of Dr. McKnight, taught there in a small brick school-house in 1832.

A school was started somewhere in the locality of Troy, some time between 1825 and 1830, and was taught by a Mr. Knox.

The first school was commenced within the present limits of Union township about 1834 or 1835. James Barr taught first, in the summer. There were about twenty pupils, and the tuition was fifty cents a month for each

pupil. Samuel Davison, Robert McFarland, John W. Monks, John Hughes, and Robert Tweedy were prominent in organizing the school.

About 1835 a school was taught by Benjamin Gilhousen in an old log house on land now (1887) owned by the Smith heirs, in Oliver township. It was continued only one term.

In every locality in the county, in which the population was dense enough to support a school, one seems to have been organized previous to the common school system.

State Aid.—The first money received from the State for school purposes by this county was by an order drawn August 5, 1836, on the State treasurer, Joseph Lawrence, esq., to the treasurer of Jefferson county, by Thomas H. Burrows, superintendent of common schools, under an act entitled, "An Act to Establish a General System of Education by Common Schools," passed on the 1st of April, 1834, and a supplement thereto, passed April 15, 1835, for \$104.94, for the year 1835. Also on the same date \$104.94 for the year 1836. The following table will show the townships receiving State aid, the officers of the school boards, the numbers of warrants, and the amounts received:

Townships.	No. Warrant.	State Aid	Treasurers.	Presidents.	Secretaries.
Barnett	76	\$ 49.20	Cyrus Blood,	W. P. Armstrong,	Cyrus Blood.
Eldred	37	23.59	Wm. M. Henderson,	Tohmas Hall,	John W. Monks.
Perry	209	35.31	Isaac Lewis,	Tho. Williams,	John Philiber.
Pine Creek	103	66.68	Samuel Jones,	William Cooper,	A. Barnett.
Ridgway	40	25.89	L. Wilmarth,	J. Gallagher,	L. Wilmarth,
Rose	252	163.14	Benj. McCreight,	William Kelso,	C. A. Alexander.
Snyder	41	26.54	A. Ross,	A. Brockway,	William Shaw.
Young	146	94.52	J. W. Jenks,	Wm. Campbell,	J. Winslow.

It would seem from the above table that it includes the appropriation for 1837 also. The State appropriation for the year ending June 1, 1875, was \$4,075.74, and for the year ending June 1, 1876, it was \$6,462.91, being an increase in one year of \$2,387.17. From 1835 to 1876 the State appropriation increased from \$104.94 to \$6,462.91. The State appropriation for the year ending June 1, 1885, was \$6,893.46.

ORGANIZATIONS UNDER THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

From the best information to be had it appears that Cyrus Crouch taught the first school in Brookville under the common school system. No one seems to know the date of its organization. He taught two terms and was followed by Jesse Smith, and Craighead, and Hannibal.

As early as the fall of 1835, a man by the name of Timblin made application for the school in Punxsutawney. He was examined by the board of directors, and was the first teacher under the new school system. The members of the board were C. C. Gaskill, James Winslow, and James Torrence. Mr. Gaskill attended to the examination of the teacher. It was held in an old log house in which Mr. Torrence lived. The house was known as the old farm-

house of Dr. Jenks, and was the first house built in Punxsutawney. The teacher was examined in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The United States Speller, the English Reader, and the Western Calculator were the text-books used in the school. At that time Young township included Bell, McCalmont, Gaskill, Henderson, and parts of Winslow and Oliver. There was a great deal of hostility to the common school system at first in Punxsutawney.

Four schools were organized under the new school system in the fall of 1835, in Pine Creek township—one near the site of the first school-house in the county, the Butler school; another near the Bowers's school, then called the Frederick school; another near Richardsville, and the other in the school-house near the Beechwoods grave-yard. The directors were Dr. John Latimer, William Cooper and Andrew Barnett. Mr. Thomas Kirkman, a school teacher of the time, says that "David Butler, Dr. John Latimer, and Andrew Barnett examined the teachers at Andrew Barnett's house." Mr. Kirkman taught first under the school system, at the Butler school-house. He taught thirty days for a month, receiving fourteen dollars a month and boarding himself. They used the English Readers and the United States Spelling-book. The schools began some time in November, and continued three months. Thomas Reynolds taught the Waite school in Beechwoods first under the school system. He received twelve dollars a month and "boarded around" with the scholars. They had a ten-plate stove in the school-house, and their fuel consisted entirely of chestnut and hemlock bark, which the larger pupils assisted the teacher to pull from the dead trees in the vicinity. There were about twenty-eight pupils attending the school, with an average daily attendance of eighteen. Judge Andrew Barnett, John Latimer, and William Cooper were the principal citizens who took part in having the schools started. John Wilson was probably the first teacher at Richardsville. They had about fifteen pupils there.

In 1836 a school-house was built above Mr. Prescott's, at Prescottville, called the Fuller school-house. Mr. Thomas Reynolds taught the first school in it.

During the summer of the same year a contract for building a hewed log school-house near Mr. Dickey's, in Henderson township, was given to a Mr. Caufman, and a school was commenced the following winter under a Mr. Heisy as teacher. From the best information to be had, a school appears to have been organized in the Bowers Settlement, in Gaskill township, some time before that.

The first school under the school system in Perry township, near Perrysville, was taught by David Lewis, the winter of 1836 or 1837, in an old log house that had been built for a dwelling house by Thomas McKee, a short distance east of Perrysville, on the old road. There were six or eight schools started in the township that year. James R. Postlethwait hauled six or eight stoves for the school-houses on a sled from some place in Clarion county—

Strattonville, I believe my informant said, was the place. It was during the first snow in the beginning of winter, and it fell very deep, so that he had great difficulty to get home through it.

In the winter of 1836 or 1837 a school was kept in an old log house near Frederick Stear's in Porter township, by a Mr. Travis. That was the first school in that locality under the school system. A Mrs. Travis taught a summer school in the same place. One of her methods of punishment was to pin the unruly boys to her dress. The house was then in Perry, but was included in Porter township when it was organized.

About the year 1839 a frame school-house was built just above Perrysville. T. S. Mitchell, sr., furnished the nails and spikes, James C. Neal, sr., Boaz Blose, and some other citizens supplied other material, and built the house. The same year a hewed log school-house was built near George Blose, sr.'s. Mr. Postlethwait, George Blose, sr., Youngs, Frederick Stear, and John Travis were prominent in building the house and having the school organized. Mary Gibson taught the first school in that house, then William Postlethwait, and after him came Stephen Travis as teacher. The first common school was commenced in what is now Eldred township, in the beginning of the winter of 1837. The house was built the same fall, near where the Hall school-house now stands. It was a hewed log-house, and was built by the citizens. George Wilson, since Dr. Wilson, taught the first school in it. There were about forty scholars. The large scholars cut the wood for the stove. John Lucas taught after Wilson. About 1837 or 1838 a round log school-house, called the Milliron school, was built a short distance northwest of where Ringgold now is; Samuel Hice was the first teacher there. He received not more than ten dollars a month. They used Cobb's Spellers as text-books. Henry Freas, John Hice, Benjamin Campbell, and others were the principal citizens in having the school started.

A school-house was built in Rose township, near Joel Spyker's, in 1836. They previously rented a house on the Pleasantville road near John J. Miller's.

About 1836 a school-house was built on land of William Newcome's, in Oliver township, near where the old State road was crossed by the road from Worthville to Punxsutawney. The first term of school was taught in it by Miss Margaret McKinstry. She was succeeded as teacher by William Newcome. Doverspike, Man, Johnston, Gaston, Newcome, and Stunkard were among the citizens prominent in having the school organized. This school was discontinued after three or four years. Another house was built on land of C. C. Gaskill's, since owned by William Reed, sr. Some of the principal citizens engaged in establishing the school were Adam Dobson, Jonathan Rowan, Jacob McFadden, and Philip Hetrick.

James Harl, sr., was the first to wield the "white thorn." He was followed by Samuel Reed, who was succeeded by Alexander McKinstry, esq. Mr. Mc-

Kinstry is said to have taught the school very successfully for three or four terms. The first school in Union township, under the school system, was taught by Jesse or Theophilus Smith, about 1838, in a log school-house, with a fire-place along one end. The house was about two miles from Corsica, near Dallas Monks's. The pupils studied their lessons out loud during school hours. The teacher was paid sixteen or eighteen dollars a month, and boarded himself. Some of the citizens who took part in organizing the school were John Fitzsimmons, the Barrs, Hindmans, Mr. Kennedy, and Mr. Monks.

John Kahle taught the first school in Kahletown, Eldred township, about 1837 or 1838, in one end of his father's house. That was the first school in that part of the county. Clover township was organized into a separate district in 1842; the first board of directors organized May 24, 1842; Rev. C. Fogle, was president, James Shields, secretary, and D. Carrier, treasurer. The wages of male teachers were from eighteen to twenty-five dollars a month, and of female teachers from twelve to fifteen dollars a month and board themselves, and make their own fires.

Thomas Reid taught the first school in Polk township about 1848 or 1849; Nathaniel Clark taught next. Philip Hetrick, Jacob McFadden, John Dixon, Henry Schaffner, and John Lucas took part in the organization of the school.

So far as can be ascertained, the people were anxious about having the schools organized in their neighborhoods, and established them throughout the whole county as soon as they had a sufficient number of persons to entitle them to a school. In this way the schools increased till they numbered one hundred and five at the beginning of the superintendency in 1854.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

John C. Wagaman—whose post-office was Punxsutawney—was the first county superintendent of common schools in Jefferson county. He was elected under the act of May 8, 1854, on June 5, 1854, at a salary of \$300 a year, and was commissioned July 5, 1854. He resigned May 3, 1856, and went West. Samuel McElhose, whose post-office was Brookville, was appointed to fill the vacancy at the same salary, on May 16, 1856, and was commissioned the same day. The term expired June, 1857. Mr. McElhose was elected May 4, 1857, at a salary of \$500 a year, and was recommissioned June 3, 1857. He was re-elected May 7, 1860, at a salary of \$550. The term expired June, 1860, and he was recommissioned June 8, 1860. His last term expired June, 1863. Mr. McElhose made a very energetic superintendent. The schools were in a very prosperous condition during the latter part of his superintendency. He and Blose were the only superintendents who opened schools for the teachers.

Sylvanus William Smith, whose post-office was Brookville, was elected superintendent on May 4, 1863, at a salary of \$800 a year, and was commis-

sioned June 1, 1863. His salary was raised to \$1,000 a year from June 1, 1864, by a special convention of school directors called for the purpose. He was re-elected May 1, 1866. The term expired June 4, 1866, and he was recommissioned June 4, 1866. The term expired June, 1869.

During the first part of Mr. Smith's term of office, nearly all the former male teachers of the county enlisted and went into the army. Their places had to be supplied almost exclusively by young female teachers. This operated very much against the prosperity of the schools for a time. In the report for 1865, there are only thirty-two male teachers and one hundred and twenty-five female teachers reported for the county.

James Adams Lowry, whose post-office was Punxsutawney, was elected May 4, 1869, at a salary of \$1,000 a year, and was commissioned June 4, 1869. He was re-elected May 7, 1872. The term expired June, 1872, and he was recommissioned June 6, 1872. His term expired June, 1875.

George Ament Blose, whose post-office was Hamilton, was elected May 4, 1875, at a salary of \$1,000 a year. The term expired June, 1878.

William Albert Kelly, whose post-office was Frostburg—afterwards changed to Grange—was elected May 7, 1878, and was commissioned June, 1878. He was re-elected May 3, 1881. The term expired June, 1881, and he was recommissioned June, 1881. The term expired June 1884. It was during Kelly's superintendency that the mental arithmetic, as a separate textbook, was excluded from the schools.

John Harry Hughes, whose post-office was Brookville, was elected May 6, 1884, at a salary of \$1,000 a year, and was commissioned May 28, 1884. He is now 1887 county superintendent.

With the beginning of the superintendency, the school term had been increased to four months, and the age of log school-houses, with slab seats and wall desks, was passing away. Mr. Wagaman, in his report for 1855, complained of the poor condition of the houses. The model building was in Clover township. He says: "The majority of the school-houses are old, poorly constructed, of frame or logs, and open, uncomfortable, and entirely unsuited to the purpose; cold in winter and hot in summer, many of them only about twenty feet square, low-pitched, with only light enough, in a cloudy day, to make darkness visible; children are pent together, reciting, studying (?), freezing, and crying."

A general lack of such furniture as pokers, shovels, coal-boxes, and brooms, as well as coal-houses, and other necessary buildings, is complained of. All the houses except three were reported as defective in admitting light.

At that time McGuffey's Readers were used throughout the county; Cobb's and McGuffey's spellers, Kirkham's and Bullion's grammars, Davies's, Ray's and the Western Calculator, were the text-books in arithmetic.

The superintendent says that he made several efforts to get the teachers together for institutes, and but few had attended.

TOWNSHIP INSTITUTES.

The first township institute, of which any record has been found, was organized in Young township, and kept open during the winter of 1854-55. From that time local institutes were kept up in different parts of the county, until they became a part of the school machinery in nearly every township. In the winter of 1863-64, Union, Eldred, and Pine Creek, were the only townships in the county in which institutes were not organized. During the two terms of the superintendency which closed in June, 1875, district institutes seem to have almost wholly ceased, but were revived in the succeeding term.

The township institute, as a factor in the educational system, does not now hold as high a place as it did formerly. An occasional local institute held by the county superintendent appears to be taking its place.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

The first county institute held in Jefferson county was at Brookville, in October, 1856, under Mr. McElhose's superintendency. The session continued for two weeks. Forty-two teachers attended it. Another institute, which continued four days, was held at Punxsutawney in December of the same year. There were eighteen teachers in attendance. Mr. McElhose wrote to Prof. S. W. Smith, who was teaching the Brookville Academy at the time, and had gone to Western New York during vacation, that he must come home and help him, as he had never been at an institute, and knew nothing about one. At Mr. McElhose's request Prof. Smith returned and assisted at the institute. Prof. Smith says: "We had a lively time, and a good little institute." The exercises were class drills, discussions, and lectures. Mr. McElhose and Prof. Smith conducted all the class drills and did the lecturing. They had class drills every day in reading and arithmetic. Prof. Smith lectured one evening on astronomy, devoting considerable attention to meteors. Among the male teachers attending were Mr. Allison, now Dr. Allison, A. J. Monks, William Monks, Richard Snyder, John Carley, Gideon Siars, A. McAllister, and John Cummins. Among the female teachers were Misses Maggie and Mary Polk, two or three Miss Kinniers, Miss Mary McCormick, and a Miss Clawson from Punxsutawney. County institutes have been held every year from that time to the present.

In the earlier days of the institute they depended on local talent to give instructions, and lecture at the institutes. But things have changed. The time of the institute is taken up with instructors brought in for the occasion, who very frequently give instruction poorly suited to the teachers' wants, and beyond their capacity to grasp.

The institutes of 1876 and 1877 had, by far, the largest membership of any that were held in the county before that time. The report of 1877 says: "Never before in the history of Jefferson county was there such a gathering of teachers

at institute." The institute of 1877 surpassed the preceding one in attendance. At that time the teachers, nearly every one, had to lose the time and pay their own expenses while attending institute. Some years later they were allowed the time for institute the same as if teaching, by act of Assembly. The average attendance at institute, now, appears to be from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and ninety. In 1855 the county had twenty townships, and two boroughs — Brookville and Punxsutawney. There were about 105 schools, 68 male and 50 female teachers, 3,636 pupils, with an average attendance of 2,945. The average salaries of male teachers were \$21.32; of females \$12.94. The cost of instruction was \$6,237.72; of fuel \$569.66. The State appropriation was \$1,178.45. In the 1865 there were 123 schools, 32 male and 125 female teachers, 5,658 pupils, with an average attendance of 3,483. The average salaries of male teachers were \$32.35; of females, \$22.60. In 1875 there were 156 schools, 97 male and 102 female teachers, 7,387 pupils, with an average attendance of 4,162. The average salaries of male teachers were \$35.35; of females, \$26.81. In 1885 there were 191 schools, 116 male and 104 female teachers. The average salaries of male teachers were \$33.06, and of females \$28.27; 9,019 pupils, with an average attendance of 6,419.

In 1856 there were eight graded schools — four in Brookville, two in Punxsutawney, and two in Troy. In 1877 there were twenty-seven graded schools in the county — eight in Brookville, four in Punxsutawney, four in Reynoldsville, three in Corsica, two in Troy, two in Richardsville, two in Brockwayville, and two in Port Barnett. At present (1887) there are fifty-seven graded schools — ten in Brookville, eight in Reynoldsville, four in Punxsutawney, three in Corsica, two in Clayville, three in Brockwayville, two in Beechtree, two in Perrysville, two at Sprankle's Mills, two at Bellview, two at Big Run, three at Troy, two at Hall's, two at Richardsville, two at Port Barnett, two at Jenk's, two in Ohio Town, two at Sibley's, and two at Walston.

ACADEMIES AND SELECT SCHOOLS.

Rev. John Todd is represented as having taught the first school in Brookville in which instruction was given in the classics and higher mathematics. There was an academy building in Brookville for a number of years. The building was condemned by the grand jury at the September court in 1877 and the schools which were then in session taken out of it. Select schools were held in this building at various times. The school for teachers, held by Mr. McElhose, was in it. Mr. Walker taught a number of summers in Brookville. Prof. Hughes taught every summer from 1871 to 1883. He was assisted one term by Prof. H. Wilson Miller. Prof. W. S. McPherran taught one term. Miss Mary J. Stewart has taught in Brookville since 1862, with the exception of five years, when she was engaged in teaching elsewhere. Miss Stewart is a very successful teacher, and besides the many young ladies who

have received a thorough education at her hands, she has prepared a number of young men for college. Her present young ladies school, which is very prosperous, has been established for about seven years.

Brockville Commercial College was opened by Mr. Keating in 1885. He was followed by Prof. J. H. Roney and Prof. J. G. Anderson, who were succeeded by Prof. W. E. Eshelman.

Punxsutawney had select schools during the summer for a number of years. Prof. Pullen taught four or five years. After him a school was taught by Rev. King, who paid a great deal of attention to the teaching of elocution. Prof. McPherran assisted by Prof. S. H. Barnett, since Dr. Barnett, organized a school there about the summer of 1880. They had a very large attendance. Prof. Allison has been teaching since that time. The school has done good work. Reynoldsville has had one and sometimes two schools for thirteen or fourteen years. Prof. E. D. Bovard and E. C. Shields organized a school and taught there the summers of 1885 and 1886.

Brockwayville had a school the summers of 1885 and 1886, taught by Professor J. H. Rairigh.

Mayville started what they called a "stockholder's school," the summer of 1886, under Prof. J. J. Wolfe, a graduate of Lockhaven State Normal School. Rev. Samuel Bowman taught a school in Whitesville about the summer of 1853. During the summer of 1860, and the two succeeding summers, Samuel Miller Davis taught there. His school was well patronized, and did much towards advancing the cause of education in that part of the county. A school was taught there the summer of 1875 by G. A. Blose, A. M., then county superintendent. Another school was taught there the summer of 1876 by Professor J. T. Kelso.

Troy had a select school during the summer of 1875.

About the summer of 1869 Professor James Richey, A. M., started an academy in Corsica, and taught it for several summers. He was succeeded by Professor McKinley, who was followed by Professor Ely. Professor White came next as principal. The school was very numerously attended during its first years, and did a good work. Prof. Aiken succeeded Professor White; then Professor John W. Walker taught, followed by Professors Saxman and P. A. Shanor, A. B.

Perrysville had a select school for several summers. Mr. Innes began one the summer of 1862, and taught another the summer of 1863. Another school was taught there during the summers of 1872 and 1873 by G. A. Blose, A. B.

Bellview had a select school under Rev. McFarland. Since then it has had schools taught by Professors H. W. Millen, J. W. Walker, R. A. George, and his brother. The last two taught the summers of 1885 and 1886.

Professor Whitney taught a regular academic course of three grades—primary, commercial, and classical—at Richardsville about 1878 and 1879.

Frostburg had a select school taught by Rev. McCurdy. Professor J. W.

Bell taught there one term, and Rev. Cooper taught there several terms in recent years.

A county normal for the teachers was taught at the Blose school-house in Perry township, by G. A. Blose, then county superintendent, during the early part of the summers of 1876, 1877 and 1878. The school was continued by him the succeeding summers till 1881.

Rockdale had a normal term for teachers the latter part of the summer of 1877 by Blose. Over two hundred and fifty person attended the four county normals held by Blose while he was superintendent.

A school was taught at Big Run the latter part of the summer of 1879 by Blose.

During the year 1876-77 Polk township furnished each of its school-houses with a Webster' Unabridged Dictionary. It was the first township to lead in that direction.

Some years ago a number of the townships in the northern part of the county divided their school term into a summer and a winter term. From the best information obtainable, it appears that nearly all the townships now have a continuous term. Under the ancient régime, a teacher's capacity was measured by his ability to do plenty of hard whipping. A. R. Mitchell, a son of ex-Sheriff Mitchell, used to tell a story illustrative of this. James McCreight taught the Perrysville school at an early day, and he whipped young Mitchell so often and hard during the winter that his mother, before the close of the school term, had to put a large patch over the back of his coat, which was made of heavy home-made wool cloth, to cover the rents made by the rod.

About 1852 a teacher by the name of "Sammy" Abers taught the Blose school. His discipline was a very vigorous use of the rod.

We are now nearing the opposite extreme, where, perhaps, far too much latitude is given. Some of the principal text-books used in the county at different times, within the last twenty years, were Osgood's series of readers and spellers, National readers and spellers, the Independent readers, Monroe's readers and spellers, and Raub's readers; Stoddard's, Ray's, Book's, Dean's, Goff's, Greenleaf's, Hagar's, and Raub's arithmetics; Mitchell's, Olney's, McNally's, and Monteith's geographies; Clark's, Bullion's, Burt's, and Raub's grammars; Lossing's, Redpath's, Goodrich's, and Barnes's histories of the United States; and Ray's, Davies's, Brooks's and Loomis's algebras.

While the common schools of this county show tangible evidence of progress, they still fall very much below what the better class of citizens desire them to be. This is shown by the effort of parents in the different localities to furnish better facilities for the education of their children than the common schools of their neighborhoods afford, by sending them to other schools. A school for the proper education of the children is one of the very first requisites of every community that has any regard for the welfare of its inhabitants, and their fitness to become good citizens and perform the varied duties of a useful life.

CHAPTER XIII.

COUNTY SEAT AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

County Seat Established—Lots Donated for Public Buildings—First Court-House and Jail Erected—Erection of the Academy—Building of Present Jail—Erection of New Court-House—Dedication of Court-House—Address of Judge Campbell.

ALTHOUGH the county of Jefferson was established in 1804, there was no county seat located until the year 1830. Previous to that time all business of a legal or official character had to be transacted at Indiana, where all the county records were kept. The county of Jefferson then comprised nearly all of Forest and a portion of Elk, and persons who were obliged to attend the courts, or go to Indiana on other legal or military business had to travel, in some instances, from fifty to seventy-five miles.

By an act passed April 8, 1829, commissioners were appointed to select a site for the county seat of Jefferson county, and it was located at the mouth of Sandy Lick, and called Brookville.

Then, by an act passed April 2, 1830, the citizens of the county were given "all the rights, powers, jurisdiction, etc.," to which they were entitled, and it was made the duty of the commissioners "to demand and receive from John Pickering, esq., sufficient deed or deeds, in fee simple, for the use of the said county, for all lands, or lots, which the said John Pickering, Esquire, has agreed to give for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings, agreeably to the Act of April, 1829, entitled an act authorizing the appointment of commissioners to fix a proper site for the seat of justice in Jefferson county, and also for one public square in the said town of Brookville, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon, and the said commissioners shall procure the said deed or deeds when recorded in the office for recording deeds, in the county of Indiana, to be recorded in the proper books directed to be kept for the county of Jefferson, and the said commissioners and their successors in office, or a majority of them, shall, and are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of the said land or lots, aforesaid, and to make and execute deeds to the purchasers, and the moneys arising from such sale, shall by them be applied to the erection of the public buildings for the use of said county of Jefferson.

"That the said commissioners shall, as soon as may be, proceed to lay out the said town of Brookville, and file a draft and return of the survey of the said town, together with the proceedings, under and by virtue of this act, in the office for recording of deeds, in and for the county of Jefferson, and in exemplification of the same act of 2d of April, 1830. The 5th section of the same act provides for the transfer of suits and dockets from the county of

Indiana to be delivered to the prothonotary of Jefferson county, the expense of copying said docket to be paid for by the prothonotary of Jefferson county, and reimbursed by the said county, on warrants to be drawn by the commissioners of Jefferson county on the treasury thereof."¹

In 1830 the commissioners set about the work of erecting public buildings, in accordance with the provisions of the acts cited. They first built the jail, which was a two-story edifice, built of common flag stones. It contained besides the prison, the sheriff's house and office. This building occupied the northwestern corner of the public square, fronting on Pickering street. Daniel Elgin was the contractor and builder, and the carpenter work was done by Robert Larrimer. The entire cost of the building was \$1,823.24.

Mr. Uriah Matson, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of the county, says that he worked on this building for twenty-five cents per day, and boarded himself. He would bring with him from his home each morning, a loaf of rye bread, in which he had hollowed out a space large enough to contain enough butter to spread the bread, and this, with a jug of buttermilk, constituted his fare. Each Saturday night after the week's work was done, he would go out to Port Barnett to draw his pay, and would return with the princely sum of one dollar and fifty cents in his pocket.

The jail was finished in 1831, and court was held in this building until the court-house was built. The old building stood for many years as one of the old landmarks, and before it was torn down in 1866, to make room for the new court-house, was used as a butcher-shop.

The court-house was also contracted for in 1830, as the following from the county records shows: "Article of Agreement made 14th day of December, 1830, between Thomas Lucas and Robert Andrews, Commissioners of Jefferson County, of the first part, and John Lucas, of Jefferson county, and Robert Barr, of the county of Indiana, of the second part. The party of the second part agrees to build court-house, two offices—one fire-proof—within two years from the 1st day of January next. The Commissioners, on their part, agree to pay Contractors the sum of three thousand dollars, in manner as follows: \$2,000 as the work progresses, and \$1,000 in full on the 1st day of January, 1833, to be paid out of the money arising from the sale of lots in the town of Brookville, if there shall be sufficient; if not, to be made up of the county funds.

"THOMAS LUCAS,

"ROBERT ANDREWS,

Commissioners.

“(Signed)

"JOHN LUCAS,

"ROBERT BARR,

"Contractors.

"Witnesses, WILLIAM M. KENNEDY, JAMES HALL."

¹ Smith's Laws, Act of April 2, 1830, sec. 5-10, page 163.

The court-house, a one-story brick building, was finished in 1832. It was built of brick, and occupied part of the ground upon which the present court-house stands. The two offices specified in the above contract were a low, brick structure, on the west of the court-house, and were for the use of the prothonotary and commissioners.

The brick work on this building was done by Thomas M. Barr, and the carpenter work by Robert Larrimer.

The old jail was used until 1855, when, it proving inadequate to the wants of the growing town, the present jail building was erected. The contract was given to Messrs. Byrnes and Dowling, May 23, 1854, and the building was completed in November, 1856.

The building cost, when finished, \$14,200. It is a two-story brick and stone building, the first story front being used, until the erection of the new court-house, for the offices of the treasurer, commissioners and sheriff, since which time it has been used for other offices—the post-office having been kept in the building for about fifteen years. The second story front is used for the residence of the sheriff or jailor. The rear part of the building is built of cut stone and divided into cells for prison use.

This building, which was never a safe receptacle for prisoners, as we find that the newspapers of the day chronicled the escape of one of its inmates the first year it was occupied as a prison, is now entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the county, and will soon have to give place to a prison built on a more modern plan, with better sanitary regulations, and constructed in such a manner that it will hold its inmates in duress without the vigilance that has now to be exercised for their safe keeping.

The next public building that claimed the attention of the county officers was the academy, the erection of which was authorized by an act of the Legislature, approved April 13, 1838, whereby the treasurer of the Commonwealth was authorized to subscribe two thousand dollars to be applied to the erection of suitable buildings for an academy in Brookville.

The trustees appointed by said act were C. A. Alexander, Thomas Hastings, John J. Y. Thompson, Levi G. Clover, John Pierce, and Richard Arthurs.

May 29, 1841, a supplement to the former act authorized the commissioners of Jefferson county to subscribe five hundred dollars. Five hundred dollars additional was raised by private subscription, making the cost of the academy three thousand dollars.

The site selected was the lot yet known as the "Academy lot," on the corner of Jefferson and Barnett streets, donated for the purpose by John Pickering, esq. When work was commenced, the lot was covered with pine trees and underbrush, and the commissioners paid ten cents each for having the trees cut down.

The work was done by Robert P. Barr, Thomas M. Barr, and Robert Lar-

rimer, the building being completed in 1843. The first school was taught by Cyrus Crouch. From that time until 18—, when the building was leased by the school directors of the borough of Brookville, it was used as an academy. It was then used for common school purposes until it was condemned as unsafe by the grand jury at the September term of court, 1877, when it was torn down, and part of the stone, etc., used in the construction of the new school building. During all the years that the academy was in existence, trustees were annually elected; but the office was not a very burdensome one, as it scarcely ever occurred to the persons elected that there was such an institution as the Brookville Academy.

The growing importance of the county and the increase of legal business made the old court-house entirely too small and unsuitable for the accommodation of the courts, and in 1866 steps were taken towards the erection of a larger and more modern building.

July 28, 1866, the commissioners contracted with James T. Dickey, of Kittanning, Pa., for the erection of the new court-house, James W. Drum being the architect. Mr. Dickey's bid was \$57,000 for the work. Mr. Dickey, after finishing the foundations, which he built in a splendid manner, and getting the building ready for roofing, found himself financially unable to finish the work, and a new contract was made with Messrs. Daniel English and R. J. Nicholson to finish the building for an additional cost of \$21,742, making the entire cost of the structure \$78,742. It was finished in September, 1869. The building is a very handsome one, and the work was all done in a thorough manner. The court-room, which is in the second story, with commodious jury-rooms in the rear, is a large, handsome room, well lighted through beautiful stained-glass windows, and is well appointed in every respect, the only defect being in the acoustic properties, making public speaking in it rather difficult. The lower floor contains the county offices of the prothonotary, treasurer, sheriff, commissioners, and county superintendent of common schools. These offices are all large, well lighted, and nicely fitted up for the use of their incumbents, the two former having fire-proof vaults.

The bell for the court-house cost \$688, and the clock \$725; this, with the amount paid for fitting up the court-room, offices, and jury-rooms, made the entire cost of the edifice, complete in all its appointments, \$86,413.

On Monday evening, September 13, 1869, the court-house was dedicated as the "Temple of Justice" of Jefferson county. The meeting was organized with the following officers: President, Andrew Smith, of Washington township; vice-presidents, Charles Gahagan, Charles R. B. Morris, Robert Hamilton, H. A. Smith, Joseph McKinley, William McKinstry, G. Montgomery, J. C. McNutt, J. G. Graff, I. M. Temple, A. M. Clarke, Oran Butterfield, J. R. Kahle, D. C. Gillespie; secretaries, F. A. Weaver, G. N. Smith.

Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, W. P. Jenks, and Richard Arthurs, esqs., made appropriate addresses.

Mr. Gordon paid a fitting tribute to the county officials who had in charge the erection of the building, to J. W. Drum, the architect, and the contractors, Messrs. Dickey, Means, and Nicholson, for the able and excellent manner in which their work had been performed.

Mr. Arthurs, as the only representative of the bar first instituted in the county, told of his experience, and of his associates at the bar, nearly all of whom had passed away with the course of time. He also told of early life in the forest, giving the names of those families who had hewed out the first homes in the then wilderness.

Hon. James Campbell, of Clarion, the president judge of this judicial district, was then introduced, and made the following address:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: A court is defined to be a place where justice is judicially administered. So much importance is attached to the idea of a specific and fixed locality, that even a justice of the peace can do no business outside of his office. Hence in all civilized nations and well regulated communities temples of justice are found occupying and adorning prominent and commanding positions, and are held second in importance only to temples of religion. By the fundamental law of our State, every county constitutes a separate judicial organization, and is required to have a place for the administration of justice, at least as soon as organized, for judicial purposes. This place may be wherever the county authorities see proper to make it; but it is generally found to keep pace with the population, intelligence, and enterprise of the county.

(Then follows the organization, etc., of the county, which has already been given.)

"In 1830 the town of Brookville was laid out, and some time between that and 1840 the old court-house was erected. In 1840 there were a number of resident lawyers. Colonel Hugh Brady, the two Dunhams, C. A. Alexander, Thomas Lucas, and Richard Arthurs were the most prominent. The latter alone remains the connecting link between the past generation and the present. Of those who were present at the opening of the old court-house, but few remain. Of the voices that then addressed the court and jury, nearly all are silent. In the march of those thirty years nearly all the old settlers have fallen by the way; and with the new court-house have come new men, new ideas, a more advanced intelligence, and a new order of things. The interminable forests that retarded the settlement of the county have become the great source of her wealth; the tortuous streams running between precipitous hills have become highways of commerce; floating argosies of wealth to the markets of the South, and soon those hills will echo with the shrill scream of the locomotive. Long before the hills are stripped of their evergreen pine the wealth hidden below the surface will be brought to light, and the coal and the car will give a new direction and a new impetus to the activity and energy

of her inhabitants. As her forests fall, fields of grain, flocks and herds, furnaces and manufactories will take their place, and instead of dying out, her prosperity will be promoted, her wealth increased, and her onward march hastened.

"It is creditable to the authorities of Jefferson county, and to the intelligence of her people that they have enlarged views of the present prosperity and future wants of this county. It evinces a high appreciation of the blessings of liberty, the wholesome restraints of law, and a great appreciation of the correct administration of law and justice, that at a cost of eighty thousand dollars the people of the county have erected this goodly structure, at once an honor and an ornament to the town and the county; where the titles of their property may be securely kept; their wrongs redressed and their rights vindicated. It belongs to every man, woman and child in the county. They have a right to be proud of it; to guard it from injury, to protect it from harm. Let no vandal hand deface or defile, or write upon its walls. Let none of its halls be a resort of rowdy boys, or drunken men. Let all take a pride in preserving it neat, clean, and orderly.

"There is a moral idea attached to this building. It is now a familiar fact that a picture of vastness enlarges the human mind; that a picture of correct proportions, symmetry and beauty elevates and refines. Let a man view for the first time a vast building, let him wander through halls of architectural beauty, and although not a soul is in sight, he will unconsciously be on his good behavior, and try to act like a gentleman. The faculties and susceptibilities of the mind are greatly enlarged and influenced by the surroundings, and may we not anticipate that this stately building and this beautiful hall will exercise an elevating influence on the court, the bar, the officers and the people; that these doors will never be closed to the cry of the oppressed; that this forum will never be desecrated by the sacrifice of justice, but that with an even hand wrongs may be redressed, rights vindicated, crime suppressed, or sternly punished. To this end we solemnly set apart and dedicate this temple of justice. May it stand a monument of the enterprise and liberality of this county long after the present generation is sleeping with their fathers; and when its walls are grown mossy and gray with age, and its builders are forgotten, may it still stand a temple of justice, and fragrant in the hearts of those who shall attend in it; and may its halls still resound to the tread of a free, prosperous, and happy people."

CHAPTER XIV.

JEFFERSON COUNTY IN THE REBELLION.

The Call to Arms—Prompt Response from Jefferson County—The First Companies—Three Months Campaign—The Brady Guards—Company K, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—Death of Captain Brady—Company I, Sixty-second Regiment—Death of Captain Little—Muster Rolls.

WHEN the War of the Rebellion was precipitated upon the United States by the rebels firing upon Fort Sumter, on the memorable 12th of April, 1861, the news was telegraphed to the executive of Pennsylvania in the following words: "The war is commenced. The batteries began firing at four this morning. Major Anderson replied, and a brisk cannonading commenced. This is reliable, and has just come to the associated press. The vessels were not in sight."¹

This startling intelligence was flashed along the lines of telegraph all over the State, and was soon heard in the remotest bounds of the Commonwealth. When it reached "Little Jefferson" it did not find the people unprepared. They had noted the attitude of the South and the mutterings of war, and when the news that the starry banner, so dear to every patriotic heart, had been fired upon by rebel hands, the patriotism of the entire people was aroused.

Amor A. McKnight, an attorney at the Brookville bar, was captain of the Brookville Rifles, a militia company, which under the different names of "Brookville Guards" and "Rifles" had represented the militia of Brookville and the northern part of the county from the beginning of the county's history, had immediately after the presidential election in November, 1860, with premonitions of the gathering storm, began to put his company on a war footing. Captain McKnight and his cousin, Albert C. Thompson, were in reality two of the first recruiting officers of the war, having during that winter made a trip to the southern part of the county, and in Punxsutawney recruited Corporals Williams, Depp, Blair, and others. But the dangers of the war seeming to lessen, nothing more was done until the echoes of the firing upon Sumter reached us, when Captain McKnight at once offered the services of his company to Governor Curtin, and was accepted. On the 19th of April he issued the following order:

"ARMORY OF BROOKVILLE RIFLES,

"19th April, 1861.

"A. C. THOMPSON AND JOHN PEARSALL:

"You are hereby directed to notify the members of the Brookville Rifles to repair to the armory in Brookville, on Monday, 22d April, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

¹ Telegram addressed to Governor Curtin, from Philadelphia, by J. Morris Harding.

prepared to march to the place of rendezvous assigned to volunteers from Western Pennsylvania. A. A. McKNIGHT."

When the memorable 22d arrived, the ranks of the Rifles had swelled so rapidly that there were enough men to form two companies, and W. W. Wise, esq., also a member of the Brookville bar, who had aided very materially in recruiting the company, was unanimously chosen captain of the other company.

On Sunday morning preceding their departure, the volunteers, in a body, proceeded to the M. E. Church, where they listened to a thrilling and patriotic sermon from the pastor, Rev. D. S. Steadman, and where, for the last time, Captain Wise occupied his place in the choir of that church.

On Monday, April 22d, excitement ran rife in Brookville. At an early hour the people from the adjacent country commenced to come in; it being estimated that before 10 o'clock A. M., the hour set for the departure of the soldiers, over two thousand people were on the streets, who had come to see the "boys off for the war," and bid them "God speed." Flags were waving from all the principal buildings. Dinner was served to the volunteers by the proprietors of the American, Clements, Railroad, and Jefferson Hotels, after which the two companies marched through the streets to the east end of the town, where vehicles were in readiness to convey them to Kittanning, which was then the nearest railroad point. Three days after the firing upon Sumter President Lincoln issued his proclamation, calling out the militia of the different States, the call being for 75,000 men, and the same day the secretary of war made a requisition upon Governor Curtin for sixteen regiments from Pennsylvania. The Brookville companies proceeded at once to Camp Curtin, and were assigned to the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel A. H. Emley, and designated as Companies "I" and "K," and were mustered into the service April 24, 1881. The same day the Eighth was ordered to Camp Slifer, near Chambersburg, where the regiment was drilled from eight to ten hours daily. On the 7th of June the regiment moved to Greencastle, Md., where it went into camp; but in a few days was again moved to Williamsport on the Potomac River, along which it was posted to guard the fords and army stores at Williamsport. On the 8th of July the regiment was ordered to rejoin the brigade at Martinsburg, Va., and remained in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill until July 17th, when General Patterson commenced a flank movement on Charlestown. The Third Brigade, to which our companies belonged, was pushed forward during the night of the 20th to watch the movements of Stewart's Cavalry, whom it was feared would cross the Shenandoah River in force at Key's Ford. Their term of service having almost expired, the regiment was ordered to Harper's Ferry, where they turned in their arms, etc., and on the 29th of July proceeded to Pittsburgh, where the men were paid off and mustered out of the service.

The only occurrence of moment to the Jefferson county companies was the

transfer of Captain Wise to the regular service. On account of his past experience as a soldier, he having served under General Scott, in Mexico, as well as his known intelligence, quick perception, and dauntless courage, he was selected to make a reconnaissance into the enemy's lines near Harper's Ferry, for which he was promoted to a captaincy in the regular army. Captain Wise's farther history will be found in the sketch of the Bench and Bar.

Upon the resignation of Captain Wise the command of Company K devolved upon Lieutenant John C. Dowling. While these two companies saw no active service during their three months campaign, it was of great benefit to the men, the majority of whom re-enlisted, as it made them acquainted with camp life and gave them a foretaste of the drilling necessary to make good soldiers. The roster of these two companies were as follows :

Company I, Eighth Regiment.—Captain, Amor A. McKnight ; lieutenants, John Hastings, Herman Kretz ; sergeants, William J. Clyde, Albert C. Thompson, Abram M. Hall, Winfield S. Barr ; corporals, Steele S. Williams, Richard J. Espy, Calvin A. Craig, William J. Bair ; musicians, James L. Holliday, George A. Bowdish ; privates, Samuel Anderson, Albert Black, Fernando C. Bryant, Milo L. Bryant, Samuel Benner, Joseph Bowdish, Sylvanus T. Covill, Josiah Clingensmith, Alfred S. Craig, Joseph Craig, Niman Chittester, Daniel L. Coe, William T. Clark, Simon P. Cravener, Samuel W. Depp, John Darrow, John Dolphin, John Elliott, Henry B. Fox, Horace Fails, John L. Gilbert, Lorenzo S. Garrison, Leonard A. Gruver, John S. Gallagher, Robert Gilmore, Geo. W. Hettrick, Samuel Hibler, James Hall, Thos. L. Hall, Randall Hart, Paul Hettrick, Robert A. Henry, Joseph B. Henderson, Jared Jones, Wellington Johnston, Daniel Kinley, Thomas Long, Wilmarth Matson, James H. Moore, Joseph R. Murphy, Robert T. McCauley, David R. McCullough, James Moorhead, Levi McFadden, Shannon McFadden, Elijah H. McAninch, George Ohls, William Osman, William Pierce, John Prevo, John W. Pearsall, Robert J. Robinson, John Stiver, Francis H. Steck, Thad. C. Spottswood, William Toye, Alex. R. Taylor, Gustavus Verbeck, Robert Warner, Joseph N. Wachob, Amos Weaver, Mark H. Williams, Alex. C. White, Hiram Warner.

Company K, Eighth Regiment.—Captain, William W. Wise ; lieutenants, John C. Dowling, Wilson Keys ; sergeants, Samuel C. Arthurs, John Coon, Benjamin F. Lerch, Orlando H. Brown ; corporals, John M. Cummins, J. Potter Miller, Chas. J. Wilson, Franklin Reas ; musicians, David Dickey, James Campbell ; privates, William Adams, Sidney Armstrong, David Bates, Rowan M. Bell, Lafayette Burge, Edward H. Baum, James Baldwin, David Baldwin, Thomas Baird, Darius Blose, Asa M. Clark, Franklin W. Clark, Andrew Christie, Samuel H. Coon, Charles B. Coon, George W. Crosby, William P. Confer, Isaac Carrier, Lewis Dibler, Benjamin Dibler, James C. Dowling, John B. Deacon, Christ. D. Flick, Lewis Goup, William George, Ward Garfield, Henry Hawthorne, George Hawthorne, Archibald Hadden, Benjamin Hawley, Peter Keck, Andrew Love,

James W. Logan, Samuel May, Hiram McAninch, Harvey McAninch, Alex. H. Mitchell, Sam'l H. Mitchell, William Neal, Judson J. Parsons, David Porter, George Porter, Henry Page, Burdett Riggs, Daniel Rhodes, Franklin Rumbarger, James Robinson, Adam A. Rankin, William Smathers, Addis M. Shugart, Shelumiel Swineford, David Swineford, William W. Sheets, Chauncey Shaffer, David L. Taylor, Philip P. Taylor, Franklin Van Overbeck, Barton B. Weldon, Samuel Wilson, James H. Watson, Francis M. Whiteman, Oliver Woods, William E. Young, Stephen R. Young.

COMPANY K, ELEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

It was soon seen that the war cloud had assumed more gigantic proportions than was at first anticipated, and that more than three months would elapse before the rebellion would be quelled. Captain Evans R. Brady, editor of the *Brookville Jeffersonian*, at once, upon the call for troops, had begun to recruit a company, but the quota was filled before his company was ready. In the mean time Governor Curtin, with the promptness that characterized him all through the trying days of the war, and which gained for him the name of "War Governor," had convened the Legislature in special session and recommended the immediate organization, arming, and disciplining of at least fifteen regiments for State defense. The Legislature promptly acted on this suggestion of the executive, and on the 15th of May, 1861, passed an act providing for the organizing of the "Reserve Corps of the Commonwealth," to consist of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery. Two days after the passage of this act, Governor Curtin issued a call for troops to fill these regiments, stating that the companies to be furnished by the several counties would be proportionate to the number of men already in the service from each county. Under the previous call hundreds of companies had been formed in excess of the number called for by the war department, and there was a rush to get into the new organizations as soon as the governor's call was issued.

Captain Brady had gone on recruiting his company, and by the middle of May had enough men enrolled to form two companies, so that they were divided into Companies "A" and "B" of the "Brady Guards." Company A was organized by selecting as captain, Evans R. Brady; first lieutenant, James P. George; second lieutenant, James E. Long. Company B organized by selecting for their captain, Robert R. Means. Captain Brady proceeded to Harrisburg to have these companies accepted, but found that only one company could be received in the Reserves from Jefferson county. Company B was afterwards Company I of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain Brady, who was brigade inspector for Jefferson county, was ordered by the adjutant-general of the State to turn in all the arms and State property in the hands of the militia. These included one hundred muskets and a six-

pounder brass field piece, together with tents, etc., of the Ringgold Artillery. These arms, tents, etc., were all brought to Brookville, and Captain Brady's company went into camp at the Sand Spring about the 25th of May. They continued to drill regularly, and the men were furnished with rations by the citizens of Brookville, the ladies vieing with each other as to who should render the most aid; regularly, morning, noon, and evening some of their number were on hand to see that the boys had hot coffee and enough to eat.

On Sunday evening, June 1st, Captain Brady returned from Harrisburg with marching orders, and the company left Brookville on Wednesday morning, June 4th, 1861, for Camp Wilkins, at Pittsburgh. The men were all uniformed, the red blouses and black belts being furnished by the citizens of Brookville. They carried the guns before mentioned, and took with them the six-pounder, which gave them the most warlike appearance of any body of troops that ever left the county. The company remained at Camp Wilkins about ten days, when it moved up the Allegheny River to Camp Wright, at Hulton. Here, on the 1st of July the Eleventh Regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves (the Fortieth Regiment in line) was organized by the election of Thomas F. Gallagher, of Westmoreland county, colonel. Regimental drill was at once commenced, and continued until the division was called into service.

It had been the intention when the Reserve Corps was formed that it was to remain in the State to repel any invasion of the enemy over our southern border, but the terrible disaster to the Union troops at Bull Run on the 21st of July, and the danger that threatened the national capital, created an imperative necessity for reinforcements, and on the 22d a requisition was made on Pennsylvania for the immediate service of her reserve corps, and eleven thousand of these troops were sent forward to Washington as fast as transportation could be had, and in a few days the entire corps of over fifteen thousand (15,856) splendidly equipped and well-officered troops were mustered into the United States service, and became part of the Army of the Potomac.

On arriving at Washington, the Eleventh Regiment, to which Company K belonged, went into camp at Tenallytown, and in October crossed the Potomac, and went into Camp Pierpont, near the Leesburg pike, where they remained during the winter. The arms they had received from the State were exchanged for United States muskets, and the men were carefully instructed in the manual of arms, etc.; and the efficiency they gained in target exercise, skirmish drill, and bayonet exercise, proved of inestimable service to them when they met the enemy on their many hotly contested battle-fields. The sanitary rules of the camp were very strict, and there was but little sickness.

General McCall, in making a report of the regiment at this time, says: "This is a well-drilled regiment, and with the improved arms with which it is now supplied, would be very effective."

On the 6th of December the Second Brigade, to which the Eleventh was

attached, supported by the Third, the Eleventh Regiment being in the advance, was sent on a foraging expedition to Gunnel's farm near Drainesville, where they captured two rebel spies with three of their associates, and secured seven horses, one yoke of oxen, and fifty-seven loads of grain. This raid into the enemy's territory brought on the battle of Drainesville, as the Third Brigade, which a few days later went out on the same errand, was met by a larger force of the enemy. In this engagement the Second Brigade was held in reserve, the battle being fought by the Third alone.

A member of Company K, Mr. J. P. Miller, in writing from Camp Pierpont, November 29, 1861, thus gives the *personnel* of the company:

"The places of their nativity are as follows: Pennsylvania, eighty; New York, eleven; New Jersey, one; England and Ireland each two; Germany, one; and the trades, occupations, etc., represented are: Laborers, twenty-six; farmers, fourteen; millers, two; stone masons, three; machinists, two; blacksmiths, seven; carpenters, six; shoemakers, two; lumbermen, twenty-three; printers, five; book-keepers, plasterers, harness-makers, school-teachers, clerks, each one. So it will be seen that Company K has the material to run a small town; not an idler in the ranks."

On the 10th of March the Eleventh broke camp, and abandoning their winter quarters, marched to Hunter's Mills, on the Georgetown and Leesburg pike. This march was made in a cold rain, and when the men reached Hunter's Mills they were completely exhausted. Here they encamped, and used shelter tents for the first time. The enemy having evacuated his entrenchments at Manassas, the regiment returned to Alexandria, and went into camp near Fairfax Seminary, where there was considerable sickness in its ranks.

On the 9th of April the division was assigned to the First Corps under General Irwin McDowell, and moved to Falmouth. A month later it was sent to the peninsula, where it was attached to the corps of General Fitz John Porter. It arrived in time to take part in the battle of Mechanicsville. The Eleventh Regiment, which was doing picket duty at the Chickahominy River, was not actively engaged. The Eleventh protected the rear of the brigade in falling back to Gaines's Mill.

Here the rebels, in overwhelming force, fell upon Porter's single corps, which was drawn up on the banks of the Chickahominy, which separated it from the rest of the enemy. On reaching the field, the Eleventh was first detached to support Meade's battery, of the Fifth United States Artillery, but was afterwards moved forward, and formed on the second line of battle. Completely exhausted, many of the men lay down amid the roar and tumult of battle, and were soon asleep — some never to awake again. Late in the afternoon the regiment was ordered into action near the center of the general line of battle, under cover of a dense wood, where they relieved the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, which had been fighting desperately until their ammunition was ex-

hausted. Just before going into the fight, General McCall and General Martindale, who had charge of that part of the line, spoke encouragingly to the men, telling them that they were going upon the weakest part of the line, but to *hold it at all hazards*, and bravely did they obey the command, for while column after column of the fresh troops of the enemy bore down upon them in that fearful conflict, the Eleventh met them with such well-directed volleys that sent them reeling back. They continued to pour this withering fire into the enemy's ranks until it was discovered that the troops on both flanks had been driven back. The smoke of battle and the dense woods in which they fought rendered it so dark that the officers did not realize the peril of the position until it was discovered that the regiment was receiving a fire on its flank. Colonel Gallagher, still hoping to cut his way out with the aid of Colonel Simpson's New Jersey Regiment, ordered his command to fall back, but the rebels, with a yell, charged upon them, and the brave regiments faced about and gave them a fire that "took the yell out of them" for the time being; but upon reaching the open ground, after fighting every step of the way, they found themselves completely surrounded, and both regiments were compelled to surrender to save useless slaughter. Company B, of the Eleventh, had been detached by General Meade early in the day and escaped capture. Out of the sixty-five men of Company K, who went into the fight, only five came out unscathed—four were killed. The loss in the regiment was forty-six killed, and one hundred and nine wounded.

General McCall, in his official report of this battle, says in reference to the capture of Eleventh: "No censure can possibly attach to Colonel Gallagher or Colonel Simpson or the brave men of their regiments on account of this ill turn of fortune, but on the contrary they are entitled to the credit of holding their ground until it was tenable no longer."

Though worn out with marching and fighting, the prisoners were hurried on to Richmond, which they reached about four o'clock, A. M., the next day, and after being marched through the streets as a gratification to the citizens, who were jubilant over the fruit of the success of their arms, they were taken to Libby prison. In a few days the men were removed to Belle Island, where they suffered severely for want of sufficient food and clothing. August 5th the men were exchanged and sent to Harrison's Landing, where about a week later the officers joined them. With ranks sadly depleted the Eleventh, under Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson—Colonel Gallagher being left behind, sick, at Fortress Monroe—proceeded to Falmouth, and with the division, now under General Reynolds, joined Pope's army just entering upon the Second Bull Run campaign. The Reserves were again assigned to McDowell's corps, and in the evening of the 29th of August the Eleventh, which was now in the Third brigade, advanced under a galling fire from the enemy's batteries, and were soon engaged in the fight; but it being found impossible to dislodge the rebels

from their position, our troops were withdrawn, but the Eleventh lay all night under the fire of these batteries. The next day the regiment was hotly engaged, having an almost hand to hand conflict with the Fifth Texas regiment, but the enemy having succeeded in turning our flank, enfiladed the entire line with such deadly effect that the regiment was forced to retire.

The Maryland campaign followed close upon the defeat of Pope. The Reserves were now commanded by General Meade, and Colonel Gallagher having succeeded to the command of the Third Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel S. M. Jackson was in command of the Eleventh. On the 13th of September the enemy was found strongly posted at Turner's Gap at South Mountain, and on Sunday morning, the 14th, the battle began. The Reserves were drawn up to the right of the road, leading to Turner's Gap, held by the troops of Longstreet and Hill. The Eleventh held the left center as the line advanced to attack the enemy, and moving up the steep acclivity of the mountain, which is here about one thousand feet in height, received a deadly fire from the enemy, concealed behind rocks and trees. Colonel Jackson held his regiment well in hand, and with words of encouragement cheered his men on this perilous ascent. "At one point the Eleventh Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, was ordered to drive the enemy from a deep ravine; the regiment charged upon the concealed rebels, and at a single volley from the hidden foe more than half the commissioned officers fell, but the men as if maddened by the loss of their officers rushed upon the enemy, forced him from his shelter and never ceased cheering, charging, climbing and firing until they ended with the triumphant shout of victory."¹ It was here that the gallant Brady fell, and Company K lost their brave and heroic leader.

Lieutenant J. P. George assumed the command of Company K on the fall of Captain Brady.

Although with ranks fearfully decimated by the hard service they had seen, the Eleventh were again engaged at Antietam, taking their usual part in that sanguinary struggle, where seven men were killed, and seventeen wounded.

After this campaign the shattered force, battle-scarred, and almost destitute of clothing, went into camp near Sharpsburg, where it remained until the 30th of October, when they crossed the Potomac and reached Warrenton on the 9th of November, in the midst of a severe snow storm. Here the men who had been absent on detailed service or in hospitals, rejoined the regiment, making an effective force of about four hundred.

On the 13th of December the regiment was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, the Eleventh being in the rear of the batteries, where it suffered severely from the artillery duel which took place. When this ceased the regiment was advanced over the open ground under a galling fire, but it pressed on unchecked until it reached a ditch running parallel to the line of battle,

¹ Sypher's "History Pennsylvania Reserve Corps," page 370.

then forward to within a short distance of a stone fence, from behind which the enemy received them with a deadly fire. Colonel Jackson at once saw the futility of trying to carry these works, and with great coolness managed to withdraw his command from their perilous position. The regiment fought for two hours without support, and its loss was very heavy ; Company K took into the fight fifty-one men, and lost two killed, twenty-four wounded, and seven wounded and missing.

After enduring all the hardships of Burnside's unfortunate campaign, the Eleventh was sent to the defense of Washington, and encamped for a short time at Minor's Hill. On June 3, 1863, Brigadier-General S. W. Crawford assumed command of the division, which was assigned to the Fifth Corps, and on the 2d of July arrived at Gettysburg, and was halted in the rear of Cemetery Hill, where they found the Second Division of their corps, composed of regulars, hard pressed by the enemy, and the Reserves were hurriedly moved to the right and front of Little Round Top where they were massed in column by regiments, the Third Brigade in front, with the Eleventh in its rear. The brigade was then ordered to the front, but before they gained their position the enemy pressed hard upon them trying to flank them. General Crawford immediately arrested this movement, leaving the Eleventh with, and in front of the First Brigade, bringing it in range of the guns of the enemy ; but it maintained its position without returning the fire until the command was given to fire, when it poured a terrible volley into the enemy's lines, causing him to give back as before a storm. The order was at once given to charge, and with a yell the brigade, the Eleventh in the lead, swept forward, down the hill and across the valley to the stone wall, driving the rebels before them. A number of the men went over the wall, capturing many prisoners. General Crawford, not deeming it prudent to advance farther, they were withdrawn, and a strong line of skirmishers thrown out. The loss in Company K in this battle was three killed and thirty-eight wounded. On the 4th the regiment was withdrawn from the front, and joined in the pursuit of Lee. This involved hard and fatiguing marching. Upon the return to Virginia, the regiment encamped near Rappahannock Station, subsequently moving to Culpepper Court-House, until the enemy attempted to turn Meade's right flank, when it fell back to prevent Lee from seizing the heights at Centreville. The regiment was slightly engaged on the 14th of October at Bristow, and again in a skirmish at Rappahannock Station. The enemy, being foiled by Mead, fell back across the Rapidan, and the Eleventh was actively engaged in the Mine Run campaign, as it was also at New Hope Church, and though no serious casualties occurred, the suffering of the men from marching and exposure was very great.

Upon the close of offensive operations the regiment encamped at Warrenton Junction, the Reserves being assigned to guard duty on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad.

On the 29th of April, 1864 the Reserves left Bristow Station, and joining the Fifth Corps at Culpepper Court House, at midnight on the 3d of May, crossed the river at Germania Ford, in advance of the army, and bivouacked near the Lacy House. The next morning the division marched through the Wilderness with the intention of striking the Fredericksburg and Orange Court House Plank Road, but before reaching it a part of the division became engaged, and after a spirited contest drove the enemy from its front. The Eleventh was held in reserve until about three P. M., when it, with the Second and Seventh Regiments, under General McCandless, was ordered to the support of the right of General Wadsworth's Division. The Reserves being fresh troops were sent to the front, but not being supported after Wadsworth's line fell back, they were outflanked by the enemy, and the Seventh Regiment captured, but Colonel Jackson, with the greatest coolness and daring, ordered his regiment to charge, which they obeyed, rushing forward with such impetus upon the foe that they broke and allowed the regiment to escape through their lines. The Eleventh lost heavily in this fight, and Company K bore its share of the casualties, its gallant young captain, Edward Seofield being taken prisoner.

During the remaining two days of the fighting in the Wilderness the Eleventh was again under fire, and again sustained its well earned reputation, at Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Bethesda Church; in the latter fight being prominently engaged. On the 30th of May, the day after the battle of Bethesda Church, their term of service having expired, the Eleventh was withdrawn from the front, and after transferring its veterans and recruits to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, the men bade adieu to their comrades of the Army of the Potomac on the banks of the Tolopotomy, on the morning of June 1st, and turned their faces homeward, reaching Harrisburg on the 6th, where they took part in the handsome reception tendered the Reserve Corps by the governor and citizens of Harrisburg. They reached Pittsburgh June 13, 1864, where the regiment was paid off and mustered out of service, and the men returned to their homes.

During their three years' service the Eleventh took part in fifteen battles—Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, New Market Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-house, North Anna, and Bethesda Church. Company K was in all of these, losing in killed in action or dying of wounds and disease, Captain Brady and thirty-one non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, while nearly all were treated to the hospitality of rebel prisons.

Captain Evans R. Brady was the first officer to fall in battle, and his death caused great grief in his company, to whom he was greatly endeared. When the war broke out he was engaged in the publication of the *Brookville Jeffersonian*, the Democratic organ of the county, which paper he had established

and so ably edited for about fifteen years. Captain Brady was the descendant of an illustrious family, famed in the early annals of the country. His father, Colonel Hugh Brady, one of the early and prominent members of the bar of Jefferson county, was a grand nephew of Captain John Brady, and a cousin of Captain Sam Brady, both noted in the early Indian and Revolutionary wars. His mother was Sarah Smith Evans, and he was born at Indiana, March 16, 1823, and came to Brookville May 5, 1832. January 28, 1845, he was married at Clearfield, Pa., to Miss Frances A. McGee, who, with his only child, Grace, still resides in Brookville, as does Mrs. Elizabeth Craig, his only sister. It was no wonder, then, that with the blood of some of the bravest soldiers that America ever produced in his veins, Evans R. Brady, at the first call for soldiers to defend the flag, should have thrown down the pen and the composing "stick," and tendered his services to his country. His war record is given in that of his company and regiment. He endured wounds, imprisonment, and at last gave his life for the cause he had espoused so nobly.

In writing of the battle of Gaines's Mill, in a letter to his venerable mother (who is since deceased), to whom he was ardently attached, Captain Brady says: "Nothing but a Divine Providence ever carried me through the terrible fight of the 27th of June. Our boys were surrounded, but fought desperately. Every fourth man in our regiment is either killed or wounded."

When Captain Brady was killed at South Mountain on that fatal Sunday, he was buried near the battle-field, but his friends, on the news of his death, went for his remains, which were brought home, and on Tuesday, October 7, 1863, his funeral took place in Brookville, being conducted by "Hobah" Masonic Lodge, of which he had long been a member.

On the 15th of October, 1879, a monument was unveiled at Muncy, Pa., which had been erected by the citizens of that place to the memory of Captain John Brady, father of Captain Sam Brady, the Indian fighter, who was killed by the Indians April 11, 1770. Captain John Brady, who was a captain in the Twelfth "Regular Regiment," raised for the Revolutionary War, had been sent into the West Branch valley to protect the settlers from the Indians, and while riding along the road near the spot where the monument stands was killed by the Indians. Hon. John Blair Linn, in his oration at the unveiling of this monument, pays the following tribute to Captain Evans R. Brady: "When the Secessionists undertook to overturn this government, ordained of God, and sealed with the blood of their ancestors, I recall one Captain Evan Rice Evans Brady, who, upon the soil of his native State, within sight of the ancestral home of the Bradys, on South Mountain, fell in the storm of battle. Four generations of the Bradys fought for this country, yet he was the first to fall in action. . . . He fell fighting the battle of freedom—fell in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, purchased by the blood of a noble ancestry."

When Captain Brady fell the command devolved upon Lieutenant J. P. George, who was promoted to captain April 10, 1863, and resigned August 10, 1863, Lieutenants J. E. Long and Cyrus Butler also having resigned. Lieutenant Edward Scofield was promoted to captain of Company K November 17, 1863. Captain Scofield, while in command of his company, was taken prisoner in the Wilderness May 5, 1864, and was held by the rebels for ten months, in which time he was successively incarcerated in nine different prisons. He was released at Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1865, and discharged from the service March 12, 1865. Just nine months after his company was mustered out, March 13, 1865, he was breveted major.

William D. Knapp, James A. McKillip and George Ittle, of the same company, were also taken prisoners at the battle of the Wilderness and confined at Andersonville, where they saw two of their comrades, Henry Reigle and Calvin Galbraith, die of starvation. While being removed to Millen they, with some other prisoners, cut a hole in the car and, jumping from the train, escaped, and after undergoing untold privations, with the aid of the friendly negroes, finally reached Sherman's army, which they accompanied to Savannah, and, their time having expired, returned home.

The death roll of Company K is as follows: Died, Jackson Crisswell, at Georgetown, D. C.; Giles Skinner, at Camp Pierpont; Thomas Hughes, at Washington, D. C.; John D. S. McAnulty, in Camp Hospital; George R. Ward and John Uplinger, of wounds, at Fortress Monroe; Isaac G. Monks, of wounds, at Fortress Monroe; Sylvester McKinley, of wounds, Levi McFadden, John B. Clough, at Washington; William Coulter, at Fredericksburg; Henry Reigle, Calvin Galbraith, at Andersonville; James Montgomery, Lewis S. Newberry, at Richmond; John B. Clough, of wounds, at Alexandria; Sergeant Andrew J. Harl, died at Indiana, Pa., on his way home; William Chamberlain, of wounds, at Richmond; Joseph S. Bovaird, of wounds; Reuben Weaver, John Reif, John Sheasley, Aiken's Landing; Jas. Gallagher, Baltimore. Killed, Winfield S. Taylor, M. L. Boyington, Horatia Morey, Davis Dehaven, at Gaines's Mill; William Clark, Albert L. Brown, Perry Welch, at Antietam; Madison A. Travis, J. A. C. Thom, Thos. F. Rush, at Fredericksburg; Milo L. Bryant, at Wilderness; Thomas C. Lucas, at Bethesda Court House.

Members of Company K, Eleventh P. R. C., transferred to other organizations: Corporal Lemuel Dobbs, transferred to Nineteenth Regiment U. S. C. T.; Private Perry A. Foster, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; Private Thomas E. Love, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; Private James P. Williams, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; Private Barton Nicholson, transferred to One Hundred and Fifth Regiment P. V. Transferred to Company I, One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment P. V.: Elijah Bish, Alpheus C. Cochran, Othoniel Davis, L. A. Gruver, Joseph P. Miller, David Montgomery, William Steel, Thomas W. Salada, A. W. Perrin, H. S. Wyant. The two latter were captured and died at Salisbury, N. C.

Muster Roll of Company K.—Captains, Evans R. Brady, James P. George, Edward Scofield. First lieutenant, Harvey H. Clover. Second lieutenants, James E. Long, Cyrus Butler. First sergeants, Andrew J. Harl, Arch. M. McKillep, James Elliott, William W. Ossawandel. Sergeants, Daniel L. Swartz, Thomas P. McCrea, John H. Miller, Bennewell Haugh, David C. K. Levan, Calvin Galbraith. Corporals, Lemuel D. Dobbs, Joshua Jones, John Uplinger, John Baker, Thomas A. Lucas, T. L. Hall, Benjamin McClellan, R. Wilson Ramsey, Job M. Carley. Privates, Samuel Alexander, William G. Algeo, Cornelius J. Adams, John H. Alt, Elijah Bish, Albert L. Brown, M. L. Boyington, Joseph S. Bovard, Milo L. Bryant, James A. Blair, Martin V. Briggs, Enos A. Cornell, John Cuddy, William Cathcart, Jesse Cravener, A. C. Cochran, Jackson Crisswell, William Coulter, William Clark, William Chamberlain, John B. Clough, John W. Carr, Samuel Donley, Othoniel Davis, Davis Dehaven, John Engle, William Eisle, Solomon Fitzgerald, Perry A. Foster, Samuel A. Gordon, Joseph C. Gibson, L. A. Gruver, James Gallagher, William Hoffman, Clark B. Haven, David R. Hurst, Thomas Hughes, George Ittle, William A. Johnson, William D. Knapp, William Kelly, Ed. G. Kirkman, Michael A. King, Thomas E. Love, William F. Loomis, J. A. Montgomery, Orville T. Minor, John McMillen, James H. Myers, William J. Mills, John A. McGuire, H. W. McKillip, William Morrison, James H. McKillip, Joseph P. Miller, David Montgomery, Horatio R. Morey, J. D. S. McAnulty, Israel G. Monks, Sylvester McKinley, Levi B. McFadden, J. Montgomery, Samuel W. Miles, William McLaughlin, Thomas Neal, Thomas Nolf, L. S. Newberry, Barton A. Nicholson, Eli Phillips, A. W. Perrin, Henry A. Reigle, John J. Robinson, David J. Reigle, Thomas Rock, Thomas F. Rush, John Reif, Samuel Steele, George Shick, Joseph Smith, George Surdam, Loran Skinner, J. W. Shellabarger, George Slack, William Steele, Thomas W. Sallada, Giles Skinner, John Sheesly, Moses M. Sugards, Winfield S. Taylor, James A. C. Thom, Madison A. Travis, Robert M. Wilson, Levi B. Wise, Robert N. Williams, Thomas T. Wesley, James P. Williams, Andrew Waley, Allen C. Wiant, H. S. Wiant, Reuben Weaver, George R. Ward, Perry A. Welch.

COMPANY I, SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT P. V.

Captain Robert R. Means, of Brookville, who had assisted Captain Brady in recruiting the Brady Guards, and who had been chosen captain of one of these companies, raised, in response to the governor's call for troops, to compose the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, found that, in the allotment of companies to the different counties, only one would be received from Jefferson county, and that Captain Brady's had already been accepted. This disappointment caused part of the men to withdraw from the company, but a partial organization was kept up until Colonel Samuel W. Black, of Pittsburgh, by authority from the secretary of war, General Simon Cameron, commenced

to recruit a regiment, when Captain Means at once offered his company for this new organization and was accepted. A company had been partially recruited in and near Punxsutawney, and was joined to that of Captain Means, and the company with full ranks left Punxsutawney July 24, 1861, and proceeded to Camp Wright, near Pittsburgh, where it was mustered in as Company I, Thirty-third Independent Regiment. The election of officers resulted in the election of Robert R. Means, captain; Edwin H. Little, first lieutenant; and John T. Bell, second lieutenant.

The regiment was at once ordered to Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg, where it arrived with full ranks and splendidly organized and officered. It proceeded in a few weeks to Camp Rapp, in the northern suburbs of Washington city, where it was equipped with clothing, arms, etc.; six companies receiving the new Springfield rifles and the balance smooth-bore muskets.

On the 11th of September the regiment moved across the Potomac, going into camp near Fort Corcoran, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade of General Fitz John Porter's Division. Drill was commenced, but owing to the men being constantly on detail for fatigue duty at work constructing roads and throwing up entrenchments, but little was accomplished. On the 26th the regiment was moved with the new line, which was advanced by the enemy falling back from Munson's Hill. It remained here at Fall's Church for a few weeks, when it moved to Minor's Hill and went into winter quarters. The new camp was called Bettie Black, for the colonel's youngest daughter.

Here the regiment was re-numbered as the Sixty-second P. V. Here drill and discipline was rigidly enforced, and a school established for the officers. Both officers and men soon became proficient in "tactics." In December, at Hall's Hill, the State colors were presented to the regiment, Colonel Black receiving them in behalf of the regiment in his usual eloquent and happy manner. Here, also, the regiment received the new zouave outfit, the most complete in all its details of any uniform furnished the volunteer soldiers. The men took pride in keeping their camp in the best of order, and much taste was displayed. The streets were lined with rows of cedars, and at the end of every street was an arch, with the letter of each company in a wreath suspended in its center. The reporter of the *New York World* wrote of it as "the model camp of the Army of the Potomac." During the early part of the winter much sickness prevailed in the regiment, and several died out of Company I. The surgeon placed the camp under the strictest sanitary measures, and the disease soon abated.

The winter was one of hard work, and with the same routine of duty, made it very irksome to the men, and they longed for active service. On the 10th of March the Sixty-second moved, with the rest of the army, upon the rebel works at Manassas, only to find them deserted. The regiment remained at Fairfax Court House until the 15th, when it marched to Alexandria and em-

barked for Fortress Monroe, and upon its arrival there went into camp near the ruins of the village of Hampton, which had been destroyed by General Magruder. Its first duty here was a reconnaissance as far as Big Bethel. On the 3d of April it moved, with the army, upon Yorktown, where, for the first time, the men saw the rebel gray. The regiment was kept constantly employed in the trenches during the siege of Yorktown, and several died from exposure. In a skirmish with the enemy here, the Sixty-second was for the first time under fire, losing one killed and three wounded. Of the latter, Adam W. Musser afterwards died of his wounds. Colonel Black was first apprised of the evacuation of the place by three deserters, who, with a flag of truce, came into the lines while his regiment was on picket near the river.

On the 8th of May Porter's division embarked on transports and moved up the York River to a point opposite West Point, where it went into camp. Here General Porter was assigned to the command of the Fifth Corps, and General Morrell assumed command of the division, while the Second Brigade was assigned to Brigadier-General Charles Griffin. May 26, the Army of the Potomac having moved forward, the Fifth Corps moved to Gaines's Mill, and the next day General Porter was sent to Hanover Court House for the purpose of destroying the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and effecting a junction with General McDowell, who was expected to advance in that direction.

The First Brigade, under General Martindale, first encountered the enemy, and the Second was hurried forward to its support, where it was assigned to a position on the right of the First Brigade, and was scarcely deployed in line of battle ere they were ordered to charge, and dashing forward in gallant style, soon routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners, and all their garrison and camp equipage. Colonel Black, in his official report of this engagement, says:

"In the course of the afternoon's operations, we captured eighty-one prisoners, including seven officers. From a great many arms taken, about seventy-five were brought into camp. By the annexed statement it will be seen that our loss is only six men wounded, none killed, and not one missing. I should do the brave and faithful men I have the honor to command injustice if I refrained from expressing, in strong terms, my admiration of their conduct from first to last. In common with the other regiments of your brigade, they went into action with their bodies broken by fatigue, and their physical strength wasted by the hard toils of the day. But their spirits failed not, and they went in and came out with whatever credit is due to dangers bravely met, and the noblest duty performed. General McDowell's corps had been detained by the demonstrations of the enemy in the Shenandoah Valley, and Porter's corps, having fulfilled its mission, returned to camp, near Gaines's Mill, where, until the 29th of June, the Sixty-second was engaged on picket duty, and in building bridges. On this day the Pennsylvania Reserves, advancing by the way of Mechanicsville, encountered the enemy at Beaver Dam Creek, and the Second Brigade of

Morrell's division was sent to their support. They found the Reserves hotly engaged with the enemy, but in the severe battle which ensued, the Reserves held their ground, and the Sixty-second, though under fire for over an hour, was not actively engaged. The next morning Porter again retired to Gaines's Mill, where, upon a hill east and south of the mill, he disposed his forces and waited for the enemy."

Morrell's division held the extreme left of the line, his left resting on the low grounds skirting the Chickahominy; Griffin's brigade forming the right of the division and connecting with Sykes's division. When the battle was opened by the advance of Longstreet's corps, the Sixty-second, with the Ninth Massachusetts, was ordered forward in the face of a terrific infantry fire. They charged forward, crossing the ravine in their front, and drove the enemy back into the woods on the opposite side, with fearful slaughter. In this charge the gallant Colonel Black was shot and instantly killed. Maddened by the loss of their heroic and noble leader, the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sweitzer, pressed on, driving the enemy back, until they had gained a position considerably in advance of our lines. The enemy at once perceived this isolated position, and poured in an enfilading fire upon their flank, forcing them back. They were scarcely in position after reforming, before General Seymour rode up and hurriedly inquired whether the men had ammunition, and was informed that they had been hotly engaged during the entire afternoon, and that their ammunition was completely exhausted. Directing the men to be supplied with cartridges, he ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Sweitzer to proceed at once to where the enemy was making fearful onslaughts on the extreme left of the line. Dashing forward to the spot indicated, the regiment, with its thinned ranks, quickly formed and charged up the hill and through the woods, receiving the full fire of the enemy as they advanced. They returned the fire, and the battle now waged furiously along the entire line. Soon yielding to superior numbers, the entire Union line gave way and was forced towards the river. In this last movement, Colonel Sweitzer, while contesting the ground to the last, was taken prisoner and sent to Libby.

Our army now fell back, fighting its way to the James River. On the 30th the Sixty-second reached Malvern Hill, and the next morning, commanded by Captain Hull, of Company A, all its field officers being *hors de combat*, it went into the fight. It was early in the day ordered to support Battery D, of the Fifth United States Artillery. This battery became a special target for the rebel guns massed in its front, and their infantry charged upon it again and again, being in each instance repulsed with great loss. In this exposed and perilous position the Sixty-second suffered severely; and here Captain Means, of Company I, was wounded and taken prisoner, when the command of the company devolved upon Lieutenant E. H. Little.

The day following, the army fell back to Harrison's Landing, where the Sixty-second went into camp and remained quietly, with the exception of being slightly engaged at Harrison's Bar on the 31st, until the 14th of August, when they broke camp and left the peninsula. In the Peninsula campaign the regiment lost two hundred and ninety-eight in killed, wounded, and missing. Lieutenant-Colonel Sweitzer, having rejoined his regiment, was promoted to colonel.

General Porter's corps was the first to cross the Chickahominy when the army moved from the peninsula. He broke camp on the 14th of August, and accomplished the march of sixty miles to Newport News in three days. The corps immediately embarked for Acquia Creek, and thence proceeded by rail to Fredericksburg, where it guarded the fords on the Rappahannock, until, it being discovered that the rebel army was crossing above, the corps was withdrawn, and rejoined the division which had already joined Pope's army. It was only slightly engaged in the second battle of Bull Run, on the 27th. On the 4th of September the Sixty-second found itself again in their old camp, "Bettie Black," on Minor's Hill. The men resumed their old quarters; but alas! only a small detachment had returned of the twelve hundred stalwart men who had wintered there in 1861.

The regiment was next engaged at Antietam, where it supported a battery, but no casualties occurred. After this battle it remained quiet on the shores of the Potomac, with the exception of a slight skirmish at Blackford's Ford, until the close of October, when, in the reorganization of the army under General Burnside, the Center Grand Division of the Army of the Potomac, which composed the Third and Fifth Corps, was assigned to the command of General Hooker, and General Butterfield assumed command of the Fifth Corps, while the command of the Second Division devolved upon General Griffin, that of the Second Brigade upon Colonel Sweitzer, and the Sixty-second was then under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hull.

About noon of Saturday, December 13th, the regiment crossed with the brigade into Fredericksburg, and passed through the town, raked by the artillery of the enemy. Reaching the suburbs it marched to the right, crossing the railroad, and when near the bank of the canal there was a rush of stragglers from the front that for a moment caused disorder in the ranks. Order was, however, quickly restored, and the stampede checked. The order was soon given to advance, the brigade moved forward in fine order, until within about thirty yards of the wall in front of Marye's Heights, behind which the rebel infantry lay. Here they received a perfect rain of leaden hail, in the face of which to advance was impossible. The men dropped to the ground, and for one day and two nights the brigade held this position, not a man daring to raise a head during the day without drawing the rebel fire. It was while advancing toward this front that General Burnside, while viewing the lines through a field-glass, asked of General Sturgis, who was beside him, "What troops are

those?" General Sturgis replied, "Second Brigade, General Griffin's Division." "No troops ever behaved better in the world," exclaimed General Burnside. On Sunday night they were relieved and withdrawn under cover of darkness, utterly worn out, and lying so long in the mud and water had caused considerable suffering, while all the time their dead and dying lay around them—and not a hand dared be raised to aid or succor them.

On Monday the regiment was again sent to the front, where it covered the retreat, being one of the last to recross the river. They then returned to their old camp. Colonel Sweitzer was wounded in this engagement, and his horse was killed. In January, 1863, the Sixty-second was engaged in Burnside's second campaign, making roads for the artillery.

On the 27th of April the regiment moved to Chancellorsville. The Fifth Corps, now commanded by General Meade, preceded by the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, crossed the Rappahannock at Ely's Ford, and proceeded to the vicinity of the Chancellor House, where the line of battle was established, the Fifth Corps occupying the left of the line. On the afternoon of the 30th the Sixty-second was ordered with the brigade to support General Griffin, who was making a reconnoissance in the direction of Fredericksburg, but no engagement resulted. The next evening, while the division was engaged in executing some movement on the left, the Second Brigade became detached from the rest of the command, and the enemy in full force on their front perceiving this, prepared to give battle, and but for the coolness of General Sweitzer, who by his skill in manœuvering, finally, after the night was spent, succeeded in withdrawing the brigade from its dangerous position. The Sixty-second was engaged in skirmishing on the 3d, and on the 4th the brigade was ordered to advance in front of the lines and make a reconnoissance, avoiding, if possible, a general engagement. Forming in two lines, in the front line the Sixty-second, and the Thirty-second Michigan, under Colonel Sweitzer, with the Fourth Michigan as skirmishers, they advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers, when they suddenly came upon the strongly entrenched line of the enemy, who opened a heavy fire of grape and canister upon their front and left flanks. Their object being accomplished, Colonel Sweitzer withdrew his command. In this encounter the Sixty-second lost fourteen wounded, several mortally. On the morning of the 6th the Fifth Corps retired from the front, and in crossing the river the Second Brigade covered the rear of the column. The enemy's cavalry harassing them, the Sixty-second was sent back to hold him in check, and was the last regiment to cross the river.

The regiment went into camp near Fredericksburg, until about the 1st of June, when it moved to Kelly's Ford, and was employed on picket duty, with a slight skirmish, in which it supported the cavalry and drove the enemy near Middleburg—until the army started north in pursuit of Lee. July 1st the Fifth Corps was at Hanover Junction, with General Sykes in command, and was

ordered to proceed at once to Gettysburg, where General Reynolds was already engaged with the enemy. After a forced march, with men already worn out, it reached Gettysburg, on the morning of the 2d. The First Division was placed to the left of the Baltimore pike, and to the rear of Cemetery Hill, where it lay until late in the afternoon, when it was sent to the support of the Third Corps, which was fighting against heavy odds; the Second Brigade, taking position in a strip of woods on the right of the wheat field, and in front of Little Round Top. Though the fighting was heavy, the Second was well posted, and held its ground until the First Brigade gave way, and left its right unsupported, when its position became untenable, and General Barnes ordered Colonel Sweitzer to withdraw his brigade as best he could. The men were reluctant to obey, and fell back fighting as they moved. They gained a position along the road in rear of the wheat field, but being again left without support, a hand to hand conflict with the enemy ensued. The ground was swarming with rebels, and every avenue of escape seemed shut off, but they poured volley after volley into the enemy's lines as they moved diagonally across the field, crossing the stone fence and had just gained the low ground in front of Little Round Top, when the Pennsylvania Reserves charged down upon the flank of the enemy, hurling him back in confusion. The brigade went into the engagement with nine hundred men, and came out with scarce half that number. The loss in the Sixty-second was very heavy. Colonel Sweitzer was wounded, and Major Lowry killed, and five line officers fell, among the latter, the brave Captain of Company I, Edwin H. Little, who had been promoted on the resignation of Captain Means.

The division was placed during the night along the stone wall, at the foot of the hill, to the right of Little Round Top, where it remained until the close of the battle. When it left Gettysburg the Sixty-second could only muster some ninety men.

After returning to Virginia the regiment took part in the "Campaign of Manœuvres," which followed, and was engaged at Rappahannock Station, Locust Grove, and Mine Run. It went into winter quarters at Licking Run, and spent the winter in guarding the Orange and Alexandria railroad from the incursions of Moseby. On the 1st of May it broke camp, and with the Fifth Corps, now under General Warren, on the 4th reached the Wilderness, encamping near the "Old Wilderness Tavern," where the next morning it threw up breastworks with the enemy in force in front. About ten o'clock the action commenced, and continued until dark; the Sixty-second being heavily engaged on the right of the division. It was also engaged on the 6th. On the march to Spottsylvania the next day, in the engagement with Ewell's forces at Laurel Hill, the regiment was engaged and lost heavily. The rebels were however driven, and the ground held. From that until the 12th it was engaged in skirmishing. In the general charge along the entire line on the

12th the regiment participated, suffering severely, Lieutenant Hull being mortally wounded.

On the 13th, with Captain McClay in command, the regiment moved to the left in front of Spottsylvania, where it was almost constantly under fire until the 21st, when it led the advance to the North Anna, across which the enemy was found in force, and the Fifth and Sixth Corps were soon hotly engaged, the fight lasting from noon until sundown. They next engaged the rebels at Tolopotomy, where they repulsed them. On the 2d day of June the Sixty-second moved to the front and fought gallantly at Bethesda Church, losing heavily. On the 18th the regiment was again engaged near the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad. General Griffin, commanding the division, here advanced a battery in front of the skirmishers, and opened upon the enemy with grape and canister, which soon routed him, and the brigade advancing, threw up heavy entrenchments, and held the road. On the 27th the regiment was engaged at Jerusalem Plank Road, but suffered no loss. After this it was employed on fatigue and picket duty until the 3d of July, when its term of service having expired, the regiment was ordered to the rear, and the following day left for home, arriving in Pittsburgh July 15, 1864, where the regiment was paid off, and mustered out of service. Captain John T. Bell, and twenty-one men who re-enlisted with him, were transferred to the One Hundred and Fifth-fifth Regiment P. V.

Captain Robert R. Means, who went out with Company I, as its captain, shared all their toils and dangers until the battle of Malvern Hill, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was confined in Libby Prison until August 1, 1862, when he was exchanged and brought to Davis Island (N. Y.) Hospital. He never recovered from the effects of this wound, and had to resign January 13, 1863. Captain Means was an excellent officer, kind and thoughtful for the comfort of his men, who parted with him very reluctantly.

When Captain Means resigned, Lieutenant Edwin H. Little was promoted captain, and proved a brave and faithful officer until the battle of Gettysburg, when he was killed while fighting desperately at the head of his company, in that fearful hand to hand conflict in the wheat field July 2d. Captain Little was a son of Jacob and Anna Little, *née* Shunk, and was born in Bridgewater, Beaver county Pa., on the 14th of August, 1833. He removed with his parents to Puxsutawney in 1852, and June 26, 1856, was married to Miss Margaret E. Campbell, daughter of Mr. William Campbell, of that place. He was engaged in lumbering when the war broke out. He was an energetic business man, and an upright citizen, and his loss was deeply mourned, not only by his comrades in arms, but by the people among whom he had so long resided. Captain Little left a wife and three children—Anna, Emma, and Edwin H., who yet survive him.

When Captain Little fell the command of Company I devolved upon Lieu-

tenant John T. Bell, who was promoted captain September 12, 1863. Captain Bell was wounded and taken prisoner at Gaines's Mill, and again wounded in the Wilderness. He commanded the company efficiently until its muster out. Company I took part in the battles of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Gaines's Mill, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Rappahannock Station, Locust Grove Church, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, June 18, Jerusalem Plank Road. The company lost by battle and disease the following:

Killed at Gettysburg—Captain E. H. Little, Sergeant Isaac S. Osborne, William Orr, H. C. Tafel; at Gaines's Mill, Sergeant Clarence R. Thompson.

Died of wounds and disease—Ephraim Myers, A. W. Armagost, John Bouch, David Burkett, William Farley, James A. Fairman, George Leech, Adam W. Musser, Jacob H. Trout, James Spencer; G. Vancampment, at Andersonville, Ga. John Kaylor wounded, with loss of arm, at Hanover Court House, died at Kittanning, Pa., on his way home, July 17, 1863.

Samuel Crissman, of this company, was teaching school in Missouri when the war broke out, and was pressed into the rebel service, but soon escaped and on returning home enlisted in Captain Means's company. In the battle of Gaines's Mill he was shot through the body, and taken prisoner, and suffered terribly until released, when he was taken to the Hospital at Baltimore, where he died August 19, 1862.¹

The following Jefferson county men served in Company I, Sixty-second Regiment: Captains Robert R. Means, Edwin H. Little, John T. Bell. First lieutenant Samuel W. Temple. First sergeants John M. Steck, Isaac S. Osborne. Sergeants George Mack, David W. Kerr, George S. Campbell, C. R. Thompson. Corporals Thomas A. Hendricks, Alexander Glenn, William Smith, Arr Neil, Charles F. Liebrick, Thomas, H. Budlong, Ephraim Myers, Ephraim B. Johnston, A. W. Armagost, John Shannon, Thomas Anderson, Samuel Crissman, Ira Felt, Watson Guthrie. Musicians Willam R. Depp, John Ready. Privates Paul Broadhead, Philip Black, Joseph T. Burns, John Bouch, David Burket, Joseph L. Burly, George Berger, George Christy, Harrison Covill, Edwin B. Cavinore, James C. Cavinore, Thomas Connell, James Caldwell, Fleming Caldwell, John Collins, William Cunningham, Samuel J. Denny, Frederick C. Eshbaugh, Thomas Edmonds, George M. Emrick, John W. Frost, William M. Fairman, James A. Fairman, William Farley, James Geer, Mathew Griffith, Solomon Heim, David Hopkins, Isaac Hendricks, James B. Jordan, John Kaylor, Hughes Kelly, Francis Lyman, John H. Love, George Leech, Abraham Milliron, Josiah Morehead, Adam W. Musser, William F. Meeker,

¹ These are all that are reported as having been killed or died from Company "I," but the records of the company are not full, as forty-two names are reported "not on muster-out roll," and it is more than likely that some of these were killed or died.

John Maginnis, David McKee, Neil McKay, James McSparrin, James McKee, George W. McKinly, Charles H. McCracken, Frederick Nulf, H. N. G. Nutting, William Orr, John Oyster, Lyman H. Phelps, Samuel Reynolds, George W. Richards, William Rowley, Joseph Richards, William Randolph, Clark Rodgers, Henry Slagle, Simon J. Shanafelt, Henry Shearer, Joseph Sterrett, R. W. Shaffer, Henry C. Shuey, James Spencer, George L. Smith, Adam Smith, Noah Shotts, Absalom Stoner, Benjamin Smyers, Adam Smouse, James C. Shields, Samuel Shaffer, Jacob S. Trout, H. C. Tafel, Joseph M. Temple, George Vanhorn, David J. Watt, Robert Welsh, Noah Wensell John Warner, John M. Weaver.

The following men from Company I, Sixty-second P. V., re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth P. V:

Captain John T. Bell; First Sergeant Thomas C. Anderson; Sergeant Ephraim B. Johnston; Corporals Sylvanus F. Covill, George L. Smith, Robert W. Shaffer, Samuel Reynolds, died; Noah Wensell, killed at Spottsylvania; Privates Joseph L. Buckley, Samuel J. Denny, killed at Peeble's Farm, Va.; John Maginnis, William F. Meeker, John W. Oyster, Lyman S. Phelps, Joseph Richards, Absalom Stoner, Samuel Shaffer.

CHAPTER XV.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT.

The Wild Cat Regiment — Battle of Fair Oaks — The First Blood of Jefferson County Soldiers Shed — Death of Captain Dowling — The Peninsular Campaign — Battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg — Death of Colonel McKnight — The Wilderness Campaign — Fall of Captain Clyde — Re-enlistment of the Regiment — Death of Major Conser — Seeing the End — Muster Out.

THE "Wild Cat Regiment," so called from the old name of the Congressional district which embraced Jefferson county, from which it was principally recruited, was raised in accordance with authority granted by the War Department to Amor A. McKnight, esq., of Brookville, Pa. The regiment was organized at Pittsburgh, September 9, 1861, and proceeded immediately to Washington city, going into camp at Kalorama Heights on the 11th of September. Here a company from Westmoreland county, commanded by Captain M. M. Dick, seceded from Colonel Leasure's Roundhead regiment and joined Colonel McKnight's regiment. This, one of the best companies in the regiment, was afterwards known as Company E. In a few days the regiment was moved across the Potomac into Virginia and encamped upon the

farm of Hon. George Mason, one of the most bitter rebels in the Old Dominion, and whose life during that winter was one season of discontent, caused by the presence of the hated blue coats encamped at his very door. This camp, situated on a slight eminence, about one and a half miles from Alexandria, was called Camp Jameson, after the gallant General Charles D. Jameson, of Maine, to whose brigade the regiment was assigned. This noble officer, who, while in command of his own tried regiment, the Second Maine, had won his stars at Bull Run, soon became a great favorite with the men of the Wild Cat Regiment. Himself a lumberman, he could appreciate the hardy stalwart sons of the forest. On one occasion some of the boys who had been detailed to cut firewood employed their time instead in gathering chestnuts and returned to camp bringing only a few fence rails. As a punishment for this breach of discipline Colonel McKnight ordered them to "walk the ring," each man carrying a rail. General Jameson passing by, the boys came to a halt and saluted him by bringing their rails to "present arms." The general returned the salute, seemingly much amused. An election for field officers was held soon after the regiment reached Camp Jameson, which resulted in the election of Amor A. McKnight, colonel; W. W. Corbet, lieutenant-colonel; M. M. Dick, Major. The regiment, which was now called the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, which place it kept from that time until the glorious old Third was consolidated with the Second Corps, and, with the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, were, I think, the only regiments that kept their original place in the same brigade. This brigade was at first composed of the Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, and One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Eighty-seventh New York.

General Charles K. Graham, under whom the One Hundred and Fifth did some of its most heroic fighting, gives me in a recent letter this unsolicited tribute to the regiment: "The One Hundred and Fifth was composed of unusually fine material. Young in years and strong in brawn, Colonel McKnight, too, was a very capable drill officer and fine disciplinarian and taught his men to excel in their manœuvres. Frequently, when I commanded the brigade, I visited the headquarters of the regiment to witness the bayonet drill in which the regiment was particularly proficient."

On the 26th of January, 1862, Captains Rose and Altman and Lieutenants Brady, Worrall, J. G. and C. J. Wilson resigned. Captain L. B. Duff, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, was given the command of Company D. Captain James Hamilton, of the same regiment, was assigned to Company I, and Lieutenant A. C. Thompson, of Company B, to the command of Company K. This was for a time deeply resented by the men of these companies, but when they found how brave, capable, and honorable these officers were, they forgot their grievances and no officers in the regiment were more highly honored or

more popular. January 5, 1862, the One Hundred and Fifth was presented by the State with an elegant stand of colors, General J. K. Moorhead, of Pittsburgh, making the presentation on behalf of Governor Curtin, and Colonel McKnight receiving the flag on behalf of his regiment.

On March 17th the One Hundred and Fifth embarked on the steamer *Catskill*, for Fortress Monroe, arriving there on the evening of the 19th. They disembarked in the midst of a fearful rain-storm, and in this were marched about a mile north of the fort and halted for the night. This was their first field experience, and not relishing the prospect of lying all night in the rain, the regiment, without orders, broke ranks and officers and men sought refuge from the storm in some cavalry stables of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, who gave the drenched and suffering soldiers shelter, and with the Sixteenth Massachusetts Infantry, who were on guard near by, prepared hot coffee for both the One Hundred and Fifth and Sixty-third. They remained in the vicinity of Yorktown until the 5th of May, when the First Brigade, which had been detached from the division, was ordered to rejoin it and were hurried forward at a "double quick" past all obstruction through the rain and mud. As they neared Williamsburg General Heintzelman rode out to meet them, while the rest of the division received them with a cheer. The other brigades of the division were almost used up, but when they heard the enthusiastic cheers of Jameson's brigade as it hastened to their relief it infused new life into their weary, bleeding ranks, and they, rallying, made charge after charge until the enemy gave way. Jameson's brigade was hurried to the front, but the enemy did not venture to attack, and, our forces not caring to attack their works that night, the division was formed in line and lay there all night in the pouring rain without overcoats or blankets. The next morning the One Hundred and Fifth was deployed as skirmishers to enter the town, General Jameson and Colonel McKnight both with them. Company C, which occupied the center as the advance, was the first to enter the town, and the regimental flag was hoisted on the court-house by Sergeant McNutt of that company. As our troops entered the eastern end of the town the last of the Confederate infantry could be seen leaving from the west. The regiment was deployed in and about the town and captured several prisoners. Sergeant Joseph Craig, of Company C, captured a Confederate cavalryman with his horse and arms. Company K captured the sabre, sash and dress suit of Major-General Wilcox, of the Confederate army. Captain Thompson appropriated the sash, Lieutenant Lawson the sabre, while the boys "parted his raiment among them." The One Hundred and Fifth was detailed to guard Williamsburg, Lieutenant Colonel Corbet being appointed provost-marshal. They remained here until the 9th of May, when they left Williamsburg and until the 31st of May were employed on guard and picket duty between Williamsburg and the Chickahominy River.

On the morning of May 31 firing began in their front, which rapidly grew

heavier, and at 4 o'clock P. M., the brigade was ordered to the front. The One Hundred and Fifth, with seven companies, leaving all baggage behind, marched at "double quick" down the railroad, past Savage Station about half a mile, where they were halted for a few minutes in the woods. To their right was an open field, across this a rifle-pit filled with our men, waiting the onset of the enemy. On their immediate front was a narrow "slashing" of fallen timber, beyond which was Casey's camp, now in possession of the enemy. The One Hundred and Fifth turned to the right out of the woods in front of the rifle-pit, where they were brought to the front, and ordered by General Jameson to charge through the "slashing" upon the enemy. They relieved the Tenth Massachusetts, and, as they moved forward at double quick, found the Confederates about to attack them, and the two forces met almost on the edge of Casey's camp. So impetuous and deadly was the charge that the enemy gave way and were driven across and out of Casey's camp. Not being able to get their horses into the fallen timber, the officers, dismounting, turned them loose and went into the fight on foot. The One Hundred and Fifth pursued the flying foe until our entire right gave way, and the heroic little band was with difficulty withdrawn through a swamp on their left. The two companies, C and I, who could not join their regiment at the commencement of the fight, came up as soon as possible and were ordered by General Heintzelman to form on the right of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and advance into the woods upon the enemy and hold the road, if possible. This they did until the Fifty-seventh being obliged to retire, they also fell back, loading and firing as they went. Four of Company C were wounded, but there were no casualties in Company I. During the night they were joined by the survivors of the other companies.

General Jameson, in his report of the battle of Fair Oaks, says: "I had disposed of all my command at different points, with the exception of three hundred and forty-eight men of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel McKnight. All our men had fled from the abatis in the vicinity of the Richmond road. Our only alternative was to make the best possible stand with the handful of men under Colonel McKnight. We led them across the open field to the Richmond road and into the abatis, at double quick and under a most terrific fire, deploying one-half on either side of the road. For more than an hour and a half this small force held every inch of the ground. At last the enemy broke and ran, and McKnight pursued them through Casey's camp. . . . No other evidence of the valor displayed by this heroic little band is necessary than the list of their killed and wounded. Every eighth man of their number has, since the fight, been buried on the field, and just one-half their number killed or wounded. Of the eighteen commissioned officers thirteen were killed or wounded. General Keamey's horse and mine were killed. A parallel to this fighting does not exist in the two days' battle, nor will it exist during the war."

Headly, in his "History of the Rebellion," says of the conduct of the One Hundred and Fifth at Fair Oaks: "Napoleon's veterans never stood firmer under a devastating fire."

In this fight the One Hundred and Fifth lost two of its best officers, Captain John C. Dowling, of Company B, and Lieutenant J. P. R. Cummiskey, of Company D; forty-one enlisted men killed, one hundred and seventeen wounded, and seventeen missing. Colonel McKnight, Captains Duff, Greenawalt, Kirk, and Thompson, and Lieutenants Craig, Markle, Shipley, Geggie, and Baird, were wounded.

From the battle of Fair Oaks to the 25th of June the regiment remained quiet, doing picket duty. General Jameson, so beloved by the regiment, had been seriously injured by his horse falling upon him, which, added to sickness caused by exposure, etc., had caused him to resign, and the command of the brigade devolved upon General Robinson. On the 27th of June, while engaged as skirmishers, two men were killed and six wounded. On the 30th of June and 1st of July the One Hundred and Fifth was hotly engaged at Glendale and Malvern Hill, losing, during the two days, one hundred and three killed and wounded—more than half the entire force of the regiment—but their loss was not to be wondered at, for at Glendale the regiment was hotly engaged from two P. M. until dark, the enemy making desperate attempts to capture a battery which it was supporting. "The battle of Glendale," says the *Compte de Paris*, "is remarkable for its fierceness, among all those that have drenched the American forests with blood."

The night after this fight they retired to Malvern Hill, where they were sharply engaged next day, standing for over four hours under an incessant fire of musketry and artillery, with no protection but a rail fence. Each man was supplied with one hundred and fifty cartridges, and not a man left his post while he had a cartridge left. At times the Confederates came so close that our men could almost touch them with their bayonets, and they fought with desperation. Colonel C. A. Craig, in writing of this battle, says: "We are not a blowing regiment, or a blowing division, but if men can fight better than Kearney's Division, it will be more than I have imagined in the art of war."

On August 23 the regiment embarked upon truck cars for Manassas Junction, the different companies being detailed to do guard duty at Manassas, Catletts, Bristow, and the high bridge at Turkey Run. Companies E and K were relieved at Bristow on the 20th by part of the Eighty-seventh New York, and by sundown started down the railroad towards Catletts, picking up the men stationed on the road as they went along. This saved them from capture, as Stonewall Jackson's column, 30,000 strong, struck Bristow a few minutes after they were relieved. They had barely reached the switch, when, hearing firing in the direction of Bristow, they started back, but finding the enemy in force, Captain Greenawalt, commanding the detachment, retired to Kettle Run

bridge, which they were preparing to defend, when a detachment from Sickles's Excelsior Brigade was sent to their relief. The officer in command ordered them to board a train coming north, which was ordered back towards Bristow. When they reached the brow of the hill overlooking Bristow, they beheld spread out before them the rebel camp. They moved back to Kettle Run, where they made a stand to save the brigade, but a battery and a large force of rebel infantry was sent after them, and not being able to cope with so large a force, they were again put aboard the train and run back to Catletts, to find their regiment in line, having been ordered to join Hooker, who, with the Third Corps, was moving back to meet Jackson. They found the bridge at Kettle Run destroyed, and had a brisk engagement. The One Hundred and Fifth supported a battery on the left of Hooker's line, on the hill overlooking Bristow, and the Confederates made furious attempts to take it. General Hooker rode up and turned one of the guns upon the enemy himself. The next morning they marched to Manassas Junction, from which the enemy had retired during the night. Here Companies B and G had been left under command of Captain S. A. Craig, who had in addition about thirty-five men of the Eighty-seventh New York, and four or five pieces of artillery in charge of Lieutenant James. The heroic little force tried gallantly to defend and hold the place, but after a short resistance were obliged to yield to the large force opposed to them. This force was composed of the "Louisiana Tigers" and a North Carolina-Georgia battalion, and was commanded by the late General Gordon. About half of Captain Craig's command was captured, the rest escaping in the darkness. Captain Craig was wounded and taken prisoner. Three men of Company B were killed.

On August 29 the regiment started for Bull Run, meeting on the way those of their comrades captured at Bristow and Manassas, whom Jackson, not wishing to be hampered with prisoners, had paroled. On reaching the battle-field the First Brigade was placed on the extreme right, facing Bull Run. Here they lay all day under a heavy artillery fire, but being protected by a rail fence and the woods in their front no casualties occurred in the One Hundred and Fifth. It was a great relief, however, when about five o'clock, P. M. General Kearney formed his column for attack, and led them into the fight. This column was formed of the Twentieth Indiana on the right, the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers on the left, the Third Michigan on the right, and the One Hundred and Fifth the left center. They charged through the woods, and drove the enemy from the embankment and some distance beyond, but he rallied in force, and, though they again and again repulsed him, they were at last obliged to give way, and lost all the ground they had gained. The One Hundred and Fifth was the last to leave the railroad, and held their position for some time after the balance of the brigade had left them. The Confederates, having crept up under cover of the embankment of the old railroad, suddenly

delivered a heavy fire straight in their faces, causing the old regiment to reel and stagger like a drunken man. Captains Kirk and Thompson finding themselves in a crowd from all companies, at once began to form their lines as on dress parade, and soon had the regiment in order again. It was here that the regiment sustained its heaviest loss. Captain C. A. Craig, in command of the regiment, was shot through the ankle and his horse killed. Captains Hastings and Thompson were both severely wounded, and Lieutenant Gilbert, it is supposed, killed, as no trace was ever had of the brave young officer afterwards. Captain Duff and Lieutenant Clyde brought the regiment off the field. The loss sustained was twelve killed, forty-three wounded, and three missing. When the retreat began, the regiment was ordered to cover the road from Centreville, which they did, lying perfectly still until the army had all passed safely, when the brigade was ordered to march off the field without noise.

On the 1st of September the regiment was in the battle of Chantilly. Here they lost their beloved leader, the gallant Kearney, who, as he rode unwittingly to meet his death, received his last cheer from the One Hundred and Fifth as he passed their lines. In his report of the battle of Bull Run, made the day he fell, General Kearney says: "The One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers was not wanting. They are Pennsylvanians—mountain men. Again have they been fearfully decimated. The desperate charges of these regiments sustain the past history of this division."

Colonel McKnight having regained his health, on the 20th of September was again commissioned colonel of the regiment. The government in thus keeping the position for him showed its appreciation of his value as an officer. The regiment remained quietly in camp until the 11th of October, when it was ordered to cross the Potomac to watch some Confederate cavalry raiding in Maryland. On the 28th they returned to Virginia, and were engaged in guard and picket duty and bridge building until Burnside began his movement against Fredericksburg, where they supported Randolph's Battery in the fight of the 13th and 14th of December, losing three men killed, and Captain Hamilton, Lieutenants Clyde and Patterson, and eleven men wounded. General Charles K. Graham, on taking charge of the First Brigade, noticed the proficiency of the One Hundred and Fifth in drill and discipline, and to satisfy himself that he was not mistaken in his estimate of it, with General D. B. Birney, commanding the division, selected the regiment acknowledged to be the best drilled in the division, the Thirty-eighth New York, to compete with the One Hundred and Fifth for the championship, General Birney to be the judge, who, after witnessing the drill, pronounced the One Hundred and Fifth the victor in the contest. General Sickles, who came over on the invitation of General Birney to see the One Hundred and Fifth on dress parade, also warmly eulogized them on their excellence in drill, and complimented Colonel McKnight for the pains he had taken in drilling and disciplining them.

On the 28th of April the gallant Third Corps commenced its march towards Chancellorsville. On the 2d of May the brigade was moved to the center near the Chancellorsville brick house, the One Hundred and Fifth being deployed as skirmishers and to make a road across a swamp. Just as the work was finished several of the men were wounded by a heavy artillery fire from the enemy. On the morning of the third their line was formed in the rear of the house, the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers on the right and the One Hundred and Fifth on the extreme left of the brigade. The regiment charged through the woods immediately in front of the Confederate batteries, where they were hotly engaged for two hours. Colonel McKnight and Lieutenant-Colonel Craig were continually passing along the line, encouraging the men by their example and coolness. Just as the regiment was gaining position at the entrance of the woods, Colonel McKnight was shot through the head and killed. With his hat in his hand he had just given the command, "Forward, double quick, march!" With shouts his men pressed on to fulfill his last command, and advancing on a double quick drove the enemy from the breast-works that they had taken from the Eleventh Corps the day before.

Upon the fall of Colonel McKnight, the command of the regiment devolved upon Colonel Craig, who drove the enemy from the first line of entrenchments, which they held until, their ammunition being exhausted, the regiment, with the rest of the brigade, fell back, the enemy following to the brow of the hill, when the One Hundred and Fifth made a stand and would have charged had the enemy continued to advance. A new line being formed, the regiment retired again to the rear of the Chancellor house. While here Colonel Craig rode up to General Graham and asked him whether he was aware that the regiment was without ammunition. The general turned his horse and coolly surveying them, replied that it was all right, for said he: "They have their bayonets yet." They had fired every cartridge before falling back, even searching the dead and wounded for them. The One Hundred and Fifth took into this fight twenty-seven officers and three hundred and twenty men, and lost Colonel McKnight, Captain Kirk, Lieutenant Powers and eight men killed, and Captain Clyde, Lieutenants Shipley, Platt, Hewett, McHenry, and sixty enlisted men wounded and seven missing.

On May 21st Lieutenant-Colonel Craig was commissioned colonel; Major J. W. Greenawalt, lieutenant colonel; Captain Levi B. Duff, major. On the 27th those non-commissioned officers and privates, who, by their bravery and good conduct as soldiers, had merited the gift, were presented by General Sickles with the Kearney badge of honor. The following members of the One Hundred and Fifth received the cross: Sergeants A. H. Mitchel, A. D. McPherson, Samuel T. Hadden, Company A; Sergeants Joseph C. Kelso, George Heiges, Charles C. McCauley, B; Corporal A. A. Harley, Privates Charles C. Weaver, Samuel H. Mays, C; Sergeant James Sylvius,

Corporal Milton Craven, D; Sergeant Joseph E. Geiger, Corporals George Weddell, James M. Shoaf, E; Sergeant Robert Doty, Corporal Henry McKillip, Private Perry Cupler, F; Sergeant George W. Hawthorn, Private William D. Kane, G; Privates Thomas M. Rea, Robert Feverly, H; Sergeant Oliver C. Redic, Joseph Kinnear, I; Sergeants James Miller, George S. Reed, K.

It was a very difficult matter to thus select out particular individuals, where all had been so brave, and had on so many hard fought battle fields shown their valor, and it was a double honor to be thus singled out to receive this mark of distinction—this memento of their brave old commander, the lamented Kearney. In his order announcing the names of those entitled to receive the "cross," General Birney says:

"Many deserving soldiers may have escaped the notice of their commanding officers, but in the selection after the next battle they will doubtless receive the honorable distinction. The cross is in honor of our old leader, and the wearers of it will always remember the high standard of a true and brave soldier, and will never disgrace it."

Nobly did those brave fellows deserve the honor bestowed, as their subsequent history shows. Miller was promoted colonel and Redic lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, Mitchel and Kelso to captain, Sylvis, Shoaf, and McKillip to lieutenants; Hadden, McCauley, Doty, Hawthorn, and Kinnear were killed; Heiges and Reed died of wounds; Craven lost his right arm in the Wilderness; McPherson, a leg at Gettysburg, while every one of the others received one or more wounds ere their term of service expired.

From the battle of Chancellorsville until the march into Pennsylvania began the One Hundred and Fifth did picket and guard duty along the Potomac. Monday, June 29, the regiment marched through Taneytown and encamped for the night within five miles of the Pennsylvania State line. Tuesday they marched to the Emmittsburg road, the Third Corps being ordered to hold Emmittsburg. General Sickles, in response to General Reynolds's order, hurried his corps, which was ten miles away, to Gettysburg. The roads were exceedingly heavy, as it had been raining hard, and the long march of the preceding days had told upon the troops, so that it was after 5 P. M. on Wednesday when they reached Gettysburg. Birney's division came up on the Emmittsburg road, passed Sherfy's house, where it turned to the right and halted just north of Little Round Top, where they lay all night. The next morning at daybreak they formed in line of battle, Ward's Brigade on the left, with his left resting on the Devil's Den; De Trobriand in the center, and Graham on the right in the peach orchard, with his right resting on the Emmittsburg road. This line was gradually moved forward until the left of the division rested on Little Round Top and the right at Sherfy's house, where the One Hundred and Fifth was moved to the right of the road, and a little before noon was marched to the front, where Companies A, C, F, and I were deployed as skirmishers to

support the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, already engaged in their front and keeping up a brisk fire upon the skirmishers of the enemy, who could be seen watching them through the trees. Soon after these companies were called in and the regiment took its place on the extreme right of the brigade, where it remained quiet until 3 P. M., when the battle opened in earnest, and the One Hundred and Fifth was moved up to the brow of the hill along the Emmitsburg road. Here, for an hour, they stood unflinchingly under a heavy fire of shot and shell from front and flank, losing some ten or twelve men.

Just at this juncture, the enemy moving up in force, the regiment advanced to receive them, and formed in the road a little in advance of our batteries. The fighting was now desperate, the enemy steadily advancing, but the brigade held its ground until the line on its left giving way, the enemy poured into its flank and rear a most murderous fire, forcing it to fall back for an instant. But they rallied again and again and drove the enemy back to Sherfy's house, but the force opposed to them was too heavy and they were forced to retire. It was when engaged in this hand-to-hand conflict, with an overwhelming force of the enemy, and just as the shattered line of Graham was yielding to the overwhelming force of Barksdale's Mississippians, that the gallant troops of the First Division of the Second Corps, in which was the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, came rushing to their relief. The regiment then took position with the new line that had been formed in the rear, connecting Cemetery Ridge with Round Top, where they remained until the close of the day's fighting. During the 3d and 4th they lay quiet on the second line, doing no further fighting. The regiment took into the battle of Gettysburg two hundred and forty-seven men, and lost Lieutenant George W. Crossly, and fourteen men killed, thirteen officers and one hundred and eleven men wounded and nine missing. Lieutenant Isaac A. Dunston, who was mortally wounded, died soon after. Out of the seventeen officers who went into the fight only four escaped uninjured. Colonel Craig lost three horses and Adjutant Joseph Craig two.

On the 5th the regiment left Gettysburg, and July 24 went into camp at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. In this beautiful place they remained until September 15th, recruiting their exhausted strength and depleted ranks. On the 15th they left the Springs. The regiment leading the advance encountered the skirmishers of the enemy at Auburn, who opened a heavy fire upon them, but the One Hundred and Fifth steadily advanced, loading and firing, until the First Division formed in line, and General Birney ordered a charge to protect them. In this fight the regiment lost one killed and five wounded. The next morning they were again on the move, and until the 27th, when they were engaged at Kelly's Ford, where they sustained no loss, the regiment acted for the most part as advance guard for the division. It had become a great favorite with General Birney, who frequently selected it for important

positions, and on one occasion, when the enemy was reported near, he ordered General Collis, who since the wounding of General Graham at Gettysburg commanded the brigade, to send the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment as an advance guard, as he "wanted a regiment he could depend upon." From here they went into camp at Brandy Station, remaining there until November 27, when they took part in the battle of Locust Grove, where seven men were wounded. The next day, after remaining in line of battle all night, they marched through mud almost knee deep to a point near Mine Run, and that night supported a battery, having one man wounded. On the 1st of December, 1863, they returned to their old camp at Brandy Station and on the 28th, the regiment was re-enlisted by Colonel Craig, according to orders from the War Department. Two hundred and forty men—almost the entire force of the regiment—re-enlisted and went home on veteran furlough, where, after being feted and feasted by their friends, they returned to their old quarters at Brandy Station, on the 21st of February, 1864, bringing with them some fifty recruits.

On the 26th of March, 1864, the Third Corps was consolidated with the Second Corps, and the remnants of Kearney's famous Red Diamond Division was consolidated into two brigades. The old First Brigade, now known as the Third Brigade, Third Division of the Second Corps, was put under command of the brave Alexander Hays, the dashing colonel of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania. This brigade was composed of the Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania, Third and Fifth Michigan, Fourth and Seventeenth Maine, and First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.

It was a sad day for the men who had followed Kearney, Hooker and Sickles on many hotly contested fields to see their beloved Third Corps obliterated from the Army of the Potomac. The wound yet rankles in the breasts of many who wore the diamond; and their hearts are yet sore over this dismemberment of the organization they held so sacred. But as the fiat had gone forth that was the death knell of the old Third, the brave men of the Diamond Division could not have been assigned to any other organization where they would have been so cordially received, or with whom they could so easily assimilate as with the gallant Second Corps. General Walker, in his excellent history of the Second Corps, says of this transferring of the Third Corps:

"Hereafter the names of Birney and Mott, Egan and McCallister, Pierce and Madill, Brewster and De Trobriand, were to be borne on the rolls of the Second Corps in equal honor with Barlow and Gibbon, Hays and Miles, Carroll and Brooke, Webb and Smyth; the deeds of these new-comers were to be an undistinguishable part of the common glory; their sufferings and losses were to be felt in every nerve of the common frame; the blood of the men of Hooker and Kearney, the men of Richardson and Sedgwick, was to drench the same fields from the Rapidan to the Appomattox."

On the night of May 3d the One Hundred and Fifth encamped on the

battle-field of Chancellorsville, the anniversary of their hard-fought fight the year before, where they found the bones of their gallant comrades bleaching on the field. On the next day Birney's Division was selected to make the attack or receive that of the enemy, as the case might be, in the Wilderness. The One Hundred and Fifth advanced about half a mile through the dense wood, when they suddenly came upon the enemy, and were at once fiercely engaged. They at first took position in the rear of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, which occupied the front line. Here several were wounded. About four P. M. they relieved the Sixty-third and then their hardest fighting began. Every step of ground was hotly contested, neither side giving an inch. The dead was piled up in rows. Here Captain Hamilton was killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Greenawalt mortally wounded; Lieutenants Kimple, Sylvis, Redic and Miller were all severely wounded, and fully one-half of the men killed and wounded. Colonel Craig, while riding near the right of the regiment, about dark, was shot in the head and seriously wounded. Their colonel badly wounded, their brave lieutenant-colonel borne from the field dying, the command devolved upon Major Duff, who gallantly led them through the balance of the fight, which still raged hotly.

Here, while holding his ground against heavy odds, the gallant Hays was killed. When night closed upon the fearful scene the One Hundred and Fifth held its original position, but during the night it was relieved and went to the rear. The next morning, however, Birney's Division again took the initiative, charging the enemy's lines and forcing him back almost a mile, until their ammunition being exhausted they had to fall back to a temporary line of breastworks, which the enemy tried several times to take, but were repulsed each time. The One Hundred and Fifth here charged forward and occupied a position on the front line. Captain Clyde, who, with several others, mounted the front line of breastworks, urging the men forward, fell dead, almost touching the enemy. On the 10th the brigade marched up the Po River to support the First Division, engaged with the enemy on the south side of the river. Colonel Crocker, who was temporarily commanding the brigade, marched it up almost against a Confederate battery, which opened fire at short range. The regiment suffered terribly for a few minutes. The first shot struck Private Enos Shirts, of Company I, and blew him literally to pieces, the men near him being sprinkled with his blood and flesh. The regiment held its ground until ordered to fall back into a little ravine, where they held position until the First Division had crossed the river, when they retired to the rear of the Fifth Corps. Here the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers was added to Major Duff's command, and the two regiments reduced to five companies. At dawn on the 12th they were at Spottsylvania, where Major Duff's gallant little command struck the Confederate line at the angle near the Sandrum house, where, before the enemy had time to fire a gun, our boys, with loud cheers, were leaping over his

entrenchments. They captured a large number of prisoners, among them Brigadier-General Stewart. On the left of the point where Major Duff struck the enemy's line was a battery, which was immediately brought to bear upon them, but our men rushed upon and captured it, some of the enemy standing to their guns until killed on the spot. They then crossed the swamp, capturing two rifled guns and the Eighteenth North Carolina Regiment, which was in support of these guns. Lieutenant A. H. Mitchell, of the One Hundred and Fifth, captured the flag of this regiment, and Corporal John Kendig, of the Sixty-third, that of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina. Lieutenant Mitchell was wounded, and Lieutenant Hewitt wounded and taken prisoner. The Confederates, rallying in force, drove them across the swamp, where they made a stand. They lay for the balance of the day and night under a severe fire, forming the left support of the "death angle." This was one of the regiment's hardest fights, and the loss from the 5th to the 15th, inclusive was three officers and forty-six men killed, ten officers and one hundred and thirty men wounded, one officer and eight men missing, a total of two hundred and four.

On the 20th the regiments started on the march to the North Anna River, one of the hardest marches they ever made, yet at roll-call only one man from the One Hundred and Fifth and two from the Sixty-third failed to answer to their names. On this march Lieutenant Kelso was severely wounded on the shoulder by a rebel sharpshooter. On the 23d the regiments halted on the north bank of the North Anna, the Confederates being on the other side. They were formed in the thick woods and ordered to charge without firing a gun, which was done, driving the enemy from his fortifications. They held this position until after dark. In this charge Captain Daniel Dougherty, a brave officer of the Sixty-third, was killed. On June 2d they were slightly engaged at Cold Harbor. The 15th found them in front of Petersburg, where in the various engagements they lost eleven men killed, and three officers and eighteen men wounded, among the number being Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, who lost a leg while gallantly leading his small force in the "Hare's House slaughter." On the 16th of July the regiment, with the balance of the brigade, which was under command of Colonel Craig, drove the enemy into his works at Deep Bottom and then charged and captured them, with two commissioned officers and seventy-five men; but while flushed with victory and driving the enemy before them, a heavy force fell upon the left flank of the brigade with such fury that it was compelled to fall back. Here a heavy loss fell on the One Hundred and Fifth, for while leading the charge, their beloved young leader, Colonel C. A. Craig, was mortally wounded, dying the next day, and no one whom death claimed from their ranks was ever mourned more sincerely. Seventeen men were killed, and Captain Barr and twenty-three men wounded. The regiment remained in front of Petersburg doing picket and fatigue duty until September 1st, when those who had not re-enlisted were mus-

tered out and one hundred and sixty-two men and two officers of the Sixty-third were transferred to the One Hundred and Fifth. The veterans of the Sixty-third were at first put in the Ninty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, but they rebelled at this and petitioned Governor Curtin to have them put in the One Hundred and Fifth, with which regiment they had served from their first enlistment, which request was granted.

After the death of Colonel Craig, Captain Conser, who that day rejoined the regiment, took command. On the 1st of October the regiment was transferred to the Weldon Railroad and the next day took part in the fight at Poplar Grove Church, having one man killed and eleven wounded. On the 5th they were back in front of Petersburg, remaining there until the 24th, when they were moved to the Southside Railroad, and on the 27th took part in the battle of Boydton plank road. Here General Pierce, who commanded the brigade, ordered the One Hundred and Fifth into a dense wood, to hold that part of the line, connecting with the Ninty-first New York on the left. The Confederates with a yell charged through these woods, but the One Hundred and Fifth kept them at bay until, unknown to them, our cavalry on their right gave way, allowing a heavy force of the enemy on their left flank and they were driven back. The conflict was terrible, one of the most desperate hand-to-hand fights of the war. Major Conser and Captain Patton, the two senior and two of the most meritorious officers of the regiment, and four men were killed, eighteen wounded and forty missing. The latter were, however, nearly all recaptured that evening. The balance of the devoted little band was with difficulty brought off the field. Captain Redic, with several of the men, barely escaped capture while vainly trying to bring off the bodies of their dead comrades. The regiment for the first time in its history, lost its colors. After the fall of the two senior officers Captain Miller was ordered by General Pierce to assume command of the regiment, and was afterward commissioned colonel. On the 27th the regiment went into quarters at Fort Davis, on the front line of works, where officers were appointed by Governor Curtin to fill the vacancies in nearly every company. All the new officers, from Colonel Miller and Lieutenant-Colonel Redic down, had risen by their own merit and bravery from the ranks. While here the regiment lost one killed and four wounded while driving the enemy from his rifle pits. On the 30th Lieutenant-Colonel Redic, while engaged in a reconnoissance, had one man killed and two wounded, and on the 2d of April one man was killed and one wounded. On the 6th, near Farmville, the regiment charged upon the enemy's works, repulsed him and captured two hundred and thirty-nine men and nineteen commissioned officers, and in the evening of the same day assisted in capturing part of the enemy's train. The loss was one killed and fifteen wounded, Colonel Miller losing his horse. April 9th one man was wounded, the last to feel Confederate lead, as on that day the enemy at Appomattox laid down their arms and surrendered to General Grant.

May 2, 1865, the regiment took up its line of march for Washington, reaching Bailey's Cross Roads on the 15th, and on the 11th of July reached Pittsburgh, where the men were paid off and discharged. But alas! how small a remnant of the gallant regiment which went to the front almost four years before returned to their homes. The official record gives the entire list of casualties as 1,089. The regiment from April 11, 1862, until April 9, 1865, took part in thirty-eight engagements, and of its almost four years of service giving just three years' active service in the field. Its aggregate force, as given by the rolls, was 2,040. This number, however, comprised the veterans from the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers and 588 drafted men and substitutes put into the regiment in March, 1865, leaving the entire force of the original regiment, with its recruits, 1,288. It is a noteworthy fact that never once in its history did the One Hundred and Fifth fail to respond when ordered to face the enemy. Not once did it hesitate when ordered to charge, even though against overwhelming odds.

To show the estimation in which the One Hundred and Fifth was held by the soldiers of other organizations, and the material composing its rank and file, we quote a few tributes to their valor. General Charles H. T. Collis, formerly colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, and who commanded the brigade for some time after the battle of Gettysburg, says:

"Since we parted on the field I have seen all the armies of European countries, but I have never seen a body of men out of whom more solid and effective work could be obtained, than those who fought under the heroic Craig, and the intrepid, genial Greenawalt."

General Walker, in his history of the Second Corps, says of the battle of Fair Oaks:

"The last brigade to arrive was Jameson's, which had been far to the rear, near Bottom Bridge, at the opening of the action. Two of Jameson's regiments were sent to the right, and two to the left. All of Kearney's men, who became engaged, fought heroically."

Colonel A. S. M. Morgan, of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania, now captain in the United States Army, says:

"I have one vivid recollection of the One Hundred and Fifth that can never be obliterated from my memory. At the battle of Fair Oaks the right of the Sixty-third did not reach the Williamsburg road, and a column of rebel infantry came marching down the road, and had reached opposite our line, when the One Hundred and Fifth came up and extended the line across the road. At that moment I was badly wounded, but my last recollection ere I lost consciousness, was of seeing that gallant regiment coming up at a full run on our right, in the face of the rebel infantry and the battery that was playing on us both from across the road."

The following incident was related to the writer by Dr. Adam Wenger,

surgeon of the regiment: "There is one incident that is always pleasant for me to recall. It is of one of the men whose bravery and patriotism stand forth in bold relief. After being several times severely wounded, and returning each time promptly, to again share the dangers of battle, he was at last so disabled as to be totally unfitted for duty, and was informed that his discharge from the service would be necessary. He begged to remain, and asked me if he could not be permitted to ride in the ambulance on the marches, which request I granted; but he never availed himself of this privilege when there was a prospect of a fight; and in case he was in the ambulance and firing was heard in the front, he at once left his comfortable berth, and hurried to his place in the ranks—musket in hand—with all the speed he was capable of. It must be borne in mind that a pass to ride in the ambulance excused the soldier from all duty. There were of course others just as brave and patriotic as this man, but for certain reasons his actions greatly impressed me, for he was reared in poverty, and without an education."

The soldier mentioned above was mustered out with the regiment, was several times promoted, and is yet living.

Jefferson county lost among other brave soldiers the following officers of the One Hundred and Fifth:

Colonel Amor Archer McKnight.—Amor Archer McKnight had, from his youth, been an admirer of all things pertaining to the military, and we find him at an early age a member of the "Brookville Guards" and "Brookville Rifles," which company he commanded when the war broke out. When the summons came it found him ready to respond, and with his gallant command he was soon in the field. After the three months' term of service had expired, and he had received authority to recruit a regiment for three years, he went to work, and with an energy that never flagged, soon had the regiment, whose deeds of glory and renown we have but feebly portrayed, in the field.

As soon as his regiment went into camp, Colonel McKnight began to rigidly drill and discipline it, and so severe and exacting was he in this work that, for a time, he was severely censured and criticised by the officers and men under him; but he had set himself to the task of making the One Hundred and Fifth a regiment that could not be excelled, and he let nothing deter him from the end in view; that he accomplished his desire the history of his gallant regiment nobly proves, for by all who have any knowledge of its prowess and valor it has been pronounced without a peer; and to the stern and oftentimes merciless discipline enforced by Colonel McKnight, was this state of perfection due.

While thus strict with his officers and men, he was no less strict with himself. He studied and worked unceasingly to perfect himself in the art of warfare; for, like his men, he had come from the civil walks of life, and like them he had to learn. With all this sternness, for which so many have censured

him, Colonel McKnight had the welfare and comfort of his men at heart, and we have known him to give up the last dainty his camp chest afforded, and share his last dollar with the sick soldier, and we never appealed to him in vain when he could add to the comfort of the men in the hospital, or enhance the efficiency of the hospital force.

It was his unremitting labor to make his regiment excel, that caused him at last, after fifteen months hard service, to yield to the inroads of disease, that obliged him to resign his command; but after two months he was again in the field, as the war department, knowing his worth in the service, had not filled the vacancy caused by his resignation.

After rejoining the regiment, Colonel McKnight shared all its fortunes, leading it into all its hard-fought engagements, until the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, when he was killed by a rebel sharpshooter, while leading his men against the veterans of Stonewall Jackson. Colonel Craig, in a letter giving us the intelligence of Colonel McKnight's fall, written May 11, 1863, says:

"Colonel McKnight was in the act of cheering his men on when he was shot, and was swinging his sword. The ball passed through his right arm, almost tearing it off, and passed on, entering his head about the right temple. I saw him fall, and riding up to him, dismounted and kneeled beside him. He looked up once, so beseechingly, before he died, as if he wanted to say something, but could not speak. I ordered four of the men to carry him to the rear, and rode after the regiment; but they were unable to get him back on account of the heavy fire, and had to leave him on the field. Everything of value was got off his person, except his pocket-book, which could not be found. After the fight, I made application to General Hooker for permission to take out a flag of truce for his remains, which he granted, but General Lee would not permit us to enter his lines, so we had to be content. No man ever acted braver than he did, and believe me, there are few such men, either in the army or at home."

The rebel papers claimed that he was buried with the honors due his rank, out of respect for the "Kearney Cross," which he wore, and it was asserted that "whenever our men were found to have upon them the Kearney *red patch*, if wounded they were kindly cared for; and if dead were buried with the honors of war, and their graves so marked as to be readily recognized."

It was claimed that Colonel McKnight was so honored, that "a band played a funeral dirge, while over his remains was fired the usual salute due to an officer of his rank."

This may have been the case, but when the One Hundred and Fifth, on the anniversary of his death, on the 3d of May, 1864, bivouacked on the field where he fell, no trace of his grave could be found, nor have his brothers, who wished his remains to lie with the dust of his kindred, ever been able to find the spot where he was buried.

Had Colonel McKnight lived he would soon have been promoted to brigadier-general, as steps to that effect had already been taken, and the late Hon. John Covode, in his letter of condolence to the colonel's brother, Dr. W. J. McKnight, says :

"Had your brother survived the last terrible struggle, he would have been promoted, as I had a conversation with the president in regard to him."

The field officers of the First Division, Third Army Corps, had sent in a petition to President Lincoln asking for his promotion, in which they say :

"Colonel McKnight is a brave, gallant, and efficient officer; the regiment which he now commands, for drill and discipline, is second to none in the service. His experience as a field officer during the Peninsula Campaign, and in other places, also his ability as a thorough tactician, eminently fit him for such promotion."

At the meeting held by the field officers of the First Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, to take action on the death of their fellow-officers who fell at Chancellorsville, the following resolutions in regard to Colonel McKnight were passed :

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Colonel A. A. McKnight, of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the country has lost a brave, efficient, and patriotic officer, whose untiring energies were given to promoting the efficiency of his regiment, who sealed his devotion to the cause in which he was engaged with his life-blood, at the head of his command, on the battlefield of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

"*Resolved*, That we condole with the relatives and friends of the deceased in their loss of a companion, endeared to them by his many amiable virtues, and that we lament the loss the country has sustained by his untimely death, in the hour of her greatest need."

Major John C. Conser.—John C. Conser was born in Centre county, Pa., in the year 1826, and the same year his parents, who were respectable, worthy people, removed to Clarion county, settling near the present town of Clarion. Here the subject of this sketch spent his early days. He was a studious, and conscientious boy. At an early age he evinced a great admiration for military matters, and with his elder brothers would attend the reviews of the militia.

In 1851 he removed to Jefferson county, and soon afterwards married and settled in Reynoldsville, where he was known and respected as one of the best citizens of that place, until the war called into action the patriotism that had been slumbering in his soul from childhood, and he was one of the first to enlist from his neighborhood. He was chosen first lieutenant of Company H, One Hundred and Fifth, and upon the resignation of Captain Tracy was promoted to captain, April 20, 1863. He was commissioned major, May 6, 1864, but was never mustered as such.

At the battle of Fair Oaks, Captain Conser received his first wound; while crawling on his hands and knees reconnoitering the enemy, a ball struck him on the head, inflicting a slight wound, and stunning him for a time. Afterwards in the retreat through White Oak Swamp, he almost lost his life in those dismal recesses, and writing of it said, "It was the most horrible night I ever experienced." At Fredericksburg a minnie ball struck his shoulder, and glancing off along the blade of his sword, entered the fleshy part of his arm, inflicting a severe wound. At Bristow Station, he, with his little command, was taken prisoner, and taken to Richmond, where he was consigned to the tender mercies of Libby prison. Here he was much annoyed by one of the rebel guards, who delighted in telling the prisoners that the Union side was "clean licked out," and that when he got out of Libby he would find "the north not worth shooks." The brave officer replied that when he got "out of Libby and came again to Richmond, it would be when it was taken by the Union troops, and the Confederacy smashed." After this, his most ardent desire was to be with the army at the taking of Richmond; but when that day dawned upon the Union arms the brave officer had entered the eternal city, dying on the very threshold of victory.

At Gettysburg he was again wounded, being shot in the head, just above the left temple, and carried off the field for dead. When, after a short stay at home, he had recovered from this wound he rejoined his regiment in time to receive another wound at Auburn. At the battle of the Wilderness he was severely wounded in the thigh by a sabre cut, from the effects of which he was still lame at the time of his death. Again he was severely wounded at Petersburg, June 18, 1864, and while on his way to rejoin his regiment, after recovering from this wound, he met at Fortress Monroe those having in charge the body of Colonel Craig, who had fallen at Deep Bottom. Stopping just long enough to assist in forwarding to his home the remains of his brave friend and gallant commander, he hurried on to his regiment, and was in all the subsequent skirmishes and marches up to the battle of Boydton Plank Road, where, on the 27th of October, 1864, he fell, while battling against an overwhelming force of the enemy. An eye-witness of this sanguinary struggle, says: "We were surrounded when I heard Conser say, 'Men, we are surrounded. Will you surrender? Won't you fight it out?' Three rebels attacked him, and while fighting them with pistols and sword, another came up and placing his gun almost against his body, blew the contents of the piece into his side and he fell dead."

The enemy being repulsed after this, Captain Redic and others of the regiment attempted to bring off Major Conser's body, but the enemy rallying in force, they were obliged to leave him on the field where he fell, and thus died one of the bravest soldiers the war produced—his last words being, "Fight it out."

Major Conser, when he first entered the service, was urged to remain at home with his family, and again when he re-enlisted, the duty to his wife and little children was urged upon him, and though no man loved his family more dearly, his duty to his imperiled country was paramount to all else. His wife has since joined the dead hero, and his four children yet reside in Reynolds-ville.

Captain John Calvin Dowling.—When the civil war broke out, Captain Dowling, whose previous record is given in the chapter devoted to the medical profession, at once enlisted in the three months campaign, and served as first lieutenant of Company K, Eighth Regiment, taking command of that company on Captain Wise's promotion. At the expiration of this term of service he returned home and recruited Company B, of the One Hundred and Fifth, which he labored unceasingly to make one of the best companies in the service. He remained constantly with his men, with the exception of a ten days' leave of absence in February, 1862, until he fell at Fair Oaks, May 31st, while gallantly leading his men in the charge where the regiment won its first laurels, and he with many others of Jefferson county's bravest and best soldiers won victors' crowns. He was shot through the neck, killing him instantly. His body was borne off the field by his sorrowing men, and the chaplain of the regiment, Rev. D. S. Steadman, in a letter written just after the battle says:

"We buried our dear Captain Dowling last evening, June 1st, at sunset, in a beautiful grove. Bowdish, one of his men, had made a good coffin. There was no lack of mourners; we were *all* mourners."

His remains were subsequently reinterred in the soldiers' cemetery at "Seven Pines," where his grave has been visited by some of his friends, who found it nicely kept, and plainly marked with his name, rank, and regiment.

Captain Dowling's death was a great loss to his regiment, by whom his death was deeply mourned. Colonel McKnight in writing of his death says: "There could be no better officer than Captain Dowling; always prompt in contributing to the every act calculated to promote the efficiency of the regiment, he never retarded or embarrassed the action of the commanding officer; a strict disciplinarian, he was also attentive to the wants of his company, and always preserved the warm regard of his men. I had become very much attached to him, and his decease struck me very painfully."

Captain Dowling was of a genial disposition, and possessing an excellent education, his social qualities and gentlemanly bearing had endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances and friends, and the news of his death carried gloom to the hearts of all who knew him. When the sad news of the death of this gallant young officer, and of those who fell with him on that fatal field, Jefferson county's first offerings for the cause of freedom, was received in Brookville, the flags were draped in mourning, and suspended at half mast, and sorrow pervaded the entire community.

Captain Dowling's health being far from robust when he was at home, a short time before his death, his friends tried to persuade him to leave the army, but he replied to their entreaties that he knew that his life would be a short one, saying: "If I die in battle, my death will be a glorious one."

He hastened back to his regiment, on hearing rumors of an expected battle, and on being asked why he returned before his leave expired, replied, "I did not want the boys to go into battle without me." No nobler sacrifice was given to save the Union than John C. Dowling.

Captain William J. Clyde.—William Johnston Clyde, son of William and Jane Clyde, *née* Malbon, was born in Perry, now Oliver, township in the year 1838. His father dying, he was at an early age thrown upon his own resources, and when about thirteen years old he went to Brookville, and commenced to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, with Messrs. William Reed and David S. Johnston, both of whom are now dead. After finishing his apprenticeship, he remained in Brookville working at his trade until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Regiment, of three months men, and served as first sergeant of his company. On returning home after the expiration of this term of service, he threw himself heartily into the work of recruiting for Colonel McKnight's three years regiment, and on the organization of that regiment he was appointed first sergeant of Company A, and November 8, 1861, was promoted to second lieutenant; to first lieutenant, September 27, 1862, and to captain February 9, 1863. He was wounded in the battles of Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg, in all of which he was conspicuous for his daring and courage. He fought with the most desperate bravery at the battle of the Wilderness, until near the close of the fighting on the 6th of May, 1863, when the One Hundred and Fifth was occupying the second line of breastworks, and charged forward, carrying a part of the front line, when Captain Clyde with several others of the regiment, mounted the rebel redoubts on the front line, and while gallantly urging his men on, he was shot by one of the enemy's sharpshooters, and fell mortally wounded, only living long enough to ask his men to bury him decently, and write to his mother. When he fell, he was so close to the enemy that he could almost touch them. His body was afterwards recovered and removed to the soldier's cemetery at Fredericksburg.

Captain Clyde possessed a good practical education, a sterling integrity of character, and was in the true sense of the word, a self-made man. In his death his regiment lost one of its bravest officers, for he was brave almost to rashness. His younger brother, Corporal James L. Craig, of the same company, wounded at Glendale, Va., died of his wounds while on his way home, at the house of a relative at Indiana, Pa. The widowed mother of these brave soldiers removed with her only daughter, Miss Maggie Clyde, after the war, to Pickaway county, Ohio, where she has since died.

Captain John Michael Steck.—Among those of our brave soldiers who have, since the war closed, been “mustered into that great company, which no man can number,” was Captain John M. Steck, who died at his home in Brookville, March 13, 1875. He was the eldest son of the late Jacob and Christiana Steck, and was born in Greensburg, Pa., on the 17th day of December, 1832. In the year 1848 he removed with his parents to Brookville, where he ever after resided. He took an active part when the war broke out in recruiting for the volunteer service, and enlisted in Company I, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, July 20, 1861, and was promoted to first sergeant. In September, 1861, he procured his discharge from that company, and February 20, 1862, was commissioned captain of Company G, One Hundred and Fifth regiment, where he made an excellent and popular officer, sharing all the battles and dangers of his men, until, his health becoming impaired, he was obliged to resign, and was discharged on surgeon's certificate August 12, 1863.

Returning to his home, he was in 1866 elected prothonotary for Jefferson county, and at the expiration of his term of office was re-elected. Captain Steck was one of the most prominent and best known citizens of the county. The Brookville *Republican's* notice of his death was a just tribute to his worth:

“He was an energetic, live business man, aiding in every improvement to build up and benefit our town, and some of our best improvements are due to his energy and taste. In every position of public life he discharged his duties ably and honestly, and there are few persons who will not be able to recall some act of official courtesy and kindness received at his hands. To the poor he was liberal; he was a true friend, and one distinguishing trait in his character was, that he never spoke harshly or disparagingly of others. If he could not say a word of commendation he kept silent. Captain Steck was an earnest and consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, where his loss will be much felt, but above all will he be missed in the Sunday-school, of which, at the time of his death, he was assistant superintendent, and of which he was the ruling spirit. His heart was in the work. During three years he was absent but three Sundays, and then he was away from home. He knew every child in the school, and every one will miss him, as one whom they looked up to with honor. On Sunday, the day preceding his funeral, the entire school went in a body to take a last look at his remains, and the most touching tribute that could have been paid to his memory, was the tears of these little ones.”

Captain Steck was married to Miss Rachel McCreight, who survived him, and has since married Dr. Robert S. Hunt, of Brookville.

Robert J. Nicholson, quartermaster of the One Hundred and Fifth, is another who, since the war closed, has laid down the burden of life. He enlisted in this regiment, which he had aided very materially to raise, as first lieutenant of Company B., but was promoted to quartermaster October 1, 1861. He made a very popular officer, as he was always kind and genial to the men.

He resigned on account of his presence being needed in his business at home, September 16, 1862. While in service his brother, James Nicholson, of Company I, died at Camp Jameson, and he had his remains sent to his home in Brookville. After having nursed him affectionately at his own quarters, with the fond hope of seeing him rally from the dread disease that had claimed him for a victim, he sent his remains home for burial. Quartermaster Nicholson was again called to make a heavy sacrifice to his country's cause, in the death of his eldest son, Barton, a promising young man, a member of Company B, who fell at the battle of Second Bull Run, August 29, 1863.

Mr. Nicholson was one of Jefferson county's most enterprising citizens, as his business career given elsewhere proves. He died suddenly while on a business trip to the South, at Day's Gap, North Carolina.

Field and Staff Officers of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, from Jefferson County.—Colonels, Amor A. McKnight, James Miller; lieutenant-colonel, W. W. Corbet; adjutant, Orlando Gray; quartermasters, Robert Nicholson, Harrison Coon; surgeon, A. P. Heichhold; chaplains, Darius S. Steadman, John C. Truesdale; sergeant-majors, W. H. McLaughlin, George Vanvliet, Robert J. Boyington; quartermaster-sergeants, Fleming Y. Caldwell, Benjamin F. Stauffer; commissary-sergeant, John Coon; hospital stewards, D. Ramsey Crawford, Charles D. Shrieves; musicians, Andrew J. McKown, Eli B. Clemson.

Members of the Brass Band of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment from Jefferson County.—Calvin B. Clark, John S. Gallagher, John A. Guffey, James A. McClelland, T. C. Spottswood, Charles Sitz, Alexander Ross Taylor, James A. Thompson.

COMPANY A. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT, P. V.

Company A was recruited in the southern part of Jefferson county, principally from Punxsutawny, and Perry and Oliver townships. The company was raised in *three days*, chiefly through the exertion of Captain John Hastings, assisted by Lieutenants Neel and Morris. Captain Hastings, while gallantly leading his company in the desperate charge at Second Bull Run, was severely wounded in the leg, and after months of suffering, was disabled for life by the wound, and obliged to resign, when the command devolved upon Captain W. J. Clyde, who fell while charging at the head of the company in the battle of the Wilderness. Lieutenant A. H. Mitchell was then promoted to captain, but before he received his commission, was discharged on account of wounds received in front of Petersburg, and then Lieutenant John H. McKee was promoted captain.

Captains, John Hastings, W. J. Clyde, John H. McKee; first lieutenants, William Neel, Alexander H. Mitchell, James W. Wachob; second lieutenants, Moses A. Morris, Daniel Brewer, William M. Blöse; first sergeants, Albert C.

Little, Samuel T. Hadden, Joseph Cummisky, John Blair, Joseph Wickline, Wesley P. Hoover, A. D. McPherson, John G. Myers, Allen H. Naylor, Arthur H. Murray, Samuel Hibler; corporals, Samuel Kessler, John McHendry, Henry Weaver, James M. Keck, Smith M. McHendry, James B. Jordan, Benjamin F. Rolls, Joseph F. Bell, Isaac M. Depp, David W. Logan, William J. Mogle, David Y. Salsgiver, John E. Sadler, William C. McKee, Levi P. Frampton, James L. Clyde; privates, Henry All, Thomas T. Adams, Harding Allabrand, John I. Barr, Samuel Brillhart, L. H. Bolinger, Samuel W. Brewer, John Blose, Boaz D. Blose, Adolphus Bhoy, Charles S. Bender, Isaac Bowersock, James W. Brooks, John Beck, William F. Campbell, W. W. Crissman, David Cochran, John Chambers, Byron Cowan, John Campbell, Oliver Croasman, H. C. Campbell, Flem. Y. Caldwell, Michael L. Coon, Hugh Crawford, Jonathan Chambers, William P. Christ, John W. Corey, George W. Davis, John O. Dean, George W. Davis, John G. Depp, John A. De Havens, Robert Fleming, David W. Goheen, David G. Gray, James A. Grove, Thomas M. Gibson, Thomas Glass, Benjamin Gaskill, George W. Ginter, George Goheen, Francis W. Grove, Henry Grant, Charles H. Haskins, John Hennigh, James Henry, Joseph W. Hickox, William Hutchinson, John P. Imler, John M. Irwin, Robert A. Jordan, George M. Johnston, Robert Jordan, John Jordan, Benjamin F. Johnston, H. Kirkpatrick, Christopher Kessler, John C. Kelly, Jonathan R. Leitzall, David W. Leech, John H. London, William Leech, James G. Mitchell, Jeremiah C. Miles, William F. Means, Joseph Means, John Means, jr., John L. Mabon, John Means, sr., James Mogle, William Meitz, Robert S. Michaels, Thomas Means, Robert Marsh, John Marsh, J. L. McHendy, John B. McGinnis, Cassius E. McCrea, James C. McQuown, Samuel McHendry, John McGraw, Charles McConkey, Edwin McCafferty, R. McAdams, William McHendry, Scott Neel, Augustus C. Nolf, William Painter, William S. Pery, P. S. Rudolph, John K. Rupert, George W. Rhodes, Nicholas Robbins, Fred. Rhinehart, Benjamin C. Smith, Joseph M. Swisher, Dan. J. Smyers, George Smith, James Smith, Washington Sunderland, Joseph B. Sowers, Christopher Sutter, William H. Swisher, Henry Sutter, John R. Stewart, Elias S. Simpson, Jacob Sutter, George W. Shawl, James C. Trimble, Thomas L. Templeton, Peter Walker, David W. Wilson, Philip Wyning, Daniel Zimmer.

In the numerous battles in which it took part, and from disease, Company A lost the following:

Killed, captain, W. J. Clyde; sergeant, Samuel T. Hadden; corporals, Daniel Y. Salsgiver, John H. Sadler, William C. McKee; privates, Charles S. Bender, Isaac Bowersock, James W. Brooks, Hugh Crawford, Jonathan Chambers, John G. Depp, John P. Imler, Robert S. Michaels, William McHenry, William H. Swisher, Henry Sutter, Daniel Zimmer; died, sergeant, Allen Naylor; corporals, Levi P. Frampton, James L. Clyde; privates, John Beck, William P. Crist, John W. Corey, James Henry, Joseph W. Hickox, William

Hutchison, George M. Johnston, William Leech, Thomas Means, Robert H. Marsh, John Marsh, William S. Perry, John R. Stewart, E. S. Simpson, Jacob Sutter, Fred. Rhinehart; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, John Henry, Christopher Sutter, David W. Wilson.

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH P. V.

Company B was recruited chiefly in Brookville and vicinity, mainly by Captain John C. Dowling who commanded it until he fell at Fair Oaks, when he was succeeded by Captain S. A. Craig, who on account of wounds had to give up the command to Captain W. S. Barr, who in turn for the same cause had to yield it to Captain Joseph C. Kelso, who led it through the subsequent hard fights until the final muster out:

Captains, John C. Dowling, S. A. Craig, W. S. Barr, Joseph C. Kelso. First lieutenants, R. J. Nicholson, Richard J. Espy, John A. McLain. Second lieutenant, Judson J. Parsons. First sergeants, William Fox, William N. Pearce, Samuel H. Mitchell. Sergeants, John E. Barr, Hiram Wing, William Lucas, Anthony Kreis, George Heiges, James C. Dowling, John J. Geary, William English, Robert Miller. Corporals, John J. Champion, McCurdy Hunter, Samuel Hunter, Joseph Baughman, Wellington Johnston, Nathan D. Carrier, Andrew J. Cochran, David R. Porter, Robert G. Wilson, Benjamin Ramsey, J. M. Thompson, Philo Winsor. Musician, M. L. Spottswood. Privates, Benjamin Arthurs, Peter Allwell, Charles G. Anderson, William Anderson, William D. Black, Liberty Burns, Sibley Bennett, Joseph Booth, Joseph B. Bowdish, William Bish, Lafayette Burge, Samuel Cable, Alfred Cable, William Covert, Joseph Coon, Thomas J. Champion, David D. Demott, Jonathan Dixon, M. G. De Vallance, M. L. De Vallance, Mathew M. Dowling, John Dunkleburg, Joseph A. Geer, Amos Goup, John W. Guthrie, Cyrus Geer, Robert Gilmore, Michael D. Grinder, Jackson Gearheart, Jacob M. Haugh, James L. Holliday, Adam W. Haugh, Thomas Hildreth, Emanuel Haugh, James Hopkins, Edward Hartman, Joseph Harriger, Augustus Haugh, John Hawthorn, William H. Jackson, John Jacox, Frederick Jackson, William Kelly, Solomon C. Kelso, George Keyser, Winfield S. Lucas, Joseph Lawhart, Lewis Leitzell, John Love, David Lanker, Frederick Miller, William Milligan, Courson Miller, William C. Miller, Michael Miller, Solomon McManingle, Charles S. McCauley, Joseph E. H. McGary, William McCutcheon, William McCaskey, Jesse McElhose, Barton A. Nicholson, John Ossewandle, Asa M. Preston Jesse Penrose, Benjamin F. Rhodes, James A. Robinson, William Riddle, Edward Reigle, Philip Rockwell, William Reede, Daniel C. Rockwell, Lewis Rhodes, John Shreckengost, John Shirey, Joseph S. Stine, George Shick, William K. Stevenson, Chauncey Shaffer, Jacob Siverling, George W. Smith, Samuel Stormer, George W. Saxton, Samuel Shaffer, Philip Taylor, John Taylor, James Taylor, B. D. Vassbinder, Gustavus Verbeck, Joseph Williams, John B. Wensel, Oliver Woods, Francis Winters, John Webster, Philip Young.

The following members of Company B were killed in battle, died of wounds and disease, or were transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, on account of wounds, or to other organizations.

Killed—Captain John C. Dowling. Sergeants, Samuel H. Mitchell, Anthony Kreis, James C. Dowling, George Heiges. Corporals, Wellington Johnston, Nathan D. Carrier, Andrew J. Cochran. Privates, Benjamin Arthurs, Peter Allwell, Amos Goup, John W. Guthrie, Thomas Hildreth, William H. Jackson, Courson Miller, Charles S. McCauley, B. A. Nicholson, Asa M. Preston, William Reed, John Taylor, Joseph Williams.

Died.—Sergeant, John J. Geasy. Privates, Liberty Burns, Joseph Bouch, Adam W. Haugh, Emanuel Haugh, William C. Miller, Joseph E. H. McGeary, Dan C. Rockwell, John Shirey, Joseph F. Stine. Died in rebel prisons, Sibley Bennett, Jonathan Dixon.

Transferred to V. R. C., Captain S. A. Craig, Benjamin Ramsey, Thomas J. Champion, David Lanker, John Webster. To Eighteenth U. S. I., David R. Porter, Robert G. Wilson, Samuel Shaffer.

COMPANY C, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH P. V.

Company C was raised in Clarion county; only the following men from Jefferson county were in its ranks:

Sergeants, Samuel Lattimer, John H. Pearsall; corporals, Eli H. Chilson, Isaac Lyle, James W. Spears, William Hipple; privates, E. P. Cochran, M. G. De Vallance, Perry C. Fox, John C. Johnston, Ami Sibley, Francis Smith, James Woods; William Hipple, killed.

COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH P. V.

Company D was recruited in Jefferson and Clearfield counties. The only officers from Jefferson county were Lieutenant Charles J. Wilson and Captain William Kelly. Captain Kelly, who rose from the ranks, being promoted captain November 26, 1864. He shared all their battles and dangers with the company, and finally brought them home.

The following list comprises the men from Jefferson county, with those who were killed in battle, died of wounds and disease, or were transferred to other organizations:

Captain, William Kelly; second lieutenant, Charles J. Wilson; sergeants, George O. Riggs, William C. McGarvy, Milton Craven, Ebenezer Bullers, John C. Johnston, Isaac M. Temple; corporals, John R. Shaffer, Daniel R. Snyder, James H. Green, Gilbraith Patterson, Darius Vasbinder, D. H. Paulhamus, Andrew J. McKown, Milton J. Adams, Benj. F. Alexander, Amos Ashkettle; privates, Eben O. Bartlett, Philip Black, Daniel Bowers, David Bell, Richard Bedell, Silas Boose, Asa Bowdish, Byron H. Bryant, John S. Christie, Isaiah Corbet, James R. Corbet, Samuel Criswell, Andrew Christie, Joel Clark, Eli B.

Clemson, William Dunn, Charles Graham, William Griffith, Andrew Henderson, John Hilliard, Lyman Higby, Nathan B. Hipple, James Kelly, John Knarr, Henry Keys, John Klinger, Edward Knapp, James Murphy, Malvin Munger, Arch. F. Mason, James McAtee, Samuel McFadden, William McKelvy, Reid McFadden, Samuel McLaughlin, John McLaughlin, Irwin McCutcheon, Benjamin Newcom, William Pennington, George Plotner, Josiah V. Reppard, William Riddle, Charles B. Ross, Joseph Rensell, John Robinson, Solomon B. Riggs, William M. Riggs, Andrew Sites, George Smith, Gershon Saxton, William Shaffer, William Smith, Henry Shaffner, Perry Smith, W. H. Saxton, Isaac Solly, Almon Spencer, James Thompson, Gabriel Vasbinder, William Wilson, Henry C. Wycoff, George Wilson, Ellis Wilson.

Killed, Samuel Crisswell, William Pennington, George Plottner, William Riddle, Charles B. Ross, Gershon Saxton, William Shaffer, John Wilson; died, Corporal Daniel R. Snyder; privates, David Bell, Andrew Christie, John Hilliard, Henry Shaffner, Joseph Rensell; died in rebel prison, William Smith.

Transferred to V. R. C., Silas Bouse, Lyman Higby, W. N. Riggs; W. H. Saxton, to Tenth Regiment, U. S. I.

COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH P. V.

Company F was principally recruited in Indiana and Clearfield counties by the gallant and lamented Captain Robert Kirk, who fell at Chancellorsville. The only officer from Jefferson county was Lieutenant Henry P. McKillip.

The following list comprises the men from Jefferson county, with deaths, transfers, etc.:

First lieutenant, Henry P. McKillip; second lieutenant, Ogg Neel; sergeants, John M. Brewer, Robert Doty, John W. Smith, John Hendricks, Elijah Pantall, Jonathan Brindle, Joshua Pearce; corporals, John N. Means, Thomas Neil; privates, William H. H. Anthony, James D. Anthony, John W. Bryant, John H. Bush, John W. Brooks, Charles Berry, William A. Chambers, Peter Depp, Henry H. Depp, Philip B. Depp, John P. Dunn, James Dunn, Samuel Edwards, Henry A. L. Girts, Jonathan Himes, William S. Hendricks, Isaac Hendricks, James Hopkins, Thomas M. Hauck, Samuel Hannah, Charles Klepfer, John Kelly, Charles Lyle, Scott Mitchell, William C. Martin, George Moore, John Miller, James A. Minish, James McCarthy, Robert McMannes, Samuel A. McGhee, William T. Neil, Thomas Orr, Jackson Piper, David R. Porter, Adam Reitz, Irwin Robinson, James W. Shaffer, Isaac Smith, David Simpson, Charles Smouse, Henry Shaffer, Peter C. Spencer, William H. Wilson, David Williard, George W. Young.

Killed, Jacob L. Smith, Robert Doty, John W. Smith, W. H. H. Anthony, Peter Depp, Joseph Hill, Charles Lyle, Charles Smouse, David L. Simpson, Wm. H. Wilson, David Williard, Thomas Orr; died, Henry H. Depp, Charles Klepper, Robert M. Mannes, David R. Porter, George W. Young, William C. Martin; died in rebel prison, John Kelly.

Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Elijah Pantal, Jonathan Brindle, James Aul, William A. Chambers; to First United States Cavalry, H. A. L. Girtz. *

COMPANY G, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH P. V.

Company G was recruited principally from the southwestern townships, from the sturdy, honest German yeomanry of the county, and on the day of their departure for the front rendezvoused at Ringgold, where a large crowd had assembled to see them off, and from which point the farmers took them in wagons to Kittanning, where they took the cars.

Captain John A. Freas, who first commanded the company resigned December 24, 1861, and Lieutenant John M. Steck was promoted captain, and commanded it until he was obliged, on account of ill health, to resign, April 12, 1863, when Captain Woodward succeeded him until October 8, 1864, when, his time having expired, Captain Jacob H. Freas took charge of the company and was mustered out with it.

Captains, John A. Freas, John M. Steck, Jacob H. Freas; first lieutenants, Charles B. Coon, Benjamin M. Stauffer; second lieutenants, Harvey McAninch, E. H. McAninch, Edward P. Shaw; first sergeant, Peter Slagle; sergeants, Jackson Hettrick, Jacob Swab, Philip H. Freas, George W. Taylor, George W. Hawthorn, Adam Himes, James W. Walker, Henry Crooks, Andrew J. Monks, John Startzell; corporals, David Kellar, Hiram J. Milliron, William H. Lucas, John M. Fike, Daniel Parsons, William H. Smith, James F. Miller, William Aikens, George Saucerman, John A. Swartz, David C. Swineford, William F. Green, Isaac Hughes; privates, George Blystene, Samuel D. Barnett, Robert Baughman, Perry Brink, George Beer, Daniel Blose, Jacob Campbell, William Cobb, Robert Davidson, Jacob Dibler, John Doverspike, Emanuel Eisenhart, Adam Fike, Jacob Freedline, George W. Geist, Samuel Geist, I. N. Hinderliter, William E. Hawthorn, William Hartman, Francis F. Hawthorn, David Harp, Jacob Harp, Joseph K. Hawthorn, John Harwick, William A. Hadden, Jacob Harshberger, Samuel Henderson, William A. Haines, David Haugh, Jacob Hilliard, Frank P. Hettrick, William Jenkins, Michael Kellar, William D. Kane, Elijah Kellar, George W. Kinsel, Henry H. Kiehl, Henry N. Milliron, William Means, Jacob Neece, James Orr, William D. Orts, Joseph Plyter, Richard J. Parsons, William Plyter, Robert Patterson, Anthony Peters, John Richards, Daniel Ritchards, Isaac Reitz, Joseph Reed, Harvey Rowan, Henry Raybuck, Adam Raybuck, John D. Rhodes, Caleb E. Stewart, John P. Smith, Daniel Shaffer, Michael Strawcutter, Philip Shrauger, John Snyder, Conrad Shorfstall, Peter Snepp, Garrett B. Shrauger, William Slagle, David Snowden, Samuel Smith, John Smith, Nathan P. Sprankle, Frederick B. Sprankle, Martin V. Shaffer, James L. Shaffer, Andrew J. Timblin, Daniel Undercoffer, Thomas M. Watson, Alexander Wiley, Watson Young, Edward W. Young.

Killed.—Sergeant G. W. Hawthorn. Corporals, Daniel Parsons, William H. Smith, George W. Geist, Daniel Richards, Isaac Reitz, Joseph Reed, Philip Shrauger, John Snyder, Conrad Shoafstall.

Died.—Sergeants, Adam Himes, James W. Walker, Henry Crooks. Corporals, John A. Swartz, William Aiken, George Saucerman, David C. Simpson. Privates, Jacob Campbell, William Cobb, Samuel Geist, William Hartman, David Harp, Francis F. Hawthorne, Jacob Harp, Joseph K. Hawthorne, William Jenkins, Richard J. Parsons, Thomas M. Watson, Watson Young. Died in rebel prisons.—James F. Millen, Michael Keller, James Orr.

Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.—Lieutenant A. J. Monks; John Doverspike, Jacob Friedline, David Haugh, Jacob Hilliard, John D. Rhodes, James L. Shaffer.

COMPANY H, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT, P. V.

Company H was recruited principally in the townships of Winslow, Washington, and Snyder. Captain Tracy, of Rockdale Mills, who had assisted largely in recruiting the company soon resigning, the command devolved upon Captain John C. Conser, who bravely commanded them until he fell at Boydtown, when he was succeeded by Captain Tilton C. Reynolds, who shared their fortunes until the final muster out:

Captains, Artemas H. Tracy, John C. Conser, Tilton C. Reynolds; first lieutenants, Thomas K. Hastings, George Van Vliet, Samuel Jones; second lieutenants, George W. Crosley, Josiah E. Miller; first sergeant, Mathias Bankert; sergeants, George Sharp, Adam Miller, George D. Mosier, E. L. Evans, Benjamin L. Johnson, Mathew Miller, Joseph F. Green, James Millen, Forbes Kilgore, Irvin R. Long; corporals, James Penfield, Samuel G. Moorhead, Henry Grant, James Truhy, John K. Moore, Philip N. Tapper, Samuel Preston, E. S. Holloway, John Neil, John St. Clair; privates, Jesse N. Atwell, Jas. Bailly, Lewis Boyington, Hamilton F. Burris, Stephen S. Briggs, John Buchanan, George Britton, William Blystone, Jesse Cole, Peter Cox, Joseph L. Conn, Charles H. Clinton, George A. Clark, Daniel G. Carl, Hugh Conn, Jacob Dickey, Ebenezer Dailey, Samuel C. Dewoody, John Denberger, John Foust, Jacob Foust, Robert Feverly, Robert Fleming, William H. Farren, William Foust, Casper Gillnet, Harvey Groves, William Green, John L. Groves, George W. Harding, Thomas Hutchinson, William J. Heckman, Benjamin F. Haymaker, James Harbenger, George Howlett, George P. Hartzell, William J., Henderson, Andrew Hoak, Moses Ishman, Archie Jones, George W. Keck, Sampson Kirker, William Kerp, Thomas Kessner, John Kerker, Edward Lewis, James R. London, George W. Luke, Henry L. Lindsey, George Montgomery, David B. Moore, W. S. Mattock, Henry C. Moore, James Mulkins, James Moore, William Menser, Nelson Munger, Joseph F. Millen, Michael Miller, Robert Morrison, William Mulkins, James McCutcheon, James McGeary, John

McDonald, R. McAdams, sr., David McKibbin, John McKean, William McKean, James McGhee, W. H. McLaughlin, William McClelland, Noble McClure, John Nelson, John Osborne, George G. Rickard, Washington Rhoades, Albert Reynolds, Robert Rager, Gilbert P. Rea, Thomas W. Rea, Joseph Rutter, James H. Reed, John W. Rea, George Shick, William C. Smith, Daniel Sharp, John Soliday, Oliver Smith, Ami Sibley, H. H. Sparks, Robert Spur, Andrew S. Smith, Henry Stevenson, Hiram P. Sprague, Peter Sharp, William Smith, Joseph Tedlie, Anthony Tory, John Thomas, William S. Whiteman, George Winklebauch, George Walch, George W. Warnock, William Walch, Peter B. Wensell, Adam Wensell, Dexter F. Wilson, George Yount, Edward W. Young.

Killed.—Captain John C. Conser; lieutenant, George W. Crosley; sergeant, James Millen; corporal, John Neil; privates, George A. Clark, Daniel G. Carl, William Foust, John L. Groves, George Howlett, Robert Morrison, John Nelson, Joseph Rutter, Hiram P. Sprague, Peter Sharp, George Yount.

Died.—Sergeants, Forbes Kilgore, Irvin R. Long; privates, William Blistone, Hugh Conn, William J. Henderson, Archie Jones, John Kerker, William Mulkins, William McClelland, James H. Reed, John W. Rea, Joseph Tedley, George Winklebauch, Edward W. Young; died in rebel prisons, sergeants Joseph F. Green, Michael Miller.

Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.—Thomas W. Rea, Dexter F. Wilson, E. S. Holloway, John Crossman, R. C. McAdams.

COMPANY I, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH P. V.

Company I was composed principally of men from Brookville, and the adjacent townships, and was mainly recruited by Captain Silas J. Martin, who, on account of sickness in his family, was obliged to resign March 10, 1862. Upon his resignation Captain James Hamilton was selected from the Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania (Ninth Reserves), to command the company, and when he gloriously fell at the Wilderness, the command devolved upon Captain Oliver C. Redic, of Clarion county, and upon his promotion to lieutenant-colonel Captain Henry Galbraith succeeded him, and remained with the company, sharing all its battles and dangers, until its final muster out. The muster rolls below give all the men from Jefferson county with a list of those killed, died of wounds, or disease, and those transferred to other organizations:

Captains, Silas J. Martin, Henry Galbraith; first lieutenant, Isaac N. Tuller; second lieutenants, Hugh Brady, Robert I. Boyington, John H. Kennedy; first sergeants, John Magiffin, George VanVliet; sergeants, John Douglass, James L. Paul, Benjamin Pollyard, James C. Quinter, Isaiah E. Davis, Joseph Kinnear, Mathias Manner, James Nicholson; corporals, Henry Shaffer, Daniel A. Friedline, Frederick Trapp, David Criswell, Andrew Edinger, James C. Gilson, Henry Rhoads, James Moorhead, Stephen Sartwell, Henry K. Mitch-

ell, William Toye, John W. Manners; privates, Isaac Allen, Ethan Allen, William Armstrong, Daniel A. Brown, Edwin Black, Jesse Bump, John Blosser, George Boyer, James R. Bennett, John Burgess, William Burford, Emery E. Brown, Andrew Campbell, Mathew L. Cochran, William Campbell, William A. Crawford, Simeon Chapman, William Christie, Nathaniel Carbaugh, William Cowan, William Chapman, William Courtney, George W. Christie, H. A. Davis, Aaron Douglass, Samuel C. Davis, James Doyle, Jacob Edwards, Peter Fye, Oliver Graham, William H. Gray, George Graham, James F. Hawthorn, George Howard, Abram F. Hunter, Samuel S. Howser, Samuel Hogue, William E. Hawthorn, David Hawthorn, John Hillman, Joel Horn, George C. Hopkins, James R. Hoover, George W. Hettrick, Henry J. Hawthorn, Samuel A. Hunter, Harrison Hogue, Silas Irwin, Harry Ickes, John R. Johnson, Thomas Jolly, Henry Kennedy, Levi Knight, John Koch, Benjamin F. Lerch, John C. Moorhead, Robert C. Millen, David R. Matson, R. S. Montgomery, William Miller, Jacob J. Mauk, William A. Millen, John A. Mickle, Jacob Moore, William H. Manners, Edward I. Miller, Eli C. McLaughlin, William McDonald, Alexander McDonald, William O'Donnel, James O'Neal, John Royer, Chapman Rose, Eli Roll, Joseph Ronke, John S. Smith, James Stroup, Jacob Snowden, Riley Siverly, Fred L. Swentzell, Enos Shirts, Henry Smith, John O. Spencer, Samuel Stroup, Henry Shirley, Joseph Stumph, James W. Shields, John J. Sherman, Hugh M. Steel, James K. Shaffer, George J. Shultz, George Thomas, Mathias Thompson, Henry Toye, Samuel Tingley, William Vandevort, James Warey, Thomas Woodward, Henry Yount, Isaac Yount.

Killed.—Sergeants, Isaiah E. Davis, Joseph Kinnear, Mathias Manner; corporals, James Moorhead, Stephen Sartwell, James R. Bennett, John Burgiss, William Chapman, William Courtney, James R. Hoover, George W. Hettrick, H. J. Hawthorne, Samuel A. Hunter, Silas Irvin, John R. Johnson, D. R. Matson, R. S. Montgomery, Philip Ritchie, Enos Shirts, Mathew Thompson, Isaac Yount.

Died.—Sergeant, James Nicholson; corporals, H. K. Mitchell, William Toye, John W. Manners; William Burford, George W. Christie, Samuel Hogue, Harrison Hogue, Levi Knight, John Koch, Benjamin F. Lerch, William Miller, Jacob Mauk, William A. Millen, William McDonald, James O'Neil, Henry Smith, John O. Spencer, Samuel Stroup, Thomas Woodward.

Transferred to V. R. C.—Sergeants, James C. Quinter, John Hillman, Joel Horn, George J. Shultz, James R. Shaffer; transferred to U. S. Army, George C. Hopkins.

COMPANY K, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH P. V.

Company K was recruited in Indiana county, but Jefferson county furnished some of its most gallant officers. Captain A. C. Thompson, who was disabled at second battle of Bull Run, and Captain James Miller, who after-

wards rose to be colonel of the regiment. The only Jefferson county men in this company were :

Captains, Albert C. Thompson, James Miller; first lieutenant, John G. Wilson; first sergeants, John Gold, Thomas K. Hastings; sergeants, Robert T. Pattison, John T. Swisher, James H. May; corporal, James M. Torrence; privates, George M. Bouch, John Baker, Samuel Benner, Hugh C. Craven, Z. T. Chambers, Alpheus B. Clark, James D. Frampton, Samuel McAdoo, Samuel Rhoads, John Stiver, Jesse J. Templeton, Henry Wyning.

Killed.—Sergeants, Robert T. Pattison, John T. Swisher.

Died.—Hugh C. Craven, James D. Frampton, Jesse J. Templeton.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT ASSOCIATION.

On the 7th of October, 1879, the veterans of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment held their first reunion since the war, at Brookville. About two hundred and fifty were present, every company being represented.

A regimental association was effected, with the following officers: President, Lieutenant Colonel Levi B. Duff; vice-president, Captain John Hastings; secretary, Captain S. A. Craig; corresponding secretary, Miss Kate M. Scott; treasurer, M. V. Shaffer; executive committee, Major M. M. Dick, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver C. Redic, Captain Joseph C. Kelso, Lieutenant Thomas K. Hastings, Captain A. H. Tracy, James G. Mitchell, D. W. Goheen.

The intention of the society was to hold a reunion each year; and the two following years the regiment met respectively at Punxsutawney and Reynoldsville, and October 2, 1882, held a joint reunion with the Sixty-third Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh, since which time there has been no reunion. The organization is still in force, however, the officers elected at the last meeting of the association holding over, Major M. M. Dick, of West Newton, Pa., president, and John McGaughey, of Indiana, Pa., secretary.

In April, 1886, a meeting was held at Brookville, of the members of the regiment, to take action in regard to the erection of a monumental tablet on the battlefield at Gettysburg, and a permanent organization was effected, to be known as the Monumental Association of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the following officers elected: President, O. C. Redick; vice-president, S. A. Craig; secretary, J. C. Kelso; corresponding secretary, Miss Kate M. Scott; treasurer, W. H. Gray. The following committee on finance, to procure the necessary funds for the erection of a monument was appointed: D. W. Goheen, W. W. Corbett, S. J. Marlin, John McGaughey, W. H. Hewitt, Joseph Craig, T. K. Hastings, John M. Brewer, Joseph H. Gray, J. M. Shoaf, James E. Mitchell, William Neal, W. D. Kane, Jesse Atwell, Albert Reynolds, Ebenezer Bartlett, Harvey Craig, David C. Kyphert, William Keys, Milton Craven, Peter Slagle, J. H. Rowan, John Hastings, O. C. Redick. The president announced the following executive committee: L. B. Duff, O. C.

Redick, George VanVliet, S. A. Craig, W. H. Gray, T. K. Hastings, and J. H. Kennedy. Of the latter committee, Messrs. Duff, Redic, and VanVliet subsequently visited the battlefield, and in conjunction with the Battlefield Association located and marked the spot on which the monument is to be placed. It is in the field to the right of the Emmettsburg road, where the regiment did its hardest fighting.

On the occasion of the reunion of the Third Corps at Gettysburg, July 2, 1886, an informal meeting was held of the members of the One Hundred and Fifth present, who concurred in the work of the association, and subscribed liberally to the monumental fund. The monument, which will be in every respect worthy of the regiment which it will represent, and a fitting memorial to the brave men who fell from its ranks on that and other hard fought fields, will be placed in position in the near future.

CHAPTER XV.

MISCELLANEOUS MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Company I, Sixty-seventh Regiment — Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment — Companies E and I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment — Death of Lieutenant Maguire — Company B, Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment — Death of Lieutenant Colonel McLain — Company C, Two Hundred and Sixth Regiment — Muster Rolls.

COMPANY F, SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT P. V.

IN November, 1861, S. C. Arthurs, who had served as first sergeant in Company K, Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, commenced to recruit a company for three years. His company was styled the "United Eagles," and was raised in Jefferson and Clarion counties. The company went into camp near Rimersburg, Clarion county, where an organization was effected, with S. C. Arthurs, captain, the other commissioned officers being from Clarion county. In 1862 the company joined the regiment of Colonel John F. Staunton, at Philadelphia, and was mustered into the service as Company F, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

On the 3d of April, 1862, the Sixty-seventh was ordered to Baltimore, and from there to Annapolis, Md., where it relieved the Eleventh Regiment, P. V. It was here employed in guard and provost duty in the city and in other parts of Eastern Maryland, and in furnishing guards for Camp Parole, near the city. The latter duty was so well performed that the citizens experienced no trouble from the presence of the large body of paroled prisoners constantly at this camp. During all this time the discipline was very strict, and the regiment was thoroughly drilled, until it was equal to any in the service.

In February, 1863 the Sixty-seventh was relieved, and ordered to Harper's Ferry, where it did guard and garrison duty for a short time, when it was attached to the Third Brigade of General Milroy's command. The headquarters of the department was at Winchester, and their work was to hold the rebels in check, and prevent the eastern portion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from falling into their hands. The Third Brigade, in command of Colonel McReynolds, of the First N. Y. Cavalry, was posted at Berryville, ten miles from Winchester, and as General Milroy "was expressly ordered to undertake no offensive operations in force," little of importance occurred to the command, whose occupation was to watch the movements of the cavalry of Jones, Imboden, and Moseby, the only forces of the enemy known to be in their front.

On the evening of June 12th Colonel Staunton, who had been to Winchester, returned with the news that the enemy was advancing in force down the valley, and only a few miles distant. General Milroy ordered the brigade to be in readiness to reinforce him at Winchester, but as the rear guard of the command left Berryville to obey the signal to join General Milroy, the enemy appeared in sight, and to avoid encountering him in force on the Berryville and Winchester pike, the command was obliged to make a detour by Summit Point and Bunker Hill. Just after passing the latter place, the rear of the column was struck by Jenkins's rebel cavalry, but the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss. After a fatiguing march of over thirty miles, in the midst of a drenching rain, the command reached Winchester about 10 P. M., and the tired troops had scarcely laid down to rest, when they were again in motion, and were shifted from one position to another; the Sixty-seventh being on Sunday morning ordered into the rifle-pits, at the Star Fort, about a mile and a half northwest of Winchester. At noon of the same day it was ordered to relieve the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania, which had been engaged in a skirmish with the enemy on the outskirts of the town. It advanced promptly and took position under a severe fire and held the town until dark, when it was ordered to retire to Star Fort.

General Milroy, fearing that his small command would be cut off by the enemy, determined to evacuate Winchester, and cut his way through the enemy's lines. He succeeded in getting about four miles from Winchester, when he suddenly encountered a large body of the enemy, who at once opened a heavy fire upon him. At the opening of the engagement the Sixty-seventh, and the Sixth Maryland, instead of forming on the left in support of the troops fighting in the front, were deployed to the right. They remained under partial cover for some time, until it became apparent that the attempt to turn the enemy's right had failed; they then attempted to cut their way through upon the enemy's left, but had only advanced a short distance when they found themselves in the midst of the main body of the enemy. A severe engagement ensued, in which the little force fought bravely, but were soon overpowered;

the Sixty-seventh, which was in advance, finding itself surrounded on every hand was compelled to surrender. The men who had had no rest from the morning of the 13th, were completely exhausted by marching and fighting. Many of the officers and men determining not to be taken if possible, scattered and escaped into the woods, and reached the Union lines; but the greater part of Company I with Captain Arthurs were captured; Major Harry White, who had dismounted, and fought with the regiment on foot was taken prisoner. The officers and men were at once transferred to Richmond, and the former were kept in confinement for more than a year in Libby. The men were confined at Belle Isle near Richmond, where they suffered all the privations of prison life for two months, when they were paroled and returned to Annapolis.

Major White, who was a member of the Pennsylvania Senate, and whose vote was necessary to a majority of either party in that body, was subjected to a separate and more rigorous confinement on that account, the enemy being well aware that the Senate could enact no business until his release, or until his resignation was secured. The fragment of the regiment which escaped capture was reorganized at Harper's Ferry, and with the rest of Milroy's command was transferred to the Third Division of the Third Corps. On the 30th of June it was sent with ordinance stores, etc., from the works at Maryland Heights, which were shipped to Washington. The Sixty-seventh as part of this guard reached Washington on the 4th of May, and a few days later was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, at Frederick. During the fall and winter of 1863 it shared the fortunes of the Third Corps. The exchanged prisoners rejoined the regiment on the 11th of October. When active operations were abandoned the regiment went into winter quarters at Brandy Station, where a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted, and all who were entitled to a veteran furlough returned home. At the end of their thirty days' leave they returned to Washington, and the regiment was ordered to report to General Abercrombie at Belle Plain, where it remained employed in various duties for some time.

On the 13th of June the Sixty-seventh had a skirmish with the enemy near White House. On the following morning Sheridan arrived with his command and the enemy was compelled to retire. The Sixty-seventh then acted as escort for the wagon-train of General Sheridan, which was taken through in safety to the James River, the only occurrence being a slight skirmish with the enemy's cavalry near Charles City Cross Roads. Upon his arrival Colonel Staunton was ordered to join his brigade in front of Petersburg, where the enlisted men who had been transferred to the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, upon the departure of the veterans on furlough, were returned to their places in the ranks of the Sixty-seventh.

On the 6th of July the division embarked at City Point for Baltimore, and from there started out in quest of Early, who with a large force was raiding in

Maryland. During these operations, and in the campaign that ensued under General Wright, the regiment took part, being kept almost constantly on the move.

At this time the Army of the Shenandoah, under General Sheridan, was lying at Clifton, about three miles from Berryville, and at a little before daylight on the morning of the 19th of September, General Sheridan began the battle. The Sixth Corps moved first, the Third Division on the right, with the Sixty-seventh at the extreme right of the division. The battle raged along the entire line until almost evening, when General Sheridan rode along the lines and informed the troops that Averell was in the enemy's rear, the Eighth Corps on his flank, and that if they would press on he could route Early completely. Soon the order was given, and the whole line charged up the valley. The Third Division, principally composed of Milroy's old command, was the first to reach the heights of Winchester, Lieutenant Asaph M. Clark, of Company F, being the first to reach the enemy's works and plant the colors upon them. The regiment went into the fight with only two commissioned officers—two lieutenants, and lost heavily.

The Sixty-seventh took part in the pursuit of Early and in all the subsequent brilliant career of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. In the fight of the 19th of October, which, but for the opportune arrival of Sheridan, would have ended so disastrously to our arms, the Sixty-seventh was hotly engaged, losing forty-eight in killed and wounded.

It remained in the valley until near the close of the year, when, with the corps, it was ordered to the front at Petersburg, and participated in the closing campaign. After the surrender of Lee it was sent to Danville, near the North Carolina border, where Johnston still had a large rebel force, but on his surrender returned to Washington, where it was mustered out of service July 14, 1865.¹

Captain Arthurs, who was taken prisoner June 13, 1863, at the battle of Winchester, was held by the rebels until March 11, 1865. He suffered all the privations and indignities that were so lavishly bestowed upon the Union prisoners, besides being deprived of fighting with his gallant command on the field. Mrs. Arthurs, who was with the captain in camp at Berryville, when the rebels swooped down upon them, narrowly escaped being captured. She returned to Baltimore, where she remained, working earnestly for Captain Arthurs's release, until he rejoined her and returned to Brookville with her March 29, 1865. While in Baltimore Mrs. Arthurs did good work among the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals there.

Lieutenant Asaph M. Clark, who escaped capture, gallantly commanded the company in most of its further campaigns, until he was promoted to first lieu-

¹ We have taken the principal part of the operations of the Sixty-seventh from "Bates's History Pennsylvania Volunteers," volume 2.

tenant of Company K, February 5, 1865, and afterwards to captain of that company.

The following Jefferson county men in Company F, were killed, or died of disease: B. Rush Scott, killed at Winchester; Benewell Fisher, R. D. McCutcheon, Daniel Dunkleburg died; the latter dying while at his home on furlough. John W. Greenawalt, James W. Kerr, and Daniel McAdoo transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

JEFFERSON COUNTY MEN IN COMPANY F, 67TH P. V.

Captain, Samuel C. Arthurs; first sergeants, Jacob B. McCracken, Asaph M. Clark; sergeants, Thomas J. Proctor, Elias W. Haines; corporals, Fred Hilliard, Thompson McAninch, Alexander F. Flick, David, Clepper, John Dougherty, Samuel Irwin; privates, James R. Adams, Edward Burns, Layfayette Burge, Thomas Brown, John Baxter, David Barry, Noah Burkepile, John H. Cox, John Dicky, Daniel Dunkleburg, George Friedline, Jesse Flick, George Fisher, Henry Fisher, Benewell Fisher, Peter Grove, jr., James R. Gailey, John W. Greenawalt, Henry Geesey, Aaron Hendricks, George M. Hilliard, Michael Harriger, Silas E. Hall, John M. Hadden, George W. Keys, John B. Lucas, John Messner, Henry B. Milliron, Daniel McAdoo, R. D. McCutcheon, Quinton O'Kain, Samuel D. Patterson, John Shadle, Henry Snyder, Henry C. Snyder, Benjamin R. Scott, David Taylor, Henry Truman, John Voinchet, Daniel Williams, John Warner, Robert D. Williams, Edward W. Young, Samuel Yeomans.

COMPANY B, 135TH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

This company was recruited, under the call of the president, issued July 1, 1862, for troops to serve for nine months. It was raised largely through the efforts of Richard J. Espy, A. B. and Charles McLain, and left Brookville August 7th and proceeded to Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, where it was mustered into the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment. On the organization of the regiment, with J. R. Porter, of Indiana, as colonel, A. B. McLain was made adjutant, and the election for company officers resulted in Richard J. Espy being chosen captain; Charles McLain, first lieutenant, and Andrew J. Sparks, second lieutenant. On the same day that the regiment was organized, August 19, 1862, it left for Washington, and on reporting to General Wadsworth, in command of that department, was assigned to provost guard duty, being detailed in detachments in Washington and Georgetown. The field officers being assigned to special duty, such as president of general court martial, commandant of Capitol Hill and of the Soldiers' Home, and in taking charge of the prisoners on their way for exchange between Washington and Aiken's Landing. The regiment remained at Washington until February 16, 1863, though Colonel Porter made repeated application to have his regiment

sent to the front, but without avail, until General Wadsworth joined the Army of the Potomac, when the scattered detachments were united, and the regiment proceeded to Belle Plain, where it was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, First Corps, Colonel Porter being for a time in command of the brigade. The regiment was engaged on picket and guard duty until the Chancellorsville campaign commenced, when it was moved, on the 28th of April, to Pollock Mills, on the Rappahannock River, near Fredericksburg. Shortly after dark Colonel Porter was ordered to move his regiment close to the bank of the river to support the batteries. On the following morning the enemy opened upon the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth, the fire being promptly and effectively returned; the regiment having three wounded, one of whom, E. H. Baum, was of Company B.

On the 2d of May the First Corps was ordered to Chancellorsville, where Hooker was engaged with the enemy, but the One Hundred and Thirty fifth was left in support of the batteries. As soon as relieved it hastened to rejoin its brigade at the front, and was there thrown out to cover the front of the brigade, losing in the movement several prisoners. After this campaign closed the regiment returned to Belle Plain, where it remained until its term of service expired.

General Doubleday, commanding the Third Division of the First Corps, said of this regiment: "Colonel Porter has rendered very good service with his regiment in guarding the batteries along the Rappahannock engaged in covering the crossing of our troops below Fredericksburg. His men defended the guns against the enemy's sharpshooters, and did good execution. . . . The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth also covered the front of the First Brigade of my Division at the battle of Chancellorsville, and though not actively engaged, done all that was required of it."

Their term of enlistment having expired, the regiment returned to Harrisburg, where, on the 24th of May, 1863, it was mustered out of service. During its nine months' service it lost eight men. From disease, Benjamin F. Bonham, George Diveler, James Flanders; Robert Gilmore, William F. Huffman, Daniel Reed, George W. Weckerly, William Whaling. Lee Forsythe died of injuries received in railroad accident near Washington. Miles Flack lost both legs in same accident.

COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH P. V.

Captain, Richard J. Espy; first lieutenant, Charles McLain; second lieutenant, Andrew J. Sparks; first sergeant, John A. McLain; sergeants, George W. Porter, E. H. Baum, Samuel M. Moore, George W. Sibley; corporals, Thomas S. McCreight, Thomas M. Myers, Samuel L. Allen, Hiram W. Clark, Alanson R. Felt, Robert W. Anderson, Daniel B. Porter, John A. Rishel; musician, William S. Lucas; privates, Robert Andrews, John W. Alford, Leonard Agnew,

John Alcorn, Calvin Burns, Joseph Beer, Liberty Beer, Isaac H. Buzzard, Anson H. Bowdish, James Bennett, Jacob Booth, John Bonham, David Buchanan, Benjamin F. Bonham, George W. Corbin, John A. Cuzzens, G. W. Chamberlain, Sylvester Davis, Alonzo Dixon, George Diveler, Miles Flack, Lee Forsythe, James Flanders, Franklin Goodar, Samuel Gibbs, Ray Giles, Robert Gilmore, Elias J. Hettrick, Frederick Harvey, Nathaniel Harriger, William V. Heim, John Hettrick, James Hildreth, Nathan Hoig, George Haight, Wesley Haight, William Harris, Chauncey P. Harding, William F. Hoffman, Elias W. Jones, Cyrenus N. Jackson, Henry Keihl, Jacob S. Keihl, Othoniel Kelly, John L. Lucas, Louis Litzel, Julius Morey, James A. Myers, Abel L. Mathews, James E. Mitchell, G. S. Montgomery, Robert Miller, C. W. Morehead, James E. McCracken, F. B. McNaughton, William G. McMinn, Jonathan R. McFadden, Frank M. Robinson, Thomas V. Robinson, William A. Royer, Daniel Reed, Louis Riley, James T. Smith, Peter Spangler, Jeremiah B. Smith, Solomon Stahlman, David Stahlman, David Uplinger, Silas Whelpley, Joseph Woods, Orlando Wayland, George R. White, George S. Wallace, George W. Weckerly, William Whaling.

COMPANY E, AND I, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT P. V.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment was principally recruited in Centre county, and when ready to take the field, desiring that a Centre county soldier should command them, their choice fell upon James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, Pa., who was then at the front with his regiment, the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, of which he was lieutenant-colonel. Governor Curtin adding his petition to that of the officers of the new regiment, that he should become its commander, Colonel Beaver resigned from the Forty-fifth, and assumed command of the new regiment, which was designated as the One Hundred and Forty-eighth. The regiment was organized September 8, 1862, at Camp Curtin, with seven companies from Centre county, one from Clarion, two from Jefferson and Indiana. All of Company I and about half the men in Company E, were from Jefferson. The day following its organization the regiment was sent to guard the Northern Central Railroad, with headquarters at Cockeysville, Md. Here it was put under the most rigid and uniform rules of discipline, so that in less than three months after entering the service, some veteran officers who had just been released from rebel prisons, and were passing the well arranged and orderly camp, noticing the trim appearance of the pickets, and the guards at the colonel's headquarters, wearing clean white gloves, burnished brasses and blackened shoes, called out to the men, "Are you regulars?" Colonel Beaver took great pride in the rapid progress of his regiment, and said of them at this time, "The men of this regiment are willing and of more than ordinary intelligence. I am satisfied that it can be made all that a regiment ought to be, if the officers are faithful." This prediction the subsequent history of

the regiment proved. The discipline enforced embraced every phase of a soldier's obligation. Though there was no immediate necessity apparent, the men were instructed in the duties of the outpost as well as the camp. Careful picket lines were maintained and tested by the young colonel at all hours of the day and night. The most rigid rules of soldierly conduct were kindly but firmly enforced.

One of the best drilled companies in the regiment was Company I, and to Captain Marlin of that Company was the One Hundred and Forty-eighth in a great measure indebted for its efficiency in drill and discipline, for in him Colonel Beaver found an officer thoroughly posted in every detail of soldierly qualifications. Going as he did from the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania, he carried with him the lessons learned in military tactics, in that rigid school of drill and discipline that Colonel McKnight established at Camp Jameson, during the winter of 1861-62, and which made the officers of that regiment excel in this respect. Colonel Marlin gives this severe and thorough training that he then received the credit for his success as an officer. He lent himself ardently to aid the colonel of the regiment in his efforts to make the One Hundred and Forty-eighth a regiment that would have done credit to the "Old Guards."

A good story is told of the obstacles which Colonel Beaver sometimes encountered in his desire to make a "crack" regiment out of the material gathered from the mountains of Pennsylvania. Standing one day near his headquarters, a sturdy German of the Clarion county company came shambling along toward him, with anything but a soldierly gait, and without a soldier's bearing. Approaching the Colonel, without saluting, he said:

"Say, vere's de old dochter?"

"I don't know. But who are you?" asked the Colonel.

"Vy, I been Switzer."

"Are you a soldier?" sternly demanded the Colonel, appreciating the comedy nature of the performance, but also realizing the necessity of giving the man a practical lesson in a soldier's education.

"Oh, yah; I belong to the Hundred and Fordy-eidth."

"Ah, is that so," replied the Colonel. "You don't appear like a soldier of that regiment. But if you are, let me show you how a member of that regiment addresses an officer. You stand here and be colonel for a moment, while I take your place as a private." The German citizen soldier eyed the colonel curiously as he walked away a few paces, wheeled about and approached him with a brisk, soldierly step, and military carriage. The substituted private addressed the suddenly commissioned officer and said:

"Colonel, can you tell me, sir, where I will find the surgeon of the regiment?"

"Mein Gott in Himmel, I doan no! I'm been lookin' for him meinself for an hour."

The colonel's dignity succumbed to the German's reply, and he walked into his quarters to conceal a hearty laugh.

On the 7th of December the regiment was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of the Second Corps. The brigade was commanded by General Caldwell, while General Hancock was in command of the division. It went into camp near Falmouth, and again built winter quarters. The regiment was here employed on picket duty and active drill, and kept up its reputation for soldierly bearing and neatness, being several times during the winter complimented by General Hancock for its fine appearance on review.

General Walker in his history of the Second Corps, says of the first appearance of this regiment at the front:

"Three days after the First Division returned to camp (after the battle of Fredericksburgh) it as the most depleted division, received a reinforcement in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel James A. Beaver, a regiment which was thereafter, through all the subsequent struggle to the glorious end, to be associated with the Second Corps, and never to be named without honor. The degree of discipline to which this new regiment of Pennsylvania troops had already, in four months of service, been brought by its accomplished commander, rendered it a conspicuous figure, whether among the camps of the division, on review, or in the field."

At Chancellorsville Companies E and I of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth were part of the celebrated skirmish line of Colonel Miles. Says General Walker: "Again and again did he (the enemy) advance into the slashing, and attempt to make his way over Miles's resolute force; but in vain. Occupying a position of advantage, the Fifty-seventh, the Sixty-fourth and the Sixty-sixth New York, Second Delaware, and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, every time beat off these attacks, and drove the assailants back to cover. The importance of this stiff holding of our line on the left could not at this crisis be over-estimated. Had McLaws been able to produce any impression, however slight, along the turnpike, he would have fearfully complicated the problem for the Union army. Called suddenly to face the irruption of Jackson's three divisions, through its broken right, driving Howard's beaten troops before him as the stones and beams of a ruined dam, separated trees, and the wreckage of a hundred houses were driven before the mountainous flood of waters. Fortunately while the good Third Corps with which was William Hays's brigade of French's division of the Second Corps, Pleasanton's small but gallant cavalry force, and the guns of numerous batteries, were, with rare discipline and heroism, resisting this fearful onslaught, no cause for alarm existed on the left; even the line of battle was never for one moment allowed to become engaged; but Miles holding the enemy off at arm's length, continued in his rifle-pits till night fell." Swinton in his "Potomac Campaigns" says of

this brilliant exploit, "Amid much that is dastardly at Chancellorsville, the conduct of this young, but gallant and skillful officer, shines forth with a brilliant lustre." So delighted was Hancock at this splendid behavior of his skirmish line, that after one repulse of the enemy, he exclaimed to one of his aids, "Captain Parker ride down and tell Colonel Miles he is worth his weight in gold!"

"On Sunday morning when the One Hundred and Forty-eighth (four companies C, D, G, and H, while companies E and I were on the skirmish line of General Miles) was moving from the abatis where it had lain all night, General Hooker met it; 'What regiment is this?' he shouted. 'The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania,' said Colonel Beaver coming forward. With Meagher's Irish Brigade, which had been away on detached service, General Hancock had put Colonel Beaver's and the rest of Caldwell's Brigade under General Hooker's direct orders. A question more as to the brigade, and General Hooker turned to direct the regiment on its way. It was one of those rare moments when the commander of a great army picks up a single regiment and guides its movements. Filing out along the road leaving behind the advance line of the enemy, facing towards the new danger, the rebel shot from front and rear flying over their heads, the regiment followed Hooker's white horse. . . . Ten minutes of double quick and the regiment poured into a sloping, open field, which lost itself in a wood that crowned an elevation, from behind which were coming the puffs of rifle-shot and rings of artillery firing. 'There is your work, Colonel, occupy that wood,' said Hooker, pointing up the slope lying clean out of the Union lines, with the roads that led to a needed ford winding about it. 'Hadn't I better throw out a skirmish line, General?' said Colonel Beaver as he looked at the distant point upon which he was ordered to fling his regiment. 'Wait for nothing,' said General Hooker, as he turned to seek another part of the field, 'everything depends on holding those woods.'"¹

Reaching the point indicated, Colonel Beaver found the woods swarming with rebels, with whom an engagement began at close range. Here, in the hottest of the fight, Colonel Beaver was severely, and it was at first thought, mortally wounded in the abdomen. After the fall of their colonel the regiment remained all day in the woods, swaying back and forth in the fierce fight, but holding the ground on which the safety of the retreating army lay until late in the day, when it was withdrawn after a heavy loss.

General Caldwell in his official report of this engagement says:

"Colonel Beaver of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers deserves the highest praise for the discipline and efficiency which he has secured in his regiment. . . . He was unfortunately wounded severely at the first fire, and was borne from the field, before he could see the heroism of his men."

¹ Burr's "Life of Beaver."

After this battle the regiment returned to camp, where it remained until the opening of the Gettysburg campaign, when it moved north with the rest of the army, and on the morning of the 2d of July the Second Corps which had been halted during the night by General Hancock, about three miles out, on the Taneytown road, reached Gettysburg, and was assigned to occupy Cemetery Hill, the left centre of the line. Lee was at this time hurling his forces against the Third Corps, which was heroically striving to beat him back, and an almost hand to hand conflict was taking place in the Peach orchard where Birney's Division sustained the name that Kearney had given it. When these brave men of Sickles's Corps were being beaten back by the combined forces of McLaws and Hood, when eleven Confederate batteries had been hurling death into the Union line and just as Barksdale's Mississippians burst through Graham's feeble line to drive out McGilvray's artillery, and pour into the rear of the Union troops, Switzer's and Tilton's brigades of the Fifth Corps, who had been sent to assist Birney were thrown back and overwhelmed, and all seemed lost.

"But at this moment a powerful reinforcement is approaching the field. It is the division which Sumner organized at Camp California, in the winter of 1861, and which Richardson and Hancock had led into action—commanded this day by Caldwell. The scene of the contest is the wheat-field, so famous in the story of Gettysburg. This, and the woods on the south and west, are now full of the exulting enemy. Through this space charges the fiery Cross of the Fifth New Hampshire, with his well approved brigade (in which was the One Hundred and Forty-eighth.) It is his last battle. He has said it, as he exchanged greetings with Hancock on the way. ('It is my last day. I'll have a star or a coffin to-day!') But he moves to his death with all the splendid enthusiasm that he displayed at Fair Oaks, Antietam, and Fredericksburg."¹

By an error in deploying the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, Companies C and I were on the right and in the already well-contested wheat-field, the rest of the regiment extending into the woods and rocks towards the Devil's Den, the Fifth New Hampshire on the extreme left of the brigade. Here was an opportunity to fully test the discipline and courage of the men engaged. The companies in the wheatfield fully exposed, while the enemy was protected by the stone-wall and rocks in the woods beyond the field. In this terrible engagement Company I lost twenty-six out of sixty-one men that it took into the fight, and was fortunate enough to capture quite a number of the enemy.

After the battle of Gettysburg the One Hundred and Forty-eighth took part in the pursuit of Lee, and after taking an important part in the Mine Run campaign, it went into winter quarters near Stevensburg, where it recruited its wasted ranks. The location of the camp was a pleasant and healthy one, and this season of inactivity was of great benefit to the men. The regiment was here kept up to its standard in drill and discipline.

¹ Walker's "History of the Second Corps."

In February important changes took place in the Army of the Potomac. The five corps which had fought so long side by side were to be consolidated into three, and to this end the First and Third were sacrificed. Whether this dismemberment of these brave organizations was for the best, it is not my province to here discuss. The bitter pangs of the soldiers of both these corps were hard to bear; but when the veterans of the First and Second Division of the Third Corps, the men commanded by the illustrious Kearney, and the gallant Hooker, were transferred to the Second Corps, they could not have fallen (if the change had to be made) into better hands, and they in the campaigns that were to follow added lustre to the laurels of that corps.

In this reorganization of the Second Corps, the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was assigned to the Fourth Brigade of the First Division, commanded by Colonel John R. Brooke, the Second Delaware, Fifty-third, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania and the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-sixth New York, comprising the other regiments in the brigade, General Barlow commanding the division. On the 22d of April the reinforced Second Corps was brought together to be reviewed by General Grant. Says Walker of this grand review, "More than twenty-five thousand men actually marched in review. The appearance and bearing of the troops was brilliant in the extreme; but among all the gallant regiments which passed the reviewing officer, two excited special admiration—the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Beaver from the old Second, and the Fortieth New York, Colonel Egan, from the former Third Corps."

On the evening of May 3d the regiment moved from camp and crossing the Rapidan at Ely's Ford reached Chancellorsville on the 4th, the anniversary of their first hard fought battle. At an early hour on the following morning the column was put in motion, the One Hundred and Forty-eight acting as skirmishers and flankers, and reached the battle-field of the Wilderness in the evening. Lying upon the extreme left of the line the regiment shared but little of the fighting of the 5th and 6th. "When it was marching to the front, still fresh, though just off a nine hours' march, the splendid condition and soldierly bearing of the regiment was noticed by a group of general officers, who had been watching the methodical drill of the gleaming bayonets, while the roar of battle could be plainly heard. When Colonel Beaver rode over to this group of officers General Gibbon, in command of two divisions of the Second Corps, said to him, 'Colonel, I'd rather have that regiment in its splendid condition and command it, than occupy the position that I do.'¹ A flank movement of the enemy, which had commenced during the night, was continued during the day, and on the 9th the One Hundred and Forty-eighth advanced on the Spottsylvania road to the Po River, on the opposite side of which the enemy was found. Forging the stream the three right companies were de-

¹ Burns "Life of Beaver."

ployed and advanced with three companies as support, and the remaining four as battalion reserve. The line advanced steadily in the face of a brisk fire from the enemy's batteries, and drove him from his position. The battle which opened the next morning was renewed later in the day, and about 3 P. M. a strong line of the enemy appeared in front of the position occupied by the One Hundred and Forty-eighth, and its line of skirmishers were driven in with severe loss; but as the enemy emerged from the woods into the open ground they received such a well-directed fire from Company H, that they wavered, and a moment later Colonel Beaver ordered the entire line to open fire. The fighting lasted some time, and being unsupported, Colonel Beaver determined to withdraw his command. This was exceedingly difficult, as the near presence of the enemy and the burning woods through which he had to pass made it very dangerous; but by a masterly effort Colonel Beaver managed to bring off the regiment in safety, he being the last one to ford the river, which he did on foot, having given his horse to a lieutenant of his regiment who had lost a leg, and to whom death would have been certain if left in the burning woods. The faithful horse had been wounded before his master gave him up, and fell dead just as he reached the bank of the river with his maimed burden. In his report of this engagement General Hancock says:

"I feel that I cannot speak too highly of the bravery and soldierly conduct displayed by Brooke's and Brown's brigades on this occasion; attacked by an entire division of the enemy (Heth's), they repeatedly beat him back, holding their ground with unyielding courage until they were ordered to withdraw, when they retired with such order and steadiness as to meet the highest praise."

General Brooke in his official report to General Hancock says:

"I would particularly mention Colonel James A. Beaver, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, whose regiment occupied the right of the line, and the most exposed position, for his great gallantry and the masterly manner in which he extricated his regiment from the burning woods, which were set on fire by some means during the action. During the latter part of this action this regiment had to contend with the enemy in front, and the burning timber in the rear, and at its close were compelled to retire through the fire to the opposite or left bank of the Po, no other path being left open."

On the 12th the regiment found itself in the front of the conflict at Spottsylvania, where it fought bravely. The troops of Barlow fought desperately in this engagement. General Walker says of them: "Tearing away the abatis with their hands, Miles's and Brooke's brigades sprang over the entrenchments, bayoneting the defenders or beating them down with clubbed muskets. Almost at the same instant Birney entered the works on his side and the salient was won." Company I here lost Lieutenant John A. Maguire, who was

mortally wounded and died on the 15th. He was a brave young officer, and his death was deeply regretted by his comrades and by his many friends in Brookville, from which place he enlisted.

On the 3d of June, after taking part at North Anna and Tolopotomy, the regiment found itself at Cold Harbor, and with the division captured the enemy's front line; but the division not being properly supported, was obliged to fall back a short distance, where it held its ground against every assault of the enemy. On the 15th moved to Petersburg and took an active part in the siege of that place, where on the evening of the 16th Colonel Beaver was severely wounded, in an advance of his brigade on the enemy's works.

On the 21st of August the regiment returned from Deep Bottom, and was immediately hurried to the left of Warren on the Weldon Railroad, tearing up and destroying the road southward of Reams's Station. The First and Second Divisions were engaged in this work until the morning of the 25th, when they were attacked by the enemy. The fighting was desperate. Again and again was the enemy repulsed; but the division had finally to withdraw before the overwhelming force brought against it. The loss in the regiment was very heavy. General Beaver, who had hurried to the field in an ambulance, not having entirely recovered from the wound received at Petersburg, June 16th, was just in the act of reviewing his front, when he was shot through the right leg and borne from the field disabled. This battle deprived the regiment of the leader which it loved, and the army of one of its best volunteer officers, but it probably saved to Pennsylvania her present able and honored executive, for had General Beaver been able to go into any more hard-fought fights, his bravery would most likely have cost him his life.

On the return of the regiment to Petersburg, it did duty at Forts Haskell and Steadman, and Battery No. 10.

By an order of the War Department, it was directed that one regiment in each division should be furnished with Spencer repeating rifles, and General Hancock designated the One Hundred and Forty-eighth to receive them on the part of the First Division.

During the winter the regiment was engaged in garrisoning Forts Sampson, Gregg and Cummings. When the spring campaign opened it participated in the action at Hatcher's Run, March 25, 1865, and on the 31st at Adams's farm. On the 2d of April it took part in the fight at Sutherland Station. Here they were deployed as skirmishers by General Miles and led the advance. With Captain Sutton of Company E in command of the right wing, and Captain Harper of the left, it moved steadily forward, and by a well-executed manœuvre, flanked the enemy's works and opened a well-directed enfilading fire from the repeating rifles. This deadly fire threw the rebels into confusion, and an entire brigade laid down their arms and surrendered to the brigade. On the following day General Miles issued an order warmly commending the gal-

lant conduct of the brigade, and stating the result of the charge to be seven hundred prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and two flags. On the 7th of April the regiment participated in the battle of Farmville, and the closing scenes of the war, after which it returned to Alexandria, and on the 3d of June, 1865, was mustered out of service.

Companies I and E took part in the following engagements in which their regiment was engaged: Auburn, Bristow, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania Court-House, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Strawberry Plains, Reams's Station, Hatcher's Run, Adams's Farm, Sutherland Station, Farmville, and Appomattox.

Company I of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth was recruited by Captain Silas J. Marlin in July and August of 1862. This company was fortunate in having such an excellent and efficient officer to command it, and he was equally fortunate in securing such good material for his company. He remained with his company until July 28, 1863, when he was detailed as acting inspector general of the First Division of the Second Corps, which position he held until the close of the war, being on several occasions detailed as inspector of the Second Corps. During the time that he was thus detailed he served on the staffs of Generals Caldwell, Barlow, and Miles, and was actively engaged in every engagement in which his division participated, either in command of his company or on staff duty.

May 26, 1865, he was, by General Order No. 254 from the War Department, ordered to report for duty at Fortress Monroe, and was appointed by General Miles inspector during the first part of Jefferson Davis's imprisonment at the fortress.

He was commissioned major of his regiment June 1, 1865, but being absent on detailed service was not mustered as such.

On the 27th of December Captain Marlin was brevetted a major of volunteers, by President Lincoln, "for gallant services at the battle of Reams's Station, and in the present campaign before Richmond" to rank from December 2, 1864. And January 15, 1865, he was again brevetted a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers, "for gallantry and valuable services."

Governor Beaver says of Colonel Marlin: "He was a most capable, gallant and useful officer upon the staff, and was well entitled to all the honors which he received for the service."

General Walker says: "He was a cool, intelligent officer."

During Colonel Marlin's absence from his company it was well and skillfully handled by Lieutenants Crane and Clark. The former was commissioned captain June 1, 1865.

Company E shared equally in the honors of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth with Company I. Captain Stewart resigning soon after it went out, the command devolved upon Captain Sutton of Indiana; but two of its most effi-

cient and bravest officers were Lieutenants Clark and Sprankle, both of Jefferson county. Joseph E. Hall of Company I was on April 27, 1863, promoted from sergeant to sergeant-major of the regiment, and on August 2, to second lieutenant of Company I, and promoted to adjutant of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers September 7, 1864, a position he held until the muster out of his regiment, with great credit. An officer of the division said of him: "You cannot praise him too highly."

COMPANY E, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT P. V.

The following were the Jefferson county men in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain Charles Stewart resigned September 25, 1863; first lieutenants, W. T. Clark, promoted November 15, 1863, discharged on surgeon's certificate July 7, 1864; Peter D. Sprankle, promoted September 25, 1864; first sergeants, George Baughman, Levi C. Smith, Robert A. Travis; sergeants, Daniel W. Smith, Charles M. Law; corporals, Robert J. Crissman, John Milliron, E. Vincent Richards, James Shoppard, W. J. Postlethwait, John J. Shoffstall; musicians, David N. Henry, Johnston Hamilton; privates, John Boyer, Emanuel Bush, Peter Burkett, Isaac G. Cochran, Robert J. Crissman, Alexander R. Dunlap, Samuel P. Edwards, William Evans, David Gearheart, Samuel R. Gearheart, John M. Hartman, John C. Hoover, William Jordan, Benjamin F. Keck, Sampson Klingensmith, Daniel C. Law, Joseph H. Law, Joseph Long, John Milliron, William Milliron, George Miller, Andrew Minish, William S. Newcom, Josiah Postlethwait, William J. Postlethwait, Emanuel Raybuck, Henry Raybuck, Philip Sloppy, James L. Staggers, David Smith, John Snyder, Samuel Shilling, Joseph Shoffstall, Chambers O. Timblin, George Timblin, Philip Whitesell, Henry Young.

The following Jefferson county men in Company E were killed, died of wounds and disease, or were transferred to other organizations:

Killed—Sampson Klingensmith, Joseph H. Law, David Smith, Joseph Shoffstall, Philip Whitesell, Andrew Minish. Died—Samuel R. Gearheart, Joseph Long, William Milliron, William S. Newcom, William Postlethwait, George Timblin, Henry Young. Died in rebel prisons—E. Bush, Philip Sloppy, James Staggers, John Snyder. Transferred and promoted to Captain U. S. C. T.—Sergeant R. A. Travis. Transferred and promoted to Adjutant U. S. C. T.—George Miller. Transferred to V. R. C.—Samuel P. Edwards, William Evans, William Jordan, B. F. Keck.

COMPANY I, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT P. V.

Captain, Silas J. Marlin; first lieutenants, John A. Maguire, Junius F. Crain; second lieutenants, Orlando H. Brown, Joseph E. Hall, Frank W. Clark; first sergeant, Thomas W. Douglass; sergeants, Henry Carey, Shelumiel Swine-

ford, Benjamin F. McGiffin, Jehial Vashbinder, Alexander McQuiston, William Davidson, Robert Kissinger, Edward Murphy; corporals, Jacob B. Rumbaugh, William H. Harley, John M. Davis, Lewis Diebler, Thomas McCullough, Alexander Douglass, Joseph Earnest, Harrison Catz, John M. Love, Russell S. Adams, Russell Weeks; musician, Joseph Arthurs; privates, George W. Anthony, William Acker, Philip Boyer, John S. Buzzard, Emery J. Barr, Hugh A. Barr, William H. Barr, William C. Boyd, John Banghart, Eli Bailey, Joseph W. Bowley, Jonathan L. Bitner, Philip S. Crate, Wallace Coon, James Cochran, Lewis Cobbs, Andrew Craft, Harvey Crispin, Isaac Corey, Andrew J. Clark, Josiah T. Crouch, Calvin Dixon, Isaiah S. Davis, John W. Demott, John Emmett, Alonzo Fowler, Daniel Ferringier, William M. Firman, Isaac J. Grenoble, Frederick Gilhousen, James J. Gailey, Orin Giles, James Garvin, Christ. C. Gearheart, Samuel K. Groh, Samuel Howard, Andrew Harp, Jacob S. Haugh, Augustus Haugh, Andrew J. Hagerty, Benjamin F. Hull, George Horner, David M. Hillis, John Howard, Manasses Kerr, Reuben Lyle, Harrison Long, Peter P. Love, Lyman E. Mapes, Jackson Moore, Thompson Moorhead, David Mattison, Stewart H. Moneer, Henry Mapes, Harrison Moore, James A. Murphy, James McMangle, Peter Nulf, Nelson P. O'Connor, Robert Omslaer, William J. Orr, William O'Connor, Edward Plyler, Samuel Ransom, David D. Rhodes, Harris Ransom, Eli Rhinehart, William Rodgers, James W. Rea, Lewis R. Stahlman, Peter Shannon, William H. H. Smith, Edward M. Sage, John H. H. Shuster, Samuel Shaw, John W. Smith, Theophilus Smith, Benjamin F. Scandrett, Richard Snyder, Jacob Snyder, John Stahlman, Joseph Y. Thompson, Samuel Fry, Robert M. Wadding, Joseph White, William White, William P. Woods, Frank M. Whiteman.

The following members of Company I were killed, died of wounds or disease, or were transferred to other organizations:

Killed—Lieutenant, John McGuire; sergeant, Alexander McQuiston; privates, Andrew Craft, Daniel Ferringier, Andrew J. Hagerty, David D. Rhodes, Samuel Shaw. Died—Corporal Thomas McCullough, Emery J. Barr, William H. Barr, William C. Boyd, Harvey Crispin, Frederick Gilhousen, Jas. J. Gailey, Augustus Haugh, Harrison Long, Jackson Moore, Thompson Moorhead, Peter Nulf, William White, William J. Orr. Died in rebel prisons, Hugh A. Barr, Stewart H. Moneer, Harris Ransom, Lewis Diebler. The latter was shot by the prison guard at Salisbury, N. C. William Acker and Isaac J. Grenoble, though not "Jefferson county boys," were yet always identified with the company. Acker was mistaken for one of the enemy, and so badly wounded by one of his own regiment, while at work on one of the outpost rifle pits at Cold Harbor, that he lost an arm, while Grenoble lost a leg at Po River. The following men were transferred: To adjutant One Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant Joseph E. Hall; to Veteran Reserve Corps, Corporal John M. Love; Philip Boyer, John S. Buzzard, Eli

Bailey, Josiah T. Crouch, Isaiah S. Davis, John W. Demott, Reuben Lyle, Harrison Moore, John W. Smith, Theophilus Smith, B. F. Scandrett, Richard Snyder, W. P. Woods. Transferred to Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Peter P. Love, James A. Murphy, William O'Connor. To Signal Corps, James W. Rea.

COMPANY B, TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT P. V.

Company B of the Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was raised in Jefferson county. The regiment was organized at Camp Reynolds, Pittsburgh, September 16, 1864, for one year's service. James H. Trimble was elected colonel, and Levi A. Dodd of Brookville, lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was sent immediately to the front, and on the 20th of September found itself in the entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred, where it was put in a provisional brigade of the Army of the James. Scarcely had it gained its position when it was ordered to mount the parapets, formed of sand-bags, in full view of the enemy, who at once opened upon them with his batteries, killing two men in Company F, with a single shell. The object in thus exposing this command, was to attract the attention of the enemy from the storming party which was about to move on Fort Harrison, which movement was successful. The picket line which the regiment was required to hold extended from the James River, on the right opposite Dutch Gap, through a dense pine wood to an open space, within which was the camp of the regiment. The line after leaving the river, ran nearly straight to this slashing, where it made an abrupt bend leaving the apex of the angle close to the enemy's lines. The opposing pickets had always been on the most friendly terms, and a great many deserters from the enemy came into our lines at this point. General Pickett who was in command, determined to stop this wholesale desertion, and on the night of the 17th of November, quietly massing a body of picked men, suddenly burst upon the Union pickets, capturing over fifty before they could rally, or the regiment come to their aid. He built a strong redoubt at this point, and so strengthened his lines that General Grant deemed it inexpedient to try to retake the ground. This put an end to all intercourse between the pickets, and hostilities were actively kept up, and while the regiment remained on that line, the men were obliged to hug the breastworks or lie close to the bomb-proofs.

November 27 the Two Hundred and Eleventh, with other Pennsylvania regiments, with which it had been brigaded, was relieved by a brigade of colored troops, and ordered to join the Army of the Potomac on the south side of the Appomattox. These regiments were subsequently organized into the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Ninth Corps, to which General Hartranft was assigned. During the winter the regiment was thoroughly drilled, and though busy on the fortifications at Hatcher's Run, and making occasional reconnoissances, was not actively engaged.

Before the opening of the spring campaign Colonel Trimble resigned, and Lieutenant-Colonel Dodd was promoted in his place. The regiment was in support of the Ninth Corps line, and occupied a place on the extreme left of the division. On the morning of March 25, 1865, the enemy broke this line, capturing Fort Steadman and a large number of prisoners of the Ninth Corps. The Two Hundred and Eleventh was quickly ordered forward. The colonel and major were absent, and the lieutenant-colonel sick in hospital, but Captain Coulter, upon whom the command devolved, promptly obeyed the order, reaching headquarters a little after 6 A. M. The regiment was at once formed on the high ground just in the rear of Fort Steadman. The rest of the brigade who were nearer the scene of the disaster had already checked the advance of the enemy, and were holding him at bay. General Hartranft, who had made the best possible disposition of the division, felt assured that the enemy could make no further advance, and that by a united assault the division could retake the works. He quickly formed his plan of attack—posting five regiments in the immediate front, held them ready for a dash upon the enemy who were crowding upon the fort and bomb-proofs. The Two Hundred and Eleventh on its elevated position was a mile away, but in full view of the enemy. It was a large regiment with full ranks, and General Hartranft's plan was to put it in motion and draw the attention of the enemy and his artillery upon it. His other regiments could then charge upon and overpower the foe. General Hartranft expected to sacrifice this regiment, which he determined to lead in person, as the enemy could at once bring their guns to bear upon it; but to insure the victory of his division he was willing to share this peril. The regiment was therefore formed and put in motion, with nearly six hundred muskets in line, and moved gallantly forward; but the enemy at sight of the advance of this fine body of men, instead of meeting them with the fire of his batteries, as General Hartranft expected, began to waver, and when the combined force of the division rushed in, the fort, guns, arms, with many prisoners was captured with little opposition. Just as the order to move had been given, General Hartranft received orders from General Parke, commanding the Ninth Corps, to wait reinforcements from the Sixth Corps, which was on the way, before attempting to recapture the fort; but the order could not be safely recalled, and he was unable to obey orders, and dashing forward gained a brilliant victory. The regiment fully shared in this *coup de main*. The loss was only one killed and ten wounded.

On the night of the 30th the division was ordered to assault the rebel works, but this was deferred for some reason, until the morning of April 2d. At a little before midnight of the 1st the regiment joined the Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, remaining quiet until half past three of the following morning, when it moved to the front, passing around the right of Fort Sedgwick, and was formed with the brigade, in column by regiments,

the left resting on the Jerusalem plank road; the First Brigade formed in the same manner, just in the rear. A strong force of pioneers, armed with axes, from the leading brigade, under Lieutenant Alexander of the Two Hundred and Eleventh, was sent forward to open the way for the advance. The pioneers were closely followed by the division in close column, joined on the right and left by the other troops of the corps. Soon the pioneers attacked the abatis, and *chevaux-de-frise* with their axes, but with the first blows were met with a heavy fire of grape and cannister, doing fearful execution in their ranks; but closing up, they broke through the obstructions, and with the assistance of the troops who pressed close behind, soon had an opening made for the advance of the column, who rushed forward, up and into the forts, and soon the entire works were in their possession, with the enemy in full retreat, and the rebel main line of works from beyond the Jerusalem plank road on the left, to a point about four hundred yards to its right, was held by the division. Turning his own guns upon him, they dealt deadly havoc among the rebels. The enemy made repeated charges to regain their works, but every assault was repulsed; but the loss in our ranks was very heavy. In the Two Hundred and Eleventh four officers and seventeen men were killed, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Charles McLain, four officers and eighty-nine men wounded, and twenty-one missing, in all, a loss of one hundred and thirty-five. This was one of the most desperate, as well as one of the most successful assaults of the war.

During the following night the enemy quietly withdrew from the works, and evacuated the city, and retreated rapidly. General Hartranft's division entered Petersburg the next morning with little opposition. The Two Hundred and Eleventh was at once sent forward to picket the banks of the Appomattox, where they found both railroad and foot bridges on fire. They were able to save the former and a portion of the latter. At noon the regiment was ordered back to camp. The war was now virtually at an end, and the regiment in charge of trains, moved along the South Side railroad, to Nottoway Court-House, where news of Lee's surrender was received. Here it remained until the 20th, when it proceeded to City Point, where it embarked for Alexandria where it encamped until June 2, 1865, when it was mustered out of service.

In the less than nine months that it was out, the Two Hundred and Eleventh did gallant service and lost heavily. Company "B" lost in killed besides Captain McLain who had been promoted to lieutenant-colonel, but not mustered, killed—sergeant Joel Brown, Thomas Witherow, died of wounds and disease; John Bailey, Solomon F. Davis, Washington A. Prindle, Israel D. Smith, James W. Boyd. The latter died in the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C.

Lieutenant-colonel Charles McLain first enlisted in the nine months service as first lieutenant of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment

Pennsylvania Volunteers, and when their time of enlistment expired, he again went out as captain of Company B (six months) Independent Battalion, July 23, 1863. Again feeling that his country still needed his services, he went once more to the front as captain of Company B, Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served gallantly through all their campaigns, winning high encomiums of praise from his superior officers, and having the love and respect of his men, to whom he was a kind and faithful friend, until in the severe fight at Fort Steadman April 2, 1865, he was shot in the charge of his regiment, and instantly killed. He had been promoted to lieutenant-colonel of his regiment the day before he fell. When the news of his fall reached his home in Brookville, a meeting of the citizens was held April 13, and resolutions of respect and sorrow for the dead soldier, and condolence with his family, were passed, and a committee of soldiers appointed to take charge of his remains, and make arrangements for his funeral. On the 30th of April his body, which had been brought home by his brother, Mr. A. B. McLain, was laid to rest in the Brookville cemetery. Colonel McLain left a wife and three children to mourn his loss. Mrs. McLain, with his daughter Anna, and son Charles, reside in Brookville, his eldest daughter, Ella, dying a few years since.

June 1, 1864, the day before the Two Hundred and Eleventh was mustered out of service, the officers and men of the regiment presented to Colonel Levi A. Dodd, a splendid horse and equipments, as a token of the esteem and respect in which he was held by his command. The horse was a favorite one of General Hartranft, commanding the division, and with the equipments cost six hundred dollars.

JEFFERSON COUNTY MEN IN THE TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH REGIMENT P. V.

Colonel, Levi A. Dodd, promoted from lieutenant-colonel April 4, 1865; adjutant, Herman F. Steck, promoted from first sergeant Company B, May 11, 1865.

Company B.—Captains, Charles McLain, Charles J. Wilson; first lieutenant, Milton H. McAninch; first sergeant, Thomas M. Myers; sergeants, John M. Alford, Anson H. Bowdish, Thomas P. Craven, William Hall, Thomas P. McCrea, Israel D. Smith, Joel Brown; corporals, Robert W. Anderson, James McMurtrie, Reuben K. Morey, Joseph A. Dempsey, Simon M. Denny, Milton Graham, Andrew Braden, Malachi Davis; musician, Peter Spangler; privates, Marvin Allen, James T. Alford, H. J. Baughman, Henry Bullers, Jeremiah Bowers, Fayette Bowdish, Henry J. Bruner, Calvin G. Burns, James W. Boyd, John Bailey, Alvin Clark, David W. Craft, Esekiel Dixon, Daniel Deeter, Charles Driscoll, Solomon F. Davis, Peter Emerick, Joshua F. Fisher, Russell M. Felt, Adam Foust, Lewis Gaup, Christ. C. Gearheart, David P. Gearheart,

Justice Gage, Mathew Gayley, Hiram Hettrick, Jacob Hartman, Anthony M. Holden, Edward A. Holly, Joseph Ishman, Frank Kreitler, Thomas S. Kline, Thomas Lindemuth, J. S. Montgomery, Alexander Moore, James Mackey, Jesse B. Miller, Milton G. Miller, John K. McElroy, William G. McMinn, Henry McGinley, James O'Hara, George W. Paris, Henry Peters, James Penfield, Washington A. Prindle, Samuel C. Richards, William J. Riddle, Frederick Raywinkle, Lafayette Stahlman, Solomon Shoffner, Fulton Shoffner, George W. Shaffer, Lewis Swab, John Simmett, Warren Sibley, James M. Thompson, John Thomas, Madison A. Timblin, Frank Truman, George Walker, Joseph M. Wilson, William A. Watts, Jacob Weidner, Thomas M. Witherow.

COMPANIES B, AND C, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTH REGIMENT, P. V.

The men for the Two Hundred and Sixth Regiment were principally recruited in the southern part of the county. The regiment was organized at Camp Reynolds, Pittsburgh, September 8, 1864, under Colonel Hugh J. Brady, a cousin of Captain Evans R. Brady. The field and line officers were all veterans, and nearly all the men had seen service. Soon after it was organized the regiment was sent to City Point, and assigned to the Army of the James. On the 4th of October, while engaged in building a fort near Dutch Gap, it was under the enemy's guns, and had one man killed and several wounded. For this work the regiment was commended in a complimentary order, by the commander of the department, who ordered the works to be called Fort Brady.

On the 26th of October the regiment was ordered to report to General Terry, commanding the Tenth Corps, and assigned to the Third Brigade First Division, and soon after went into winter quarters near the line of works north of Fort Harrison, where the men were well drilled and disciplined.

By an order from the War Department of December 3, the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps were consolidated, and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps formed from them. All the white troops were put in the Twenty-fourth. General Ord was put in command of the Army of the James.

When the army moved on the 27th of March, 1865, the Two Hundred and Sixth was detached and ordered to remain in camp, reporting to General Devens commanding the Third Division. This order was received with great disfavor by the regiment, and in response to the remonstrance against it, the following answer was returned from headquarters. "I am directed by General Foster to state that he regrets exceedingly that your command should have been ordered to remain. The order came from department headquarters, and the general did all in his power to have it revoked, but could not." The convalescents of the First Division were ordered to report to Colonel Brady, who was directed to organize and hold them in readiness to move.

On the 3d of April the troops in front of Richmond were ordered to advance, and it was soon discovered that the enemy had evacuated his works and

fired the city, so that our troops marched in without opposition. On the 22d the regiment was relieved from General Devens's command, and ordered to report to General F. T. Dent, military governor, who assigned it to provost duty in Richmond. A month later it returned to the brigade, of which Colonel Brady assumed command. The regiment was soon after sent to report to General Gregg, at Lynchburg, who assigned it to provost duty in that place. It remained here about two weeks, and then rejoined its division at Richmond. On the 26th as no further service being required of it, it was sent to Pittsburgh, and the term of service having expired was mustered out June 2, 1865. General Dandy in command of the brigade said of this regiment: "Under your gallant commander Colonel Hugh Brady, you were the first to enter Richmond, and to display in the capitol of traitors the Stars and Stripes of your country. Carry home with you, and bequeath it to your children, the red heart, the badge of the First Division. It is the symbol that will live when the present and succeeding generations have passed away."

MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY B, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTH P. V.

Captain, William Neal; first lieutenant, Henry C. Campbell; second lieutenant, Arr. Neal; first sergeant, Benjamin W. Reitz; sergeants, William A. Hadden, Thomas J. Cooper, John C. Cameron, Darius E. Blose; corporals, Benjamin T. Smyers, David G. Gourly, Charles Barry, David Neal, Joseph W. Long, Thomas R. Lamison, Jacob Keihl, Mitchell R. Lewis; privates, John D. Brown, Joshua Brink, James M. Bush, Lewis H. Bollinger, Abraham Bowman, Boaz D. Blose, William J. Bell, Eli Byerly, Peter Brunner, Philip Bush, Jacob Conrad, John Carr, Robert English, William Frampton, George Frampton, James S. Gray, John Grove, Daniel Gearheart, Enoch G. Gray, Eli Homer, Michael P. Hummel, Thomas M. Hawk, William Huffman, William L. Henry, Samuel S. Jordon, George Johnson, George M. Jordon, Elijah Kinsell, Thomas Kerr, Levi Kinsell, James E. Lewis, Jacob Lingenfetter, Robert F. Law, William M. Michaels, Thomas M. Marshall, William P. Morris, John Marsh, Harrison Marsh, Eli Miller, Robert W. McBrien, John E. McPherson, John W. Neal, Samuel H. Nolf, John C. Neal, T. J. Postlethwait, Samuel H. Parkhill, Michael Painter, David Painter, David Pierce, Isaac Postlethwait, John Pierce, Dallas M. Rishell, James O. S. Spencer, Gotleib Steiver, Thomas Spencer, Joseph T. Sparr, Peter Swaney, Isaac Smouse, David L. Smeyers, Philip Smeyers, Alfred Shaffer, William E. Simpson, David A. Thompson, George H. Torrance, John Varner, Benoni Williams, Samuel C. Williams, Thomas M. Williams, Charles C. Williams, William Weaver, George C. Wachob, John M. Whitesell, Jacob G. Zufall, George J. Zufall.

COMPANY C, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTH P. V.

First sergeant, Charles M. Brewer; sergeant, William L. McQuowen; cor-

porals, John McHenry, Thomas P. North; privates, Joseph Cary, Samuel Frampton, George S. Hennigh, John Hickox, Joseph Mauk, Joseph P. North, Michael Palmer, Henry C. Peffer, W. P. Postlethwait, John F. Pifer, David G. Pifer, Samuel Pearce, John Rinn, William Riddle, George W. Shorthill, Joseph Shields, David Stiver, Daniel Stiver, John F. Smith, William Sutter.

COMPANY E, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTH P. V.

Sergeant, Benjamin F. Miller.

COMPANY F, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTH P. V.

Private, Tobias Long.

COMPANY H, TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTH P. V.

Corporal, David S. Altman; privates, George F. Bowers, John H. Bowers, William H. Campbell, Henry Fritz, George S. Gailey, John H. Miller, Andrew Marsh, Samuel McNutt, John C. McNutt, Joseph McCracken, John St. Clair, John Wagner, Jacob Wagner.

CHAPTER XVI.

JEFFERSON COUNTY MEN IN OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry—Sufferings of our Soldiers in Rebel Prisons—Company K, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry—Berdan's Sharpshooters—Eighteenth United States Infantry—Miscellaneous—United States Colored Troops—Emergency Men.

QUITE a number of Jefferson County men enlisted and did gallant service in companies and regiments raised in other localities. The names and organizations of all such that we have been able to find we give below:

COMPANY L, ELEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry was organized at Washington, D. C., September, 1861, by Colonel Josiah Harlan, as an Independent light horse cavalry regiment, composed of companies from different States; but as Congress had only authorized the raising of regiments by States, the formation of this regiment as an independent organization was irregular, and on the 13th of November it was attached to the Pennsylvania State organizations, and was thereafter known as the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry—the One Hundred and Eighth regiment in line.

Company L, in which were forty-seven men from Jefferson county, was raised by Captain John B. Loomis of Clarion, and was mustered into the service September 12, 1861. This regiment was one of the best cavalry organizations in the army, and performed gallant service. It took part in thirty-two battles and over one hundred and five skirmishes.

Company L lost in killed and died the following men from Jefferson county :

Killed.—Henry Allen, Charles Barnard (killed at Oil City while at home of veteran furlough), Amos W. Delp, Jesse Evans, Calvin Lucas, Amos Weaver, Thomas C. Nolf; died, Paul Hettrick, Joseph Gates; James McCann died at Andersonville, Ga.

A number of this company were captured in the fight at Reams's Station, Va., June 29, 1864, among whom was David S. Orcutt, of Corsica, and whose experience in rebeldom was, we presume, not excelled for hardship by any other of our soldiers. After being captured he was taken to Richmond, and there kept in Libby prison twenty days, and then sent to Andersonville, Ga., from which place he escaped, but was recaptured by blood-hounds, near Macon; from there he was taken to Savannah, and on his way to the latter place he again managed to escape, and was again, the next day, recaptured by blood-hounds and sent to Savannah, and from there to Millen. When Sherman "came marching through Georgia," the prisoners were sent ahead of the army to Savannah and exchanged, and then sent to Annapolis, Md., where Mr. Orcutt was put in the hospital, and from there transferred to a hospital in Baltimore. From Baltimore he was taken to Washington, D. C., as a witness in the trial of Wirz, on which he was detained for six weeks, when he was so prostrated by illness, that he had to be sent back to the hospital at Baltimore, where on the 12th of April, 1865, he was discharged and returned home, after having served in the army four years and one month. When he was taken prisoner he weighed one hundred and eighty pounds; when he was released he was reduced to one hundred pounds, and he has never recovered from the effects of his imprisonment. David R. McCullough who was taken prisoner at the same time, made his escape from Andersonville, and after traveling fourteen days and nights, reached our lines at Chattanooga about Christmas, 1864. Mr. Orcutt says, "No one will ever know what we suffered at Andersonville. Only those who have been there can tell anything about it. All other prisons were parlors compared with Andersonville."

The following Jefferson county men were in Company L:

First lieutenant, Robert J. Robinson; second lieutenant, Shannon McFadden; first sergeant, William K. Shafer; sergeants, Enos G. Nolf, Christian D. Fleck, James Baldwin, Aaron Fulmer, William N. George, Thomas McDowell, Edward Meeker, Charles Kline, Amos Weaver; corporals, John H. Shaw, James M. Matthews, David B. Zilafro, Paul Hettrick; farrier, Samuel Moor-

head; privates, Samuel Anderson, Henry Allen, Charles Barnard, James Christie, William P. Confer, James F. Cannon, Amos W. Delp, Benjamin Divler, James P. Dillman, Jesse Evans, Frederick Fulmer, W. N. George, Joseph Gates, John C. Hettrick, Jacob Heckathorn, Josiah Klingensmith, Calvin Lucas, Moses W. Mathews, D. R. McCullough, John McCullough, James McCann, John R. McFadden, Daniel R. Noble, Thomas B. Nolf, David S. Orcutt, John C. Platt, Richard Tipton, Jacob Taylor, James R. Vandevort, Amos Weaver.

A number of recruits were put into this regiment in 1863-64, among whom were the following additional Jefferson county men:

Company A.—Corporal James H. Moore; privates, Lester S. Beebe, William Baughmon, James D. Dean.

Company B.—Privates, George E. A. Clark, James E. Mitchell.

Company C.—Privates, Liberty Beer, Samuel W. Bruner, Martin Eakman, Paul Vandevort, Josiah Wyley.

Company G.—Private, F. J. Strong.

Company I.—Privates, John L. Knapp, William L. Slack.

COMPANY K, FOURTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.

The Fourteenth Cavalry another gallant body of men was enlisted November 23, 1862, and mustered out, August 24, 1865. The following Jefferson county soldiers were members of Company K:

Sergeant, William R. Cowan; corporal, Benjamin F. McCreight; bugler, John F. Gruber; privates, John G. Bouch, Jacob J. Bodenhorn, Henry J. Bodenhorn, S. P. Cravener. The latter died in prison at Andersonville, Ga.

COMPANY C, SECOND REGIMENT, U. S. SHARPSHOOTERS.

During the month of August, 1861, Captain S. M. Dewey, of Harrisburg, Pa., visited Jefferson county for the purpose of recruiting men for a company in "Berdan's Sharpshooters." None but expert marksmen were received, each individual being required to "make ten consecutive shots at a distance of two hundred yards, within five inches of the center of the target, or fifty inches measured from the center of the target to the center of ball-holes. Each man to certify to his 'target' before a justice of the peace."

Ira J. Northrup was left in charge of recruiting for this company, and soon recruited a good squad of men who were at once sent to the headquarters of the regiment at Harrisburg, and were mustered into the service October 5, 1861. This company did gallant service for the Union. They were all expert marksmen, and were armed with the most approved breech-loading rifles. The history of "Berdan's Sharpshooters" is that of the Army of Potomac. In the thick of every battle they were sure to do effective work as their shots always told on the foe.

The following men represented Jefferson county in Company C. U. S. S.:

Sergeants, Ira J. Northrup, promoted to captain; Frank Rumbarger, John W. Pearsall; corporals, John McMurray, Isaac Lyle; privates, George Boals, George W. Dunkle, John S. Geer, W. E. Jacox, Leroy C. Jacox, James Law, Samuel Lattimer, Thomas Long, William McCullough, J. Prindle, L. W. Scott, George H. Stewart, Wesley C. Thompson, James Watts. Samuel Law died of wounds received at Antietam.

EIGHTEENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

In the winter of 1861-62 quite a number of men were enlisted in Jefferson county for the regular army by Sergeant W. D. Madeira, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry. They were put into Company E, Third Battalion of that regiment, and with the men recruited in Clarion and Venango counties, formed almost the entire company. Those subsequently recruited for the same service were put in Company F of the same battalion, until January, 1863, when they were all transferred to the Second Battalion.

The Eighteenth saw hard service in the Army of the Cumberland, which it joined just after the battle of Fort Donelson, and with which it remained until its term of service expired, just after the battle of Lovejoy's Station, Ga.

The following men from Jefferson county served in the regiment:

Company H, Second Battalion.—Sergeant, Herman Kretz.

Company E.—Sergeant, Thomas Barr; corporal, Thomas Baird; privates, John Conrad, Frank Carroll, James Cochran, John Dean, William Dean, Joseph Dempsey, Jeremiah Emerick, Jonathan Harp, James Hall, John Houpt, Wilson Hutchinson, Adam Heilbruner, Jacob Heilbruner, Nelson Ishman, Andrew Love, S. R. Milliron, William Mathews, Jacob Messinger, David Porter, Samuel Rhodes, William Reinstine, William Reams, Amos Shirey, John Strawcutter, Samuel Saxton, Jacob Shaffer, Isaac Shoffner, Russell Vantassel.

Company F.—Sergeant William Martz; privates, William Adams, John Custard, James Campbell, Samuel Haines, Adam Haines, Amos Starr, Samuel D. Shaffer, Peter Wolfgang, John Wolfgang, Peter Wolf, Samuel Wolf.

Of these Andrew Love, Samuel Rhodes, Jacob Shaffer, Russell Vantassel were killed. John Custard who was discharged in 1864 was lost coming home, the train being captured by the rebels, and he was, it is presumed, killed, as he was never heard of afterwards.

Thomas Barr, Jonathan Harp, Samuel Haines, Adam Haines, Peter Wolfgang, John Wolfgang, Adam Heilbruner, Jacob Heilbruner, James Campbell, William Adams, Amos Shirey and John Strawcutter, served until their term of enlistment expired January 6, 1865; the others had been killed or previously discharged. Sergeant Madeira who recruited them was killed at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Company E, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, First Lieutenant Joseph P. Lucas.

Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, Company H, private, J. Wilson Henderson; transferred to Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment, and promoted to sergeant.

Company G, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, private, Christian Miller.

Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Henry B. Heckendorn.

Company M, Sixth United States Cavalry, Robert A. Hubbard.

Company C, Fifteenth United States Infantry, Captain William W. Wise.

UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

On account of the limited colored population, Jefferson county had very few representatives in the colored regiments, but those who did go out from this county did noble service. Several of the best officers belonging to the colored organizations were from this county. Major McMurray who served as captain of Company D, Sixth Regiment, and as inspector on the staff of General Charles J. Paine, commanding the Third Division of the Eighteenth Corps, gives the following incidents of his regiment, to which some of the Jefferson county men belonged :

"While we were lying at Farson Station, N. C., I was put on the picket line in charge of the detail from my regiment, Captain Riley of my regiment was brigade officer of the day, and the major of another regiment in our brigade was division officer of the day. My orders from the brigade officer of the day were to allow no one to pass my portion of the line except on a pass given or countersigned by General Paine, commanding our division. I happened to be opposite to and near corps headquarters. Soon a sergeant came from the corps hospital with a detail of men to go outside the lines. I refused to let him pass. He returned to corps headquarters and soon came back with a pass from General Terry's adjutant-general. I wrote on the back of this pass that my orders were to allow no one to pass my portion of the line except on a pass given or countersigned by General Paine, commanding the Third Division, signed my name, rank, and regiment to it, and sent the sergeant back with his detail.

"When I was relieved and sent to camp the next morning the first officer I met was the adjutant of my regiment, who told me I had been ordered under arrest. I remained in my tent until the next day, when I wrote a brief statement explaining what I had done, and stating the order I had received from the brigade officer of the day. This was forwarded through regimental and brigade headquarters, and on its receipt by General Paine I was sent for. I repeated to him the orders I had received, and he sent for Captain Riley, who said he had, as brigade officer of the day given the orders to me, having received them from the division officer of the day. The major who had been

division officer of the day was sent for, and he confirmed the statement of Captain Riley, adding that he had communicated the orders as received by him, according to his understanding. The general said there was evidently a misunderstanding, as he would never have given such an order.

"The general ordered his horse saddled at once, rode over to camp headquarters, and in a few hours an order came down ordering my release from arrest. The next day I was detailed by general orders as inspecting officer on his staff, and remained with him in that capacity or as aid-de-camp until mustered out of service."

"On the morning of September 29, 1864, the day of the capture of Fort Harrison, our brigade was ordered to assault the enemy's works at Deep Bottom, near Spring Hill, about a mile from the Fort Harrison front. The assault was made shortly after sunrise, through a heavy slashing. When we went into the fight our regiment numbered about three hundred and fifty; when we came out it numbered about one hundred and twenty-five, sixty of whom belonged to two companies that were not in the assault, being deployed as skirmishers on the flanks of the brigade.

"My company was in the centre of the regiment as well as of the brigade, and was almost annihilated. When we went into the fight I had thirty enlisted men and one officer. When we came out I had myself and three enlisted men. Eleven of the company were killed, fifteen were wounded, and one was captured. My first lieutenant, who is now a captain in the Third Cavalry, was shot through the right arm.

"I know of no loss equal to this in a square stand-up fight, in the history of the late war. Of the hundred men who started out in my company one year before, but one was left with me; the three who escaped being recruits."

Company D, Sixth Regiment, Captain John McMurray brevetted Major, April 15, 1865; Second Lieutenant Thomas P. McCrea.

Company H, Corporal Robert Webster, killed at New Market Heights, Va.; privates, Peter B. Enty, Peter F. Enty, both died in service.

Seventh Regiment, Adjutant George Miller.

Eighth Regiment, Surgeon A. P. Heichold; Hospital Steward George W. Luke.

Company I, Eighth Regiment, Captain Robert A. Travis.

First Massachusetts Colored Troops, Oliver Steel.

EMERGENCY MEN OF 1863-64.

The victories gained by the rebel troops at Fredericksburg, in December, 1862, followed by that of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, emboldened their leaders so much, that they contemplated a raid into the northern border States. As a precaution against this invasion, the War Department June 9, 1863,

issued an order creating two new military departments, that for the western district being established at Pittsburgh, with Major-General W. T. H. Brooks as commandant, and on the 13th Governor Curtin issued a call for volunteers to protect the southern borders of our State. This was followed on the 15th, by the rebel raid on Chambersburg, and there was a general uprising of the people in response to the call. On the 28th of June, General Lee having already crossed the Potomac with his entire army, Governor Curtin again called for sixty thousand men for ninety days, to repel the invasion, "but to remain only so long as the safety of the Commonwealth should require." Under this last call three companies were raised in Jefferson county and mustered into the Fifty-seventh Regiment, Emergency Volunteers, July 3-8, 1863.

On the organization of the regiment Colonel James R. Porter, whose term of service with the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers had just expired, was chosen colonel. The Fifty-seventh took part in the chase after Morgan, and were for a time engaged in guarding the fords of the Ohio River from Steubenville to Wheeling, W. V. The Fifty-seventh while occupying strong ground on the Warrenton road, undoubtedly foiled Morgan's attempt to cross at that point.

No further need arising for their services, the regiment was mustered out.

Much satire has been indulged in at the expense of the "six weeks" soldiers, but their presence proved a powerful check to the enemy, and though not brought into actual combat, they were ready for it, and it was no fault of theirs that they did not meet the enemy. Called suddenly from the business walks of life, they met the emergency promptly and cheerfully, at the call of danger. Many of them were men who had already met the enemy; some were at home on account of wounds, others who had served the term of their enlistment, others physically unfit for a long term of service, and some boys in their teens; but the rolls of these companies show the material they were composed of.

The return of the Emergency men was saddened by the death of one of their members, Mr. Samuel McElhose, who died in camp at East Liberty, near Pittsburgh, August 16, 1863. Mr. McElhose was one of the most prominent citizens of Jefferson county, being at the time of his death the editor and proprietor of the *Jefferson Star*, which paper he had established in Brookville in 1849. He had also served as county superintendent of common schools for two terms, and was a well-known educator. Mr. McElhose was strongly wedded to the cause of liberty, but his health being far from robust, prohibited him from enlisting until the call came for volunteers to defend our own State, when he could no longer remain at home; but closing his office he, with all his hands, enlisted, and ere the time of service expired he died for his country as much as though a rebel ball had laid him low.

The field and staff of the Fifty-seventh was largely from Jefferson county, viz.:

Lieutenant-Colonel, Cyrus Butler; quartermaster, M. H. Shannon; assistant surgeon, John M. Cummins; chaplain, John C. Truesdale; quartermaster-sergeant, W. J. McKnight; commissary-sergeant, John J. Thompson.

COMPANY B, FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Captain, Cyrus Butler, promoted, captain, Alexander L. Gordon; first lieutenant, William Dickey; second lieutenant, John A. McLain; first sergeant, Daniel Fogle; sergeants, Wilmarth Matson, William C. Smith, William Kelso, Robert Cathcart; corporals, Samuel J. Ream, Joseph M. Galbraith, Samuel A. Hunter, John Alexander, Jared Jones, Clarence R. Hall, John McCullough, James L. Brown; musicians, Warren P. Bowdish, Samuel McElhose; privates, Charles S. Andrews, John S. Barr, Hugh Brady, Benjamin Boyer, Elias Boyer, Henry Bullers, William Bailey, Philip Carrier, Isaiah Corbet, Daniel V. Clements, Lanford Carrier, Solomon Davis, Oliver Darr, Morgan English, George W. Farr, John H. Fike, George G. Fryer, Edwin Forsyth, Leander W. Graham, Henry D. Guthrie, Jacob Geist, Airwine Hubbard, Elias J. Hettrick, Elijah C. Hall, Darius Hettrick, Henry Hettrick, John Hartman, Eli Hettrick, Thaddeus S. Hall, John W. Hawthorne, William Hall, Daniel Horam, William Ishman, Moses Ishman, Edward G. Kirkman, Alexander Kennedy, James Lockwood, Logan Linsenbigler, Enoch J. Loux, William Love, Magee A. Larrimer, Jeremiah Mowry, George Mowry, John Moore, James W. Murphy, John H. McElroy, A. H. McKillip, J. R. McFadden, Christy McGiffin, John McMurray, William O'Connor, Monroe Prindle, Benjamin Reitz, Calvin W. Ray, David J. Reigle, Robert Reed, Harris Ransom, Joseph T. Space, Calvin Simpson, Thomas Stewart, Peter Spangler, Michael Strawcutter, Charles Shindledecker, Newton Taylor, John Truby, Barclay D. Vasbinder, Hezekiah Vasbinder, Russell VanTassell, Barton B. Welden, Ira Welch, John C. Wilson, Jackson Welch, William A. Williams.

COMPANY G, FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Captain, Nicholas Brockway; first lieutenant, John C. Johnson; second lieutenant, Ezekiel Sterrett; first sergeant, M. R. Bell; sergeants, Frederick Harvey, Joel Brown, Perry C. Fox, William Mulkins; corporals, James Denison, John H. Robinson, Samuel Davenport, Richard Humphrey, John R. Wilkins, John Adams; privates, Jesse N. Atwell, Joseph Briggs, Charles Baker, Dennis Butts, John Bryant, William Brittain, David Bovaird, James Calhoun, James Coder, William Clinton, Andrew Calhoun, John Caldwell, Stewart Crawford, John M. Dailey, William Frost, Stephen Fox, Justice Gage, John Goodar, Thomas Groves, Franklin Goodar, Samuel Holt, Washington Henderson, Jacob Hartman, William Irwin, John Irvin, James Jackson, Cyrus Kilgore, Robert Kearney, John Kearney, James Kearney, Franklin Lyman, C. Logue, Livingston Lockwood, D. W. Linsenbigler, Frank Lindemuth, Wesley Mul-

kins, William Mather, William McMinn, William B. McCullough, James McConnell, William McConnell, Scott McClelland, Adam Nulf, William Nulf, Stewart Porter, V. L. Parsons, Coleman Parris, James Pearsall, James Patterson, Lewis Riley, James M. Smith, James Smith, John Sylvis, Hamilton Smith, James Stevenson, Levi Vandevort, Frederick Walker, James Welch, William H. Wilson.

COMPANY H, FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Captain, John C. McNutt; first lieutenant, James E. Long; second lieutenant, J. N. Garrison; first sergeant, Henry Keihl; sergeants, David Milliron, Peter Fike, George Richards, Daniel Hoy; corporals, John W. Alcorn, Joseph Heasley, John J. Fishell, E. H. Clark, Joseph Glontz, Alvin Startzell, Jacob Smith Hiram McAninch; musicians, Samuel Gearheart, Amos Lerch; privates, William W. Alcorn, James G. Averell, S. R. Anderson, Lewis A. Brady, Amos Cailor, Andrew H. Diven, Frank Doubles, John B. Farr, Philip H. Freas, Robert Geist, James Geist, William J. Geist, Thomas M. Gibson, Edward Henderson, George B. Haine, William Jenkins, C. N. Jackson, Thomas Jones, Israel Johnson, Elijah Keller, John Lash, James Lang, William R. Loder, George Mauk, John Matson, Eli Miller, Isaac Mauk, Alexander Mauk, Jacob Mauk, John J. Montgomery, Gilmore S. Montgomery, William Milliron, John McFarland, Joseph Neal, John G. Porterfield, Amos Raybuck, John Ross, George J. Reitz, F. S. Sprankle, Henry Shilling, Manoah Smith, William R. Shaffer, Henry Snyder, William Swab, Abraham Thomas, William Wonderling, William J. Wilson, James Walmer.

COMPANY B AND C, SECOND BATTALION SIX MONTHS VOLUNTEERS.

In response to the call for six month's volunteers for border defense, issued by President Lincoln, and Governor Curtin, in July, 1863, two companies responded from Jefferson county, and were mustered into the Second Independent Battalion July 23, 1863, and discharged January 21, 1864. They went first into camp at Cumberland, Md., and though not actively engaged, did good service in guard and picket duty. Lieutenant Herman Kretz, who went out with Company B, was, on the organization of the battalion, promoted to major.

Company B—Captain, Charles McLain; first lieutenant, Thomas P. McCrea; second lieutenant, Samuel P. Huston; first sergeant, David Baldwin; sergeants, Frank H. Steck, James E. Mitchell, George Stack, Solomon Kelso; corporals, Henry C. Keys, Charles Lyle, Edward Guthrie, Edgar Rodgers, Adoniram J. Smith, Charles Butler, George Newcom, McCurdy Hunter; musicians, Archibald O. McWilliams, W. S. Lucas; privates, Benton Arthurs, James T. Alford, J. G. Allen, Thomas B. Adams, Joseph Bowdish, William Baughman, Benjamin Bickle, Webster Butler, Hamilton Beatty, Robert Beatty,

Washington K. Christy, Simon Denny, Marcellus G. DeVallance, William F. Ewing, Samuel Frank, Barton Guthrie, William Gilbert, Robert S. Gilliland, Wilson Gilliland, William Gordon, John J. Guthrie, Norman B. Galbraith, Jacob Hettrick, James Hays, Edward Holly, David A. Henderson, John H. Huston, Eli J. Irvin, George Irvin, Lawson Knapp, John L. Knapp, Robert Kelly, Thomas F. Keys, John T. Kelso, William Love, John L. Lucas, Edward Lindemuth, Constantine Levis, Philip Levy, William Miller, David F. Matter, Alexander Moore, Robert H. McIntosh, George McDole, John S. McGiffin, Robert M. McElroy, Arad Pearsall, John B. Patrick, John S. Richards, John C. Rea, Reuben M. Shick, Amos Shirey, Alfred Slack; Robert A. Smith, William C. Smith, John Showalter, Lewis Stine, Henry Startzell, Frederick Steck, John Shields, David Simpson, James M. Simpson, Frank Truman, William L. Thompson, Joseph Thompson, Paul Vandevort, John C. Vandevort, Josiah Wiley.

Company C—Captain, William Neel; first lieutenant, Thomas K. Hastings; second lieutenant, William C. Brown; first sergeant, James L. Crawford; sergeants, John M. Brewer, William W. Crissman, Thomas J. Cooper, Henry C. Campbell; corporals, Thomas S. Neel, David A. Buchanan, Daniel M. Swisher, Joseph M. Kerr, Robert T. Philliber, John B. Bair, John St. Clair, Charles S. Bender; musicians, William J. Drum, Clark D. Allison; privates, Robert B. Adams, Charles S. Brown, George R. Brady, David Black, John Bush, George W. Barto, George A. Blose, Lorenzo D. Bair, William Boyd, David R. Bender, Darius E. Blose, Finly Cameron, Joseph C. Curry, John Chambers, John B. Croasman, Michael L. Coon, W. L. Chamberlain, Daniel M. Cook, James N. Chambers, George W. Davis, William C. Downy, David S. Downy, Abijah Davis, Hiram Depp, Thomas D. Frampton, John Fierman, Benjamin F. Frampton, George H. Grove, David G. Gourly, James Garrabrant, James B. Hinds, John C. Hadden, George Hannah, Henry Hilliard, William A. Johnston, Mitchell R. Lewis, John J. Lewis, Thomas R. Lamison, Charles Ledos, Robert Means, Henry M. Means, Elias Meeley, George Moot, Israel W. Marsh,¹ Robert McBrier, James R. McQuown, William T. Neal, Aaron Neal, John W. Neal, Thomas J. Postlethwait, Watson B. Ross, Casper Reader, Irwin Robinson, William H. Redding, Samuel Shaffer, John Shorthill, John Summerville, Garret Standish, Samuel Stevenson, James G. Sample, George W. Taylor, James Urey, James H. Weaver, Silas W. Work, John H. Work, David R. Whitesell, Thomas M. Williams, Adam Yohe, George W. Yount.

EMERGENCY MEN OF 1864.

In July, 1864, Governor Curtin again called out the militia to repel the contemplated raid of Early into Pennsylvania, and in response to this call a company for one hundred days was raised in Jefferson county, by Captain

¹ Israel W. Marsh died at camp near Cumberland, Md., September 30, 1863.

Charles Stewart, which left Brookville July 10, 1864. This company was principally recruited in Corsica and Reynoldsville. Captain Stewart on the organization of the regiment, which was an independent organization, having no number, was chosen lieutenant-colonel. Their services not being needed on the border, Colonel Stewart was ordered to Bloomsburg, Pa., to quell disturbances there. The company was discharged November 10, 1864.

Company F, captains, Charles Stewart, promoted; Joseph R. Weaver; first lieutenant, John A. Rishel; second lieutenant, W. A. Burkett; first sergeant, Gilbert P. Rea; sergeants, Augustus H. Derby, Arad A. Pearsall, George W. Chamberlain, William K. McClelland; corporals, Gordon R. Clark, James D. McKillip, L. N. Townsend, John McGeary, John M. Gamble, James W. Murphy, James Goe; musicians, William Dougherty, John H. Corbet; privates, Benjamin F. Bickle, Jacob Bash, Samuel G. Boyer, Jacob Boyer, Jonathan W. Clark, Alexander Campbell, John Cochran, William G. Cummins, John C. Calhoun, George W. Couch, John Covert, Myers Delorm, Martin L. Devallance, George Evans, Lewis Evans, Benjamin F. Earheart, James T. Fox, Hiram A. Frost, Richard Fitzsimmons, Thomas Fitzsimmons, James Green, Thomas B. Galbraith, William Guthrie, John Hastings, Robert Harriger, Andrew Haugh, Harvey D. Haugh, Jackson A. Horrell, John A. Hoffman, William B. Hughes, Samuel E. Harris, Michael Hensell, John Hall, Robert J. Irwin, Nathaniel Imen, Alfred Johnson, Alexander Kennedy, David S. Kelly, W. W. Kelly, Robert Kelly, John T. Kelly, John Kelso, Thomas M. Kier, William C. Kime, David Long, David L. Lambing, Samuel London, Benjamin Love, Henry Leech, James K. Moore, Orville T. Minor, Campbell Morrison, William M. Michael, Albert McHenry, Christopher B. McGiffin, John S. McCauley, Harvey H. Pearsall, Richard W. Porter, Henry Rhodes, Lyman A. Rich, Taylor D. Rhines, Samuel Shoffner, Asa W. Scott, Porter J. Stitzell, John C. Wilson, Thomas R. Weaver.

In giving prominence to the dead officers of Jefferson county, the writer has borne in mind the brave and gallant men in the ranks, who served with such noble heroism under these officers, and it is no disparagement to those heroes whose graves crowd the cemeteries at Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg, and lie unmarked at Chancellorsville, or those who each year, in increasing numbers go to swell the silent population of our cemeteries at home, that their deeds of valor are not recorded. In all that has been written in praise of the fallen officers, the names and glorious deeds of the men who made the charges that cleft the lines of the enemy; who in every battle upheld the officers, and aided in all that was grand and heroic, these are the names—these the deeds that are read between the lines—but these names are legion, and to give the details of their gallant services would fill a volume, while to select out a few, where all are equally deserving of praise, would be invidious. No soldiers who have fought in any army on the face of the globe, are more deserving of praise than are the private soldiers of Jefferson county.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE DRAFT AND THE RELIEF FUND.

The First Draft in Jefferson County—The Enrollment under the State Call—The Quota Filled—Organization of the Provost-Marshall General's Bureau—The Enrollment Board—Quotas under the different Drafts—Lists of the Lucky Ones—Drafted Men in the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Regiment—The Relief Fund in Jefferson County—Aiding the Families of the Soldiers.

THE DRAFT IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE first draft was in pursuance of the order of President Lincoln, of August 4, 1862, calling for 300,000 men. The enrollment for this draft was by States, and commissioners were appointed in each county to superintend the same. Hon. Isaac G. Gordon was the commissioner for Jefferson and Forest counties, and Dr. William J. McKnight was appointed examining surgeon. Mr. Gordon appointed the following persons to enroll the militia in the several townships:

Brookville, John J. Thompson; Barnett, Charles Butterfield; Beaver, Benjamin Thomas; Bell, P. W. Jenks; Clover, H. R. Bryant; Corsica, William Glenn; Eldred, Milton Graham; Gaskill, Henry Brown; Henderson, William E. Bell; Heath, W. P. Jenks; Knox, James E. Long; McCalmont, John Rhoads; Oliver, Isaac C. Jordan; Perry, Irwin Robinson; Punxsutawney, William Campbell; Porter, F. W. Bell; Pine Creek, Oliver Brady; Polk, R. G. Wright; Ringgold, P. H. Shannon; Rose, F. C. Coryell; Snyder, A. J. Thompson; Union, E. B. Orcutt; Washington, N. B. Lane; Warsaw, Abram Yetter; Winslow, John Boucher; Young, D. C. Gillispie.

Under this enrollment the militia force of the county was found to be 3,482, of which 1,107 were already in the service, leaving 2,375, subject to the draft, but as Jefferson county had already sent more than her quota under the call, she escaped this draft.

The act of Congress creating the office of provost-marshal general was approved March 3, 1863, and James B. Fry appointed to that office March 17, 1863. Within a very short time thereafter the network of the organization adopted under the law was extended to all the counties and towns in the loyal States, and the work of the bureau commenced, viz., the arrest of deserters, enrollment of the national forces for the draft, and the enlistment of volunteers.

When this bureau was put in operation it was found that the strength of the army was deemed inadequate for offensive operations, nearly four hundred thousand recruits being required to bring the regiments and companies then in the service up to the legal and necessary standard. The system of recruiting heretofore pursued had been found inadequate to supply the demand that the

rapidly diminishing ranks of the army required. To meet this demand, caused by the casualties of battle, and the expiration of enlistments, a new system of recruiting was inaugurated. The general government through the provost-marshal general's bureau, assumed control of this business, which had heretofore been under the jurisdiction of the State governments. The provost-marshals of the several congressional districts, aided by a commissioner and surgeon in each, were made recruiting officers, and as this manner of procedure sprang from the people, while at the same time exercising the authority of the government, it reached the masses and greatly promoted volunteering, and enabled the different boards of enrollment to examine, enlist, muster, clothe, and forward recruits as fast as they could be obtained. The quotas of districts and sub-districts were made known, each locality was advised of the number it was required to furnish, and that in case of failure to fill their quota a draft would follow.

Under this arrangement the board of enrollment for the Nineteenth Congressional District of which Jefferson county formed a part was established, with headquarters at Waterford, Erie county, and was constituted as follows: Provost-marshal, Colonel H. S. Campbell, of Erie county; commissioner, Jerome Powell, of Elk; surgeon, Dr. John Mechling, of Jefferson (Dr. Mechling was appointed April 21, 1863); first clerk, ——— Frothingham; second clerk, John Haldeman, both of Erie county. These constituted the regular board of enrollment. Besides these from six to twelve additional clerks were employed. Dr. Mechling resigned April 21, 1864, and Dr. C. M. Matson of Brookville, was appointed to take his place. Mr. Haldeman also resigned in July or August to accept the appointment of recruiting agent of colored troops at Fortress Monroe, Va., and Edward Souther, of Ridgeway, was appointed in his place. Soon after Mr. Souther was appointed commissioner in place of Powell resigned, and Joseph B. Henderson, the present cashier of the Jefferson county National Bank of Brookville, was appointed to the second clerkship.

The board of enrollment was ordered to move its headquarters to Ridgeway, Elk county, December 17, 1864. The several drafts were all conducted by this board, and its headquarters continued at Ridgeway, until June 15, 1865, when by order of General Stanton, Secretary of War, Colonel Campbell, Dr. Matson, Edward Souther, and J. B. Henderson were discharged, and the district consolidated with the one east of it, and the records in charge of the chief clerk, Charles Himrod (who had succeeded Mr. Frothingham), removed to Williamsport, Pa.

The work of the provost-marshal general's bureau was a gigantic one, and the strength of the army was so materially and systematically increased, that the rebellion was soon quelled. The number of men obtained by this means is given in the report of Provost-Marshal General Fry:

Product of the drafts.....	168,649
Number who paid commutation money for the procuring of substitutes under act of March 3, 1863.....	85,457
Number who paid commutation under section 17, act of February, 1864, (conscientiously opposed to bearing arms).....	1,267
Volunteer recruits (army and navy) and regulars.....	1,076,558
	<hr/> 1,331,931

In the State of Pennsylvania \$8,634,300 was paid for commutation. Of this amount the nineteenth district paid \$1,439,995.

The whole number drawn in the district was 3,387; number who failed to report, 263; whole number examined, 3,124; personally held, 247; furnished substitutes, 177; paid commutation, 928; total number held, 1,352; the number exempted for different causes, 1,245; number drawn who were already in the service, 60. Of the number drawn Jefferson county furnished 1,473

The bounties paid for men ranged from \$300 to \$600. Provost-Marshal Campbell appointed Captain Madison M. Meredith recruiting officer for Jefferson county, September 9, 1863, and with the inducements held out for recruits, a number of the townships paying local bounties, several of the districts filled their quotas under the first drafts.

Very few of the men drafted in the county were sent into the service. The majority paid their commutation, others furnished substitutes or were released for some of the different causes exempting them from service.

Under the call of July 18, 1863, for 300,000 men, the correct enrollment of Jefferson county in both classes was, first class, 1,624; second class, 813; total, 2,437, making the militia force of the county over 3,000. Under this enrollment the quota of the county was 484. This quota to which was added the after per cent. in addition, was distributed in the different subdistricts of the county as follows: Brookville borough, 35; Barnett, 7; Beaver, 22; Bell, 15; Clover, 21; Eldred, 15; Gaskill, 12; Henderson, 16; Knox, 20; Oliver, 21; Pine Creek, 26; Rose, 15; Snyder, 24; Union, 19; Warsaw, 29; Winslow, 32; Washington, 31; Punxsutawney, 11; Young, 20; Polk, 5; Heath, 9; Corsica, 5; Perry, 24; Porter, 15; Ringgold, 25; McCalmont, 10.

NAMES OF THOSE DRAFTED.

In pursuance of the above the following names were drawn from the wheel at Waterford, Wednesday, August 26, 1863:

Brookville Borough.—Richard J. Espy, Frank Kreidler, George Aaron, E. Reitz, W. Stevens, Abram Snyder, W. Dickey, T. Carroll, A. Scribner, J. Coon, J. T. Carroll, R. Cathcart, G. W. Keiser, A. Mackey, G. G. Fryer, J. S. Hubbard, W. O'Connor, John J. Thompson, J. Milliron, J. M. Pierce, John Shwalter, William Glenn, F. Overbeck, C. Warner, C. S. Andrews, W. Lansen-dorfer, W. D. J. Marlin, F. C. Coryell, H. H. Barr, D. Rebeneck, R. Snyder, G. Johnson, S. Cale, J. B. Henderson, W. English.

Barnett Township.—C. Butterfield, A. Bashline, H. Bailey, William Boyer, J. Cook, S. L. Hulsopple, I. Cassett.

Beaver Township.—J. M. Burns, I. Crawford, A. Shaffer, W. Boughman, J. Johns, J. Thomas, J. E. McNutt, J. Shick, L. Boughman, L. Fenstemacher, E. Oxenrider, John Thomas, E. Alcorn, W. Heckman, B. Wessen, H. Smith, P. A. Shaffer, E. Sherman, O. Myers, Eli Coulter, Reuben Dinger, J. Shaffer.

Bell Township.—W. Dunmire, J. Hoch, J. Caldwell, J. Hilburn, D. Davis, Godfrey Hilburn, J. Frederick, G. Finley, P. Kline, Henry Weis, Abram Peace, T. Davis, W. Steffy, H. Peterman, T. Dunn.

Clover Township.—M. Love, P. Vandevort, L. Jack, M. Knapp, A. Vandevort, L. C. Carrier, A. Hettrick, C. B. McGiffin, S. McGiffin, J. Hime, S. McGiffin, J. B. Ferguson, E. Campbell, John Brocius, I. Welch, R. Fitzsimmons, S. M. Rodgers, G. A. Carrier, Andrew G. Hildrich, Grisswold Carrier, A. Alcorn.

Corsica Borough.—H. Love, G. W. Gardner, J. B. Long, E. Depp, J. S. Espy.

Eldred Township.—J. Singer, J. Brown, I. Graham, R. B. English, J. Plyler, C. Weaver, E. Forsyth, E. Lindemuth, H. Maxwell, W. Gallagher, E. Love, A. Butler, J. Lindsey, J. T. English, M. Gailey.

Gaskill Township.—A. Bower, J. M. Bowers, S. Remaley, I. Bowers, J. Bowser, D. Remaley, J. Peterman, J. Brooks, E. Sheasley, Joseph Young, J. R. Bowers, Abe Bowers.

Heath Township.—A. Zimmerman, J. Fowler, S. Wallace, G. McCoy, J. Dearhalp, N. Kirkland, G. Brocius, William Winlack, Thompson Crow.

Henderson Township.—G. Emry, D. S. Slemmer, P. E. Smeyers, J. Bonnett, I. France, H. J. Weaver, William Null, Solomon Knisely, I. France, G. W. Ream, B. Boyer, H. Shaffer, A. Lott, B. Welder, P. J. Anthony, Jacob Davis.

Knox Township.—D. Wolf, S. Harriger, D. Rhinehart, A. Wiley, F. Shannon, A. Averell, S. A. Hunter, H. J. Wise, P. Bailey, I. McKee, Isaac Harriger, A. Eshbaugh, John Farringer, S. F. Wilson, A. Burdoff, J. Cummins, J. Rhoads, D. Rhinehart, Adam Mohney, Jefferson Barber.

McCalmont Township.—J. Smith, W. R. Pifer, J. G. Ernst, John Varner, J. W. Means, J. Straithoff, A. H. Deemer, Abram Warner, I. W. McGee, John Bell.

Oliver Township.—J. Montgomery, W. Pantall, S. Horner, J. Smith, J. Fishel, J. J. Miller, D. Coulter, S. Stahlman, L. J. Boyington, Miles Smith, H. Doverspike, W. H. Fishel, W. Jordon, D. W. Hoch, I. M. Depp, J. Shaffer, T. Wadden, J. M. Clyde, S. Dobson, A. Hill, A. Miller.

Pine Creek Township.—S. Baughmon, J. B. Campbell, J. T. Alford, N. S. Geere, J. E. Long, W. Kirkman, J. Bliss, J. Kunselman, J. Heasley, J. S. Geere, J. Moore, S. Siple, A. W. Livendorffer, C. Murphy, J. Rhodes, Henry Startzell, E. Huffman, J. Dempsey, R. Vantassel, H. Horn, I. Alsehouse, T. Clark, I. Shoemaker, W. C. Evans, J. Dunham, J. W. Dempsey.

Punxsutawney Borough.—Jacob Zeitler, J. W. Hughes, J. J. Bishop, W. A. Means, A. C. White, G. W. Zeitler, B. Zeigler, W. Beck, T. K. Hastings, O. N. Nordstrom, W. R. Evans.

Polk Township.—B. K. McLure, W. H. McKillips, J. McGiffin, C. F. Hartung, George Heitzenreider.

Porter Township.—T. J. Bish, William Postlethwait, D. Bish, G. Marsh, H. Snyder, J. Brombaugh, P. Bish, Joseph Bish, F. Ellenberger, J. Dibler, A. Hinterliter, M. McDevitt, J. C. Hoover, E. Hoover, C. Miller.

Perry Township.—D. Whitesell, P. Beam, J. N. Heckendorn, N. Croasman, Darius Blose, Thomas Reed, M. Depp, Bennewell Raybuck, S. T. Means, W. London, T. S. Mitchell, D. Moser, S. Watkins, T. F. Adams, J. J. Lewis, A. Lingenfelter, W. B. Sprankle, J. Stunkard, A. B. Sivering, G. Palmer, J. Wachob, Joseph Postlethwait, J. B. Freas, Philip Weaver.

Ringgold Township.—S. Michael, G. Hain, D. Mowry, S. Shaffer, P. W. Filler, D. Dinger, J. M. Miller, J. Milliron, J. Peters, W. Geist, B. Bush, D. Timblin, J. Hunger, J. Powell, A. Mowrey, E. Reed, C. Smail, J. H. Wynkoop, Levi Boyer, S. Minich, H. Snyder, D. Falk, E. Dinger, A. H. Divin, Jacob Farringer.

Rose Township.—J. Lehman, H. Vasbinder, J. Ross, S. Shirey, T. C. With-erow, J. Matson, E. Brocius, J. E. Huffman, E. McGarey, M. Dowling, W. H. Brown, E. McAnnich, P. Kitchen, J. S. McGiffin, Robert Clements.

Snyder Township.—I. Smith, S. Whepley, C. Grant, T. Calhoun, J. Bryant, C. Clinton, W. G. Noblitt, C. Arthurs, J. Robinson, P. Hefflefinger, L. Burgess, W. Sibley, B. Shaw, J. Kearney, W. Grant, B. F. Mullin, J. Kearney, Ira Welch, A. Phelps, C. Klein, G. W. Chamberlain.

Union Township.—J. Hughes, S. Lamb, J. Howe, J. McLaughlin, J. Clark, R. Hughes, P. Rensell, J. L. McCullough, J. Casey, J. Hindman, S. Summer-ville, J. W. Kelly, T. Trumbull, J. Cochran.

Washington Township.—W. Dougherty, A. Patton, W. A. Gordon, W. Brit-ton, J. M. Smith, A. Hunter, J. G. Smith, J. Clinton, T. Long, R. Tedley, W. Conn, J. Tobin, J. Fitzsimmons, S. Crawford, W. P. Kearney, S. McConnell, A. Burtop, R. Miller, S. Davenport, G. Nelson, J. Burtop, J. Bovaird, H. Groves, D. Bovaird, H. Beck, J. Moore, A. Bovaird, B. Molter, R. Stevenson, C. R. Calhoun, W. McConnell, D. Dennison, J. Conn.

Winslow Township.—N. Strauss, Levi Shugars, T. B. London, E. Saxens, J. N. Hanna, J. Booth, P. Doverspike, S. Phillipi, J. H. Johnston, A. Snyder, I. London, J. Smith, Hiram Smith, T. Clayton, J. P. Sugars, W. Foltz, J. M. Foltz, A. Cathers, J. Lyons, P. Rockwell, J. J. Deemer, T. Reynolds, R. S. Cathers, H. Phillippi, A. Kuhnley, S. McCreight, P. Brown, S. M. Crawford, A. Welsh, D. Cyphert.

Warsaw Township.—J. W. Irvin, A. O. McWilliams, I. D. Smith, P. C. Fox, L. Lockwood, R. Wilson, B. Lindemuth, I. M. Temple, M. R. Bell, J.

Bullers, N. Smith, R. W. Anderson, J. N. Riggs, N. Keys, I. Graham, T. Moore, J. Miller, T. T. Crawford, A. J. Bartlett, John Clinger, S. Smith, J. R. Trimble, E. Perrin, G. Vasbinder, E. Russell, S. Sartwell, A. E. Moore, C. Clinger, J. Miller.

Young Township.—J. M. Graffius, H. W. Smith, D. Barnett, W. Graffius, W. Crissman, G. M. Long, J. Barnett, W. Craft, T. Pantal, Christ. Smith, Adam Smith, J. Work, W. P. Gaskill, R. Kerr, T. J. S. Henneigh, E. Berry, W. G. Carmalt, S. Phillips, J. Kerr, C. Clawson.

The second draft was commenced about the 15th day of April, 1864, and was for the deficiencies under the calls of the president of October 17, 1863, for 300,000 volunteers for three years' service; February 1, 1864, for 200,000 men (in addition to the call of October 17) for three years' service, and March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men to supply the wants of the navy, and to provide for contingencies, or, the calls being added together, for 700,000 men for three years' service. The quota for Jefferson county, under these calls was 672, viz.: Brookville, 54; Barnett, 10; Beaver, 32; Bell, 22; Clover, 28; Eldred, 27; Gaskill, 16; Henderson, 23; Knox, 27; Oliver, 29; Pine Creek, 36; Rose, 27; Snyder, 30; Union and Corsica, 24; Warsaw, 37; Winslow, 43; Washington, 44; Young and Punxsutawney, 48; Polk, 8; Heath, 13; Perry, 29; Porter, 18; Ringgold, 32; McCalmont, 15.

Under this draft the following names were drawn at Waterford, June, 1864.

Barnett Township.—George W. Stoner, John Beasom, Isaac Cassett, Frank E. Jackson, George Frazier, James W. Daniels.

Beaver Township.—Henry Hettrick, B. S. Raybuck, Isaac N. Byers, Henry Saucerman, Peter Wells, George Smathers.

Gaskill Township.—Augustus Winslow, Peter F. Bowser, Isaac Bowers, John Miller.

Henderson Township.—Daniel F. Smyers, Samuel R. Spencer, Jacob G. Zufall, Jacob Bonnett, Henry Hammerman, James D. Anthony, Ludwick Preston, Elias Frease.

Pine Creek Township.—Ephraim Weidner, Eli Johns, James P. Black, Reuben Scott, Joseph Zimmerman, George Rhodes, Joseph Parmeter, Peter Emerick, James McFadden, John McCullough, Bennewell Kroh, John Carrier, Solomon Baughman, Emanuel Weiser, James F. Lowry.

Winslow Township.—Henry Smith, John Clayton, Martin Foltz, John Douthett, Richard McClure, William Cathers, George Brodhead, Lewis Ludwick, Mathew Leigle, Noah Syphert, Solomon Dickey, James Foltz, Levi Knapp, Levi Shuckers, James₂ Sheasley, Simon Sheasley, Warner G. Repshur, Charles B. Clark, Henry L. Lindsey.

Heath Township.—James Guthrie, John O'Neil, Adam Zimmerman, Brown Galbraith, James Delong, George Brocius, Jonathan Pike, Oliver Crossman.

Porter Township.—Robert Elkin, Hugh McDowell, William H. McDonald, James Stockdill, William Snyder.

McCalmont Township.—Jacob Kuntz, Jacob Zimmerman, Hiram Nicholson.

The other districts in the county having raised their quotas, thereby escaped this draft.

The draft under call of July 18, 1864, was made under the provisions of the amendment to the enrollment act, approved July 4, 1864, for 500,000 volunteers for one, two, or three years' service, and fifty days was allowed to fill quotas by volunteering before the draft took place.

Under this draft the quota of Jefferson county was four hundred and fifty-three, viz.: Brookville, 36; Barnett, 6; Beaver, 21; Bell, 17; Clover, 21; Eldred, 19; Gaskill, 13; Henderson, 13; Knox, 17; Oliver, 19; Pine Creek, 23; Rose, 18; Snyder, 18; Union and Corsica, 17; Warsaw, 25; Winslow, 20; Washington, 30; Punxsutawney and Young, 33; Polk, 6; Heath, 7; Perry, 23; Porter, 11; Ringgold, 21; McCalmont, 11.

Out of those townships not filling the above quota, the following men were drafted:

Barnett.—Henry Bailey, Henry Ream, William Cook, Leonard Agnew, S. L. Holsopple, John Agnew.

Beaver.—Henry Reitz, Israel Osman, Philip Plyler, Jonas Himes, Thomas Guthrie, Thomas Shaffer, Frank Hettrick, Peter R. Reitz, Samuel Thomas, George J. Reitz, Samuel Gearheart, George Smathers, Charles Plyler, Jacob Shick, Jacob Wagoner, Isaac Shaffer, Henry Byerly, Daniel Byerly, Lawrence Baughman, Jonas Sowers, Samuel Reed, Henry Myers, Michael Brocius, Jacob Hettrick, Isaac Motter, John Lang, jr., John Cabel, John Funk, Peter Shrauger.

Eldred.—Bastian Miller, Simon Miller, John Lindsey, William McCaskey, Henry Peters, James Gallagher, Luther L. Hackett, William Carroll, Thaddeus Hall, Joseph Lindsey, William Hall, James Kerr, John Anthony, Henry P. Beer, Harman Miller, James McNeal, Thomas McNeal, Isaac Kerr.

Gaskill.—Martin H. Parker, Abraham Bowers, John F. Atwell, John Wainright, John Bowers, John Frampton, Henry Shields, Daniel Kelener, David F. Bowser, William A. Bowers, Philip Smith, Johiel Brooks, Robert S. Miller, Daniel Remaley.

Henderson.—Frederick Koher, John Heim, John France, David Slemner, James Gourley, Jacob Philhart, Benjamin Yohe, David Pifer.

Knox.—Christopher Mills, George P. Wiley, John Rhodes, John Ferringer, George Newcom, Joseph Bower, William S. Love, Michael E. Steiner, Samuel A. Hunter, Franklin Doubles, Henry Sivelong, David M. Cochran, Eli Rhinehart, Henry J. Wise, Samuel P. Davidson, George S. Cochran, Philip Kitchen, Henry Gilhousen, Samuel Yount, William Bailey, George W. Harriger, James Wills.

Oliver.—John Lash, Solomon Shirey, Joseph Clontz, Amos Raybuck, John

Spare, Jacob Hettrick Joseph Gaston, Christian Shick, John Dobson, Josiah Miller, Charles Hickox, Lyman J. Boyington.

Snyder.—Silas Whelply, J. Briggs, Justice Gage, Frederick Walker, Russell Felt, James Penfield, William Kearny, John Wilson, William H. Wilson, McCurdy Millen, Samuel Holt, J. B. Rice.

Union.—John Trimble, Francis Winters.

Corsica.—John Thompson, A. L. Russell.

Warsaw.—Thomas Aljoe, George Walker, Martin DeVallance, John A. Fox, Martin Smith, William Evans, Benjamin E. McMurtrie, John Leper, Samuel M. Humphrey, John A. Adams, Norman I. Pierce, Jeremiah Allen, John Bailey, Milton J. Miller, Jasper Suffolk, Frank Lindemuth, J. C. Andrews, George W. Corbin, Henry L. Lithgo, John H. Pearsall, Lyman L. Lockwood, John Templeton, Thomas Jamison, Jacob M. VanOrman, James Suffolk, Jacob Raught, Robert Wilson, Joseph Miller, Henry Bullers, Lewis Evans, Jason W. Cochran, Martin Hoffman.

Young.—Henry Haugh, John Hutchinson.

Polk.—Lewis Evans, J. H. Starrett, Jesse Claypole, William Hettrick, Robert Corbet, John Chamberlain,

Heath.—James Guthrie, James Burrows, Brown Galbraith, Victor Picknin, Jonathan Munz, Thompson Crow, Campbell Blair, James Moore.

Porter.—Jacob Howard, John Elkin, Samuel Secrist, James Kennedy, Thomas B. Adams, Ephraim A. Adams, George R. Timblin, Jonathan Eberhart, Joseph D. Allen, Charles Gahagan, Daniel McGregor, William Coleman, Garrett B. Shrauger, Daniel C. McGregor.

Ringgold.—Henry Hinderliter, Isaac Richards, William D. Reitz, John Hollebough, William Geist, William Martz, Joel Reitz, John Imhoof, Abraham Thomas, Michael Hettrick, William F. Butler, John Mowry, Michael Shoafstall, Daniel Sherry, Alvin Startzell, Edward Paul, George Shugars, Daniel Hinderliter, James Geist, Corneilus Geist, Simon Minich, Henry Johnston, Elias Martz, David Weaver, John Freas, John B. Postlethwait.

The next draft was ordered December 19, 1864, on the call of the President for 300,000 men, and Jefferson county quota was 364, viz.: Brookville, 12; Barnett, 3; Beaver, 18; Bell, 15; Corsica, 4; Clayville, 4; Clover, 16; Eldred, 16; Gaskill, 13; Heath, 4; Henderson, 12; Knox, 16; McCalmont, 10; Oliver, 14; Punxsutawney, 13; Pine Creek, 20; Perry, 20; Polk, 2; Porter, 10; Ringgold, 21; Rose, 15; Snyder, 9; Union, 11; Warsaw, 21; Winslow, 24; Washington, 24; Young, 17.

The following is the official list of those drafted :

“OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL,

“RIDGEWAY, PA., March 7, 1865.

“JOHN SCOTT, ESQ., *Editor Republican* :

“DEAR SIR:—For your information I furnish you a list of the men drafted in your county.

"The names are given as they are drawn from the wheel—the one hundred per cent. included.

"Yours Truly,

"H. S. CAMPBELL, *Prov. Mar.*"

Brookville.—John E. Carroll, Charles McCain.

Barnett.—Jackson Cook, William Wallace, David Walters, George Frazier, Robert P. Seaton, James Truby.

Beaver.—Leander Tetrick, Joseph Fenstamaker, Adam Gumbert, Henry Hettrick, James B. Wattenbaugh, William Edmonds, William Brocius, Daniel Keefer, Peter Wells, Solomon Byerly, George Myers, Thomas Jones, John L. Barr, Tobias Himes, Jacob Brocius, William Barkhouse, Milton Edmonds, Henry Guthrie, Joseph Spare, Henry M. Emhoof, Samuel Valentine, Frederick Myers, Elias Thomas, Thomas Alcorn, B. S. Raybuck, John James, John W. Osborn, Patrick O'Loughlin, George Geist, Jacob Ames, George Byerly, Christian Funk, Joseph Thomas, David W. Smith, John C. Smith, Isaac Reitz.

Bell.—John Redden, Silas Brooks, Aaron Smouse, David Rudolph, John R. Grube, George Bair, David W. Couch, John Green, David Bair, Henry Kuntz, Augustus Dougherty, William Orr, William D. Carey, Samuel Neel, Reuben Williams, Conrad Smouse, Henry Sheasley, Charles Spindler, David Grube, Jacob Hoch, Samuel Smouse, Solomon Harrold, Joseph Frederick, Fred Hummell, John Shetter, Jacob Grube, Andrew Hawk, John Caldwell, Joseph Steffy, Daniel McElwain.

Corsica.—James M. Mapes, Dennis Rensel, John Espy, William Rensel, William D. Wadding, James H. Elliott, George Rensel, Joseph Elder.

Clover.—John K. Covert, John S. Thompson, Charles Shingledecker, James E. Walmer, Abraham Wayland, David F. North, Euphrastus M. Carrier, Dwight A. Wesson, George W. Burns, Thomas Mitchell, David C. Simpson, Samuel Moore, Edwin G. Carrier, Spencer Inman, Barton B. Welden, Samuel McGiffin, Hiram Carrier, John Hice, James Dickey, Joshua Knapp, James C. Anderson, James M. Shields, Joshua Vandevort, George Scott, John B. Porter, Watson H. Anderson, George Brocius, Benjamin Brocius, Jonathan Horner, Clark B. Haven, David Ditty, Frederick Hice.

Clayville.—Thomas Rodgers, Lewis R. Davis, Hugh Dorning, Jacob C. Pierce, Daniel Updegraff, Peter Hettrick, Elias Richner, William S. Perry.

Eldred.—Hugh Maxwell, Noah Stahlman, David Craft, Daniel Bear, Conrad Brenkley, Albert Pearce, Charles Ackley, John Nolf, Thomas Stewart, James T. English, Robert J. Matson, Michael Hoffman, Thomas Graham, William Lewis, Levi Lindemuth, Mathew Gailey, William Hughes, Andrew M. Larrimer, James Cowan, John W. Wynkoop, Joseph Songer, Frederick Kahle, Isaac Buzzard, Peter Catz, Jacob Mineweaser, Charles Bowen, James Moore, R. Lyle, John White, James Irwin, Reynolds Buzzard, Washington Kahle.

Gaskill.—Joseph Young, John Winslow, Christian Hoover, Henry Sheesly, George Keller, James M. Bowers, Peter Bowser, Isaac Bowers, Jacob Bowser, William Crossman, William McKee, John P. Murray, William E. Coffman, Augustus Kinter, Daniel Cornman, Jacob Smith, Levi Shirley, Lewis May, John Brooks, Augustus Winslow, George Shirley, Peter Welder, Robert Swartz, Solomon Bowers, James Dougherty, Samuel P. Hoover.

Henderson.—Charles Miller, Charles Miller, John Frederick Bonnett, James D. Anthony, George Kunley, John Kunley, Jacob Kunley, Mathias Foere, Jacob Davis, Peter Weaver, Isaac M. Cougharon, Henry Scott, jr., George France, Frederick Boyer, John Rider, John Miller, Andrew Hammond, Jacob Bonnett, Izrael France, Ludwick Pruister, Henry Hammerman, James C. Cougharon, John Gourly, William Smith.

Heath.—Henry L. Dunmire, Levi Snyder, William O'Harra, John D. McNeal, John O'Neil, Charles O'Harron, John Dearhalps, Robert Painter.

Knox.—Solomon Harriger, William Davidson, Lott Anderson, Harvey Barr, Isaiah Johns, Jacob Shilling, William Reed, John Futts, John Ney, Franklin Miller, Silas Anderson, Edgar Rodgers, David Chitister, Henry Sentner, Daniel Friedline, Alexander Shirey, Daniel Sarvey, Robert Campbell, Thomas Anderson, William Rice, Elias Eshbaugh, Jacob Johns, Daniel Wolf, Daniel Rhoads, Christopher Rhoads, Sylvester McAnnich, William H. Wyley, Jacob Shaffer, Philip Guthrie, Jacob Miller, William Yoder, Jackson Gearhart.

McCalmont.—Augustus F. W. Lorring, Jackson Sheasley, John C. Pifer, Elias Bests, Jacob Straithoof, Jacob S. Smith, Thomas Brown, jr., John H. Hopkins, Philip Moot, John B. Zeitler, Solomon S. Yoter, Robert Whitesell, Jacob Kuntz, Jacob N. Means, Lewis Elbel, Benjamin McCann, James McGee, Samuel Rhoads, Charles Moot, Alexander Dickey.

Oliver.—William V. Reed, Jacob Kaylor, William Eisenhart, Philip Hettrick, John Drayer, James M. Hadden, John Clontz, Samuel Burkett, Nicholas Shaffer, Godfrey Reitz, Benjamin V. Reed, William Mauk, Jacob Beightel, William A. Gibson, Ezra Shirey, Thomas Wadding, Andrew Huffman, John R. Pantell, Alexander Parks, John Miller, Charles Hickox, Eli Miller, John Miller, of J., Charles Wonderley, Harrison Ickes, Adam Raybuck, George Startzell, John Coleman.

Punxsutawney.—Thadeus Campbell, Franklin Fickenger, Reuben Winslow, Cyrus M. Wilson, Martin L. Heinnigh, George Long, John Zeitler, Frederick Hauck, Charles S. Reese, George T. Gray, J. G. Myers, James S. St. Clair, Alexander G. Hughes, Nelson D. Porter, Joseph Shields, William Henry, Valentine Snyder, J. J. J. Bishop, John R. Evans, Stacy B. Williams, James E. Mitchell, Oscar Winslow, Robert A. Bouch, V. S. Murray, John B. Bair, John B. Wilson.

Perry.—John Frampton, James P. Kelly, Samuel Mauk, Sanford Neal,

Thomas S. Mitchell, James Wachob, James Gray, James McHenry, James Hamilton, Joseph Newcom, Samuel Sprankle, James Crossman, Christian Laubreck, George H. Grove, Jacob L. Coon, Samuel Curry, John Crissman, William Moser, Hugh Bell, Philip Whitesell, Samuel A. Weaver, Isaac M. Knapp, David M. Postlethwait, Thomas T. Adams, William P. McHenry, David Weaver, Nathan Crossman, George Gourly, Henry Kennedy, George Newcom, George E. Blose, Joseph W. Sharp, Martin Reitz, Jacob Mauk, James Young, William G. Cummins, George H. Shrock, Henry Shilling, Thadeus Means, Archibald Hadden.

Pine Creek.—Niman Chitester, James Dykes, James Weidner, Abel Fuller, Joseph P. Taylor, John Hutchins, Izrael Snyder, Hartley Holden, William Vandevort, William Ishman, Emanuel Weiser, Josiah Harman, Jacob Kroh, Samuel Work, Eli Johns, Jacob Krisher, Webster Butler, Sylvester R. Milliron, William Moore, William Harris, John C. Wilson, Charles Murphy, Henry Bussard, Jared Jones, Charles Wetzel, Michael Mowry, James Kelly, Michael E. Kroh, Isaac Cable, Joseph Lattimer, Wadsworth Butler, Alonzo Andrews, John C. Long, William Cable, Samuel Wilson, James Butler, George Zettler, Joseph Dempsey.

Porter.—Hugh McDivett, Elisha Hoover, John W. Potts, Charles H. Coleman, James M. Timblin, Michael Bish, John McClelland, Noah Marsh, Elisha C. Barnett, Peter Stear, Thomas T. Coleman, James Stockdale, Jacob Dibler, William Snyder, W. McGregor, William H. McDonald, George Bish, John Y. Gahaghan, Johnston Welchons, William Bish.

Polk.—Samuel Coon, George Smith, Thomas Davis, Sylvester Davis.

Ringgold.—Charles Martz, Christian Shaffer, Solomon Martz, William Bush, William Young, Levi Gearheart, George Shaffer, William Keil, William Gearheart, Benjamin Bush, Nathan B. Crossman, Solomon Shaffer, Joseph Powell, Simon Shaffer, Elias Lettick, A. Falk, Joseph Mottern, Elias Dinger, Philip Snyder, Moses Powell, Levi Boyer, Francis Upenbacker, David Buck, John Smathers, John Wise, Isaac Brocius, Moses Ferringer, John Yount, J. C. McNutt, William Milliron, Lewis Mottern, John H. Hinderliter, R. B. Farr, James Postlethwait, Simon Hilliard, Charles Kaylor, Amos B. Lerch, James Richards, Conrad Geist, Jacob Koons, Daniel Snyder, Edward Falk.

Rose.—John Carr, John Sylvus, John Lewis, John M. McGary, Mathias Honadle, Amos Reitz, William H. Smith, Joseph Montgomery, John J. Warey, Joseph S. Oxenrider, Thomas M. Witherow, Martin Richards, James R. Witherow, John J. Campbell, Alexander McMannigle, Joseph McSparrin, Henry Alsehouse, Anthony Arnold, John Brown, Lawrence Neal, William Sarvey, George Ohl, Adolphus Verbeck, Alexander Campbell, J. Greely, Joseph Thrush, Thomas Edmonds, Samuel C. Witherow, John M. Haugh, S. A. Morrison.

Snyder.—Benjamin F. Townley, William Tolbert, Allebert Galusha, David

Dean, John W. McIntosh, Webster N. Johnston, W. H. Wilson, H. Shleet, Isaac Chamberlain, John Briggs, Valentine Mohny, John Robinson, David Walker, John Robinson, J. W. Green, Samuel Holt, Mathew Bovaird, Alonzo Myers.

Union.—John H. Monks, John M. Kelly, Enoch Steele, Newton Taylor, John Orcutt, Philip Aaron, Reuben Klingensmith, Jeremiah Kohler, Joseph Summerville, James H. Brown, John Brown, Jacob Howe, G. H. Kennedy, William McKee, Washington McKinley, Isaac Siars, Amos Hinderliter, William Jones, David Sharp, Simon Snyder, Robert M. Siars, James White.

Washington.—Joseph Waterhouse, William Dean, William McConnell, Robert McDonald, John G. Smith, Robert Tweedy, Charles R. Calhoun, David Dennison, William McCullough, John A. Crawford, John C. Groves, Nesly Senior, Robert Wait, James R. Groves, Ezekial Sterrett, Thomas G. Groves, Robert R. Smith, William Stevenson, David McGarey, William Dellmore, Alexander Keys, Mathew Wright, James Dennison, William J. Calhoun, James Britton, Robert Stevenson, John H. Nopsken, George Smith, Robert Patterson, James H. Ross, James L. Smith, Joseph Brittain, Archabald McCullough, Elisha G. Evans, Joseph Keys, David Moore, James Patton, George McClelland, Joseph Hutchison, Robert H. McIntosh, William Cooper, Robert Miller, James B. Smith, Samuel McConnell, Simon Barkhouse, Thomas Brown, Miller McCurdy, James Shaw.

Warsaw.—John Reed, John Clinger, Jackson Moorhead, Eli Vasbinder, William Russell, jr., John Miller, Joseph Bowers, Tobias Painter, Jacob Yount, Isaac Graham, Gabriel Stahlman, E. A. R. Clark, Conrad Clinger, L. E. Bartlett, Anthony Arnold, Thomas T. Crawford, L. J. Boyington, George Wilson, Fergus Craven, Charles Horn, A. J. Bartlett, W. W. Bartlett, Abram Vandevort, N. P. Smith, Richard Humphrey, J. A. Richards, Gideon Lindemuth, Joseph McCracken, Adam G. Clark, Michael Reitz, Lester Lockwood, Abraham Snyder, Nathaniel Wilson, Isaac Carrier, William Foust, Clinton Johnston, William Butler, Lewis S. Dunham, Joseph Dunn.

Winslow.—William Daily, Charles B. Clark, Charles H. Prescott, Andrew J. Johnston, Lewis Ludwick, John H. Rishel, John Painter, Charles H. Gordon, Jacob Cherry, Frederick Brooks, Henry Doling, Gordon Harris, David Hillis, George Strouse, Jonathan Deemer, Henry Kroh, William A. Stewart, William Fathims, Isaac London, Peter Burkett, William Best, James Sheasly, Henry Rhoads, Robert Douthett, jr., Ephraim Murray, Jacob Best, Samuel N. R. Boyer, Gould J. Scott, Hugh Lowry, Edward E. Seeley, Jesse B. Wayland, George W. Rea, Joshua Fey, Charles Cerp, Abraham Boyer, James Fey, Jacob Boyer, Adam Glazier, Noah Strouse, Thomas J. Reynolds, Henry C. Moore, John B. Snyder, Henry Foltz, Abner Reed, Robert Morris, James Cathcart, Henry W. Hoak, Bennewell Snyder.

Young.—Richard Berry, Benoni Clawson, Jacob Kessler, Jacob Covert, Tobias Long, John B. Henneigh, Daniel J. Graffius, Frederick Hawk, Charles B.

Hutchison, John Painter, jr., Israel McElvain, Joseph H. Bowman, Emanuel Fetterman, Peter Keslar, Christian Weaver, Joseph Williams, James Saltsgiver, Benjamin Frampton, John N. Hawk, Levi McGregor, William S. Hughes, Thomas Carpenter, David Brown, Joseph R. Craft, Philip Smith, Henry Wingard, jr., Charles Schwartz, George Long, Moses A. Smith, Samuel Craft, John Burley, Alexander Campbell.

The time for the men drafted under this call to report was fixed by Colonel Campbell for the 20th of April, but before that time arrived Lee had surrendered to the victorious army of General Grant, at Appomattox, and an order was issued by the provost marshal-general releasing all drafted men who had not already reported at the general rendezvous.

This was joyous news for the drafted men and caused them to enter with doubly intensified enjoyment into the general rejoicing that filled the hearts of all classes of citizens over the glad tidings that the war had closed.

It can be said of the people of Jefferson county that they promptly responded to every draft, and in no instance was there the least resistance offered to the officers in the discharge of their duty. This submission to the will of the administration, and acquiescence in the plan for filling up the army, which the exigencies of the service demanded, did not prevail in all portions of the country. In Clearfield county the enforcement of the draft was met with armed resistance, and troops had to be sent to arrest deserters from the draft harboring there.

In the discharge of this duty one of the bravest soldiers of Jefferson county lost his life. Lieutenant-Colonel Cyrus Butler, with Lieutenant George Van Vliet, had gone to Clearfield county under orders from Provost-Marshal Campbell, to arrest deserters, and on the 30th of October, 1864, proceeded to the house of Joseph Lounsberry, who resided two and a half miles from Clearfield town, a deserter from both drafts, to arrest him. On perceiving the officers he ran up stairs, Butler and Van Vliet following after; when Lounsberry shot Colonel Butler on the stairs, mortally wounding him. When Butler fell Van Vliet tried to arrest Lounsberry, but the latter, clubbing his revolver, knocked the lieutenant down, and escaped.

Colonel Butler was removed to the town of Clearfield where he died the next day. An inquest was held over his remains, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. His remains were then taken to his home in Brookville, where a stricken wife and four little children received them. He was laid to rest in the cemetery there on the 3d of November, followed by the sorrowing and indignant citizens. Colonel Butler was born in Pine Creek township, his father, David Butler, being one of the first settlers in the county. He had always resided there and in Brookville, until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Captain Brady's company and was promoted from first sergeant to second lieutenant of Company K, Eleventh Pennsylvania

Reserves. He resigned on account of wounds and disability April 17, 1863, but again enlisted and served as lieutenant-colonel of Colonel Porter's regiment Emergency Men, and then while still in his country's service, he died by the hand of a traitor.

The board of enrollment held a meeting on receipt of the intelligence of Colonel Butler's death, and passed resolutions condemning the cruel murder, pledging themselves to use every effort to bring Lounsberry to justice, and condoling with the bereaved family in their sorrow. They also recommended that Mrs. Butler be granted a pension by the government, which was subsequently done, she receiving a pension until her death, and her children being admitted to the soldier's orphan schools on the same equality as the children of other deceased soldiers.

The enrollment board at this meeting raised the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars, which was forwarded to Mrs. Butler, with the resolutions of condolence.

It is impossible to give the regiments in which the drafted men of Jefferson county served. Nearly all of those who went into the service under the draft of 1863 were put into the Eighty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the rolls of that regiment give the following names:

Company A.—Corporal John Fishel; Edward Barry; William H. Fishel, killed; Mathew Keys, died; Wilson Keys.

Company B.—Joseph Bowdish, killed; David Dinger, John Deeter, William Geist, J. N. Heckendorn, David Hoch, John Ross.

Company C.—Sergeant John W. Irwin; Peter Bish, Daniel Bish, Amos D. Hinderliter, Edward Forsythe.

Company D.—Peter Bish, killed; Jefferson Dempsey, Samuel Horner.

Company E.—Henry Fisher, William Kirkman.

Company F.—William C. Evans.

Company G.—James Bullers, John McNutt, Josiah Shoemaker, Jacob Shirey.

Company I.—Ephraim Bushley, Henry Doverspike, died; L. Lockwood, Lyman Lockwood, Levi Vandevort, Wilson Fisher.

In the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment were the following drafted men from Jefferson county:

Company C.—Andrew G. Hettrick.

Company E.—Gabriel Vabinder, killed; Russell Van Tassel, Benjamin F. Martin.

Company G.—Elza McAnnich.

Company K.—John C. Hoover.

RELIEF FUND OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

In the fall of 1861 it was found that a great many of those who had volunteered in the army from this county had left their families without adequate support. To relieve the wants of these wives and children of the volunteers, a relief fund was raised by special taxation. The relief board was composed of the associate judges and commissioners of the county, who furnished aid to all families of absent soldiers in need of such assistance. The assessments and expenditures for the different years, were as follows:

1861.	
Real and Personal Property.....	\$1,186.25
Real and Personal Property, additional assessment.....	1,802.41
Unseated Lands.....	556.24
	<u>\$ 3,544.90</u>
1862.	
Real and Personal.....	2,823.03
Militia Fund, Transferred.....	335.49
Unseated Lands.....	527.67
	<u>3,686.19</u>
1863.	
Real and Personal.....	2,723.93
Unseated.....	484.83
Balance Militia Fund.....	845.76
	<u>4,104.32</u>
1864.	
Real and Personal.....	2,693.56
Unseated.....	488.50
Militia.....	454.33
	<u>3,636.39</u>
1865.	
Real and Personal.....	3,285.55
Unseated.....	697.10
Militia.....	476.25
	<u>4,458.90</u>
1866.	
Militia.....	39.17
	<u>39.17</u>
	\$19,470.07
1867.	
Balance transferred to County Funds.....	116.15
Total amount paid for Relief.....	<u>\$19,353.92</u>

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

The Grand Army of the Republic, First Organized — The First Post in Jefferson County — Amor A. McKnight Post — E. R. Brady Post — E. H. Little Post — John C. Conser Post — John C. Dowling Post — Jefferson Post — D. S. Porter Post — The Sons of Veterans — The Woman's Relief Corps — The Soldiers' Orphan School — The Little Orphans and the Governor — The Wards of the State Provided For — Jefferson County Soldiers' Orphans — Number of U. S. Pensioners in Jefferson County — Amount Paid in Pensions.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE Grand Army of the Republic was organized at Decatur, Illinois, April 6, 1866. It was suggested by Dr. B. F. Stevenson, late a sergeant in the Fourteenth Illinois Regiment, and he is regarded as the founder. Post No. 1 was organized at Decatur, Post No. 2 at Springfield. Each State is a department and posts begin with No. 1 in each department.

The preamble of the association of the Grand Army of the Republic sets forth:

"We, soldiers and sailors, and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, having aided in maintaining the honor, integrity, and supremacy of the National Government during the late rebellion, do unite to establish a permanent association.

"First. To preserve those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors, and marines, who united to suppress the late rebellion, and to perpetuate the history of the dead.

"Second, To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

"Third. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based on a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason, or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights, and justice to all."

The first national encampment was held at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 20, 1866. Pennsylvania was represented in this encampment, and soon after posts were organized all over this State; Brookville being the first to secure an organization of the order in the county, and Post No. 134 was instituted on the 25th of June, 1868, with the following officers: Post commander, W. S. Barr; senior vice-commander, William English; junior vice-commander, John E. Barr; officer of the day, J. W. Henderson; officer of the guard, W. R. Ram-

sey; chaplain, W. C. Evans; surgeon, A. P. Heichhold; quartermaster, George Van Vliet; adjutant, John A. McLain; sergeant-major, M. C. Thompson; quartermaster-sergeant, A. B. McLain.

This post was first known by its number—No. 134. Prior to 1869 there was no provision in the rules for naming posts. In that year it was provided that any post may prefix the name of a deceased soldier, or of some person eminent for loyalty or efficiency during the war. *

In pursuance of this order the post adopted the name of Colonel A. A. McKnight, the intrepid commander of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and it retained its name until its charter was surrendered in 1878, the result of an impression that the order was political in its purposes, and because of the removal of many of its members to other localities. The post took charge of arrangements for decoration day, inviting the public to participate in the ceremonies of decorating with flowers the graves of deceased soldiers, and contributed largely in charity for the relief of distressed comrades, and the families of those who had died in the service, and materially aided in procuring the admission of soldiers' orphans into the schools provided by the State for them.

On the 12th of May, 1882, the organization was revived and Post No. 242, Department of Pennsylvania, was organized, and was called for Captain E. R. Brady, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, who had gallantly given his life in his country's cause at South Mountain, Virginia. The following were the officers elected and installed: Commander, James P. George; senior vice-commander, John W. Walker; junior vice-commander, Charles J. Wilson; officer of the day, Silas J. Marlin; officer of the guard, George W. Turner; chaplain, Theodore Henderson; surgeon, W. J. McKnight; quartermaster, Robert A. Hubbard; adjutant, F. A. Weaver; quartermaster-sergeant, C. O. Hammond; sergeant-major, J. C. Whitehill.

The post at once commenced a successful career, and in the almost five years of its existence, has mustered about one hundred and fifty members, and acquired property valued at five hundred dollars; one-half of this sum being in trust for the relief of comrades in need or distress; the charities of the order only being confined to those who participated in the war for the preservation of the Union, and the families of such soldiers.

The officers of the post for 1887 are: Commander, Andrew B. McLain; senior vice-commander, Silas J. Marlin; junior vice-commander, Clarence R. Hall; officer of the day, Charles J. Wilson; officer of the guard, John M. Davis; chaplain, Jesse Alcorn; surgeon, Joseph E. Hall; quartermaster, John Startzell; adjutant, John W. Walker; sergeant-major, R. M. Wadding; quartermaster-sergeant, T. H. Wilson.

E. R. Brady Post has now one hundred and ten effective members, and has lost by death since its organization seven comrades: C. O. Hammond, William

Heckendorn, R. J. Nicholson, Joseph A. Geere, A. L. Gordon, E. B. Cavenore, and Thomas Durgan.

The stated meetings of the post are on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month at the G. A. R. hall.

Captain E. H. Little Post No. 237, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, Punxsutawney, was mustered April 14, 1882.

Charter members.—John T. Bell, Christian Miller, John Cricks, Daniel W. Robison, William Altman, John Hastings, H. C. Campbell, Charles M. Brewer, R. W. Dinsmore, J. J. Young, John G. Myers, John M. Brewer, Thomas J. Cooper, William C. Torrance, George S. Campbell, D. W. C. Hervey, Arthur H. Murray.

First officers.—Commander, John T. Bell; senior vice-commander, John Hastings; junior vice-commander, Christian Miller; surgeon, William Altman; chaplain, D. W. C. Hervey; quartermaster, Joseph J. Young; adjutant, Thomas J. Cooper; officer of the day, John M. Brewer; officer of the guard, William C. Torrance; quartermaster-sergeant, George S. Campbell; sergeant-major, R. W. Dinsmore.

Present (1887) officers: Commander, C. M. Brewer; senior vice-commander, W. C. Torrance; junior vice-commander, W. F. Campbell; chaplain, M. J. Dinsmore; quartermaster, John T. Bell; adjutant, Thomas J. Cooper; officer of the day, R. W. Dinsmore; officer of the guard, John Cricks; quartermaster-sergeant, George H. Torrance; sergeant-major, George R. Hall; whole amount mustered, 117; members died since organization, 5; present number in good standing, 90.

John C. Conser Post G. A. R. No. 192, Department of Pennsylvania, named for the gallant major of the One Hundred and Fifth, was mustered at Reynoldsville, August 27, 1880, with the following officers: Commander, Tilton C. Reynolds; senior vice-commander, H. B. Leach; junior vice-commander, W. W. Ford; surgeon, J. W. Foust; quartermaster, E. Neff; chaplain, W. W. Crissman; adjutant, J. B. McCracken; officer of the day, W. J. Heckman; officer of the guard, Levi Epler; quartermaster-sergeant, Samuel Sutter; sergeant-major, L. W. Scott.

Since its organization it has mustered eighty-nine comrades, having now fifty-four good working members. Thirty-nine have left the post by transfer or have been dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues. Four members, Simon Stine, George Thompson, William Stewart, and George Ferrier, have been mustered out by death. The post owns property worth over two hundred dollars.

The officers for 1887 are: Commander, R. D. Beer; senior vice-commander, B. Haugh; junior vice-commander, George Roller, jr.; adjutant, John W. Stouffer; quartermaster, H. B. Leach; surgeon, J. W. Foust; chaplain, Wilder M. Boyle; officer of the day, Levi Epler; officer of the guard, Thomas Claubagh; sergeant-major, A. W. Davis; quartermaster-sergeant, Samuel Sutter.

Jefferson Post No. 269, Department of Pennsylvania, was mustered at Brockwayville, August 17, 1882, with the following officers: Commander, Thomas Myers; senior vice-commander, F. B. Harvey; junior vice-commander, S. M. Temple; adjutant, Thomas Keys; quartermaster, Ira Felt; surgeon, Frederick Walker; chaplain, M. V. Longwell; officer of the day, Joseph Clinton; officer of the guard, W. G. McMinn; sergeant-major, George Britton; quartermaster-sergeant, D. C. Nelson.

The officers of the post for 1887 are: Commander, Ira Felt; senior vice-commander, G. W. Sibley; junior vice-commander, J. Gage; quartermaster, J. W. Fröst; surgeon, G. F. Walker; chaplain, J. Robinson; officer of the day, M. L. DeVallance; officer of the guard, P. Boyer; adjutant, C. Levis; sergeant-major, N. B. Wilson; quartermaster-sergeant, Thomas Hutchison. The post meets on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Captain J. C. Dowling Post No. 303, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, was called for the first officer from Jefferson county killed in the war, was mustered at Corsica, February 22, 1883, with the following officers: Post commander, John Baker; senior vice-commander, A. P. Simpkins; junior vice-commander, A. Knabb; adjutant, D. McKee; surgeon, James Douglass; chaplain, W. Downing; officer of the day, John Williams; officer of the guard, J. B. McCullough; quartermaster, N. Taylor; sergeant-major, George J. Shultz; quartermaster-sergeant, R. R. Snyder.

The officers of this post for 1887 are: Commander, George J. Shultz; senior vice-commander, George Shick; junior vice-commander, J. L. Douglass; adjutant, R. R. Snyder; quartermaster, J. B. McCullough; surgeon, John Baker; chaplain, A. Knabb; officer of the day, D. McKee; officer of the guard, A. P. Simpkins; sergeant-major, J. A. Myers; quartermaster-sergeant, Amos Shirey.

This post, which meets the first and third Thursday of each month, has twenty-seven members, and has lost two by death since its organization.

Colonel D. S. Porter Post, No. 434, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, called for a brave soldier of Indiana county, was mustered at Sprankle's Mills, in Oliver township, May 8, 1884, with the following officers: Commander, W. W. Perry; senior vice-commander, F. W. Grove; junior vice-commander, T. L. Hall; adjutant, D. W. Smith; quartermaster, George Baughman; surgeon, Philip Smathers; chaplain, Henry Troutmore; officer of the day, B. D. Blose; officer of the guard, Samuel Haines; sergeant-major, Samuel Shilling; quartermaster-sergeant, Peter Slagle.

The officers for 1887 are: Commander, George Baughman; senior vice-commander, Andrew Alcorn; junior vice-commander, Joseph Clontz; adjutant F. C. Eshbaugh; quartermaster, B. D. Blose; surgeon, Alexander Mauk; chaplain, J. C. Mauk; officer of the day, F. W. Grove; officer of the guard, H. Hinderleiter; sergeant-major, W. W. Perry; quartermaster-sergeant, Philip Smathers.

This post meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings in Seiler's Hall. The muster-in fee is three dollars, and the monthly dues for members is twenty-five cents. The benefit paid to sick comrades is three dollars per week. The post started with forty-seven charter members, and now has a membership of thirty-nine. Up to this date (1887) no deaths have occurred.

All these posts are in good working order and are doing much toward keeping green in the memories of the veterans the incidents, dangers and privations of camp, march, field, and hospital. The order which they represent since its first modest start in 1866, has grown to be one of the most influential organizations in the country. Its principles of fraternity, charity, and loyalty, met with a hearty response from the boys who wore the blue, and to-day the Grand Army of the Republic has an organization of the rank and file of the Union Army of over 6,000 posts, with a membership exceeding 300,000.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Another organization that the late war has caused to spring up in the country, and which is becoming quite a large and well organized society, is the "Sons of Veterans." This order is composed of the sons of those brave men, who fought and won the battles that made this nation free. It should be kept up and encouraged, for in the years to come when the last soldier of the Grand Army has been "mustered out," the sons of veterans will have to take up some of the duties that now devolve upon the comrades of the Grand Army, one of which will be the beautiful ceremony of decorating the graves of "those dead heroes of ours."

There are now in Jefferson county six camps of this order, all being in good working order.

Captain R. R. Means, Camp No. 15, Western Pennsylvania Division, Sons of Veterans, mustered in October 31, 1883, with the following officers: Captain T. N. Humphreys; first lieutenant, T. N. George; second lieutenant, D. D. Dunkleburg; chaplain, J. B. Whitehill; orderly sergeant, L. A. Thompson; quartermaster-sergeant, H. G. Means.

Present officers.—Captain, John M. Van Vliet; first lieutenant, Archie J. McMurray; second lieutenant, A. H. Liebengood; chaplain, George W. Means; orderly sergeant, A. S. Jackson; quartermaster-sergeant, H. G. Means; sergeant of the guard, L. B. Long; corporal of the guard, I. L. Jones; camp guard, W. D. Sager; picket guard, Harry Harp. Number of members thirty-nine. One death, William H. Clark, died March, 1884.

Lambert Camp, No. 15, Western Pennsylvania Division, Sons of Veterans, was mustered at Punxsutawney, March 6, 1884, with the following officers: Captain, Grant Ramey; first lieutenant, John D. Evans; second lieutenant, Edwin A. Murray; chaplain, Joseph M. Hughes; quartermaster, A. M. McQuown; orderly sergeant, Linn B. Hughes; sergeant of guard, James Spencer; corporal of guard, James Dinsmore; color-bearer, William Rodgers.

The officers of the camp for 1887 are: Captain George B. Stumph; first lieutenant, Ed. A. Murray; second lieutenant, Frederick Rodgers; chaplain, Harry McConnell; quartermaster, Linn B. Hughes; orderly sergeant, Thomas C. Redding; sergeant of guard, Samuel Gibson; corporal of guard, James Young; color-bearer, Harry Myers.

The camp is now called McClelland Camp, and the present number is 145. It has a membership of twenty members, and meets every Thursday evening in Grand Army Hall.

James McKillip Camp, No. 23, Division of Western Pennsylvania Sons of Veterans, was mustered at Corsica, March 22, 1884, with the following officers: Captain, H. C. Mathews; first lieutenant, E. L. Baker; second lieutenant, E. S. Armagost; orderly sergeant, D. C. Cowan; surgeon, H. T. Baker; chaplain, W. J. Cowan; quartermaster, S. J. T. Luther; sergeant of guard, G. N. McMillen; camp council, E. L. Baker, N. G. Beatty, Joseph Armagost.

The officers for 1887 are: Captain, E. L. Baker; first lieutenant, W. J. Evans; second lieutenant, R. M. Stahlman; orderly sergeant, R. E. McKee; quartermaster-sergeant, H. T. Baker; chaplain, D. C. Cowan; surgeon, ———; sergeant of guard, John T. Luther; corporal of the guard, C. E. Mathews; camp guard, W. J. Cowan.

This camp was originally numbered 21, but on the consolidation of divisions became 23. It numbers twenty-two members, and the stated business meetings are held on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

General Phil. Kearney Camp, No. 36, Western Division of Pennsylvania, Sons of Veterans, was mustered at Reynoldsville, August 18, 1884, with the following officers: Captain, H. J. Cartin; first lieutenant, J. C. Dillman; second lieutenant, H. A. Stoke; chaplain, C. A. Stephenson; camp council, C. H. Stephenson, W. H. Ford, Wilbur Dillman; first sergeant, Robert S. Lytle; quartermaster-sergeant, John Conser; sergeant of the guard, Louis Ford; corporal of the guard, E. E. Watson; camp guard, Charles Epler; picket guard, M. C. Ferrier.

The officers for 1887 are; Captain, B. E. Hover; first lieutenant, George Kline; second lieutenant, S. E. Carl; camp council, H. G. Lewis, George Roller, George Kline; first sergeant, Robert S. Lytle; quartermaster-sergeant, Joseph Roller chaplain, W. Z. Burris; color-sergeant, C. Still; sergeant of the guard, E. E. Watson; corporal of the guard, John Howlett; picket guard, George Roller.

The camp meets every Thursday evening in Grand Army Hall, and has twenty-five members in good standing.

Captain Charles McLain, Camp, No. 16, Sons of Veterans, was organized at Brockwayville, on May 14, 1884, with the following officers: Captain, O. A. Sibley; first lieutenant, J. E. Frost; second lieutenant, C. L. Foust; chaplain, A. H. Lemmon; orderly sergeant, J. P. Keys color sergeant, U. S. Grant;

quartermaster, R. W. Adams; sergeant of the guard, F. A. Callen; corporal of the guard, W. J. Britton; camp guard, C. T. Felt.

The camp was reorganized on December 3, 1885, and is now known as General Custer Camp, No. 47, and has twenty-five members in good standing. Thursday evening of each week is the time of holding stated meetings, and its officers for 1887 are as follows: Captain, J. P. Keys; first lieutenant, A. H. Lemmon; second lieutenant, C. T. Felt; chaplain, L. C. Levis; first sergeant, O. A. Sibley; color sergeant, F. W. Lemmon; quartermaster, W. J. Britton; sergeant of guard, Charles Felt; corporal of guard, L. E. Andrews; camp guard, M. C. Myers.

One of the most prominent members of the Sons of Veterans in Jefferson county, as well as in the order at large, is the captain of General Custer Camp, John Patterson Keys, of Brockwayville. Although only twenty years of age, having been born May 13, 1867—the day when Jeff. Davis was taken to Richmond on a writ of *habeas corpus*—he has already been honored by his division in being elected a delegate to the grand division, the national body of the order.

The *Camp Fire* published at Portsmouth, Ohio, says of him:

“He derives his right to membership from his father who was a member of Company C, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

“He joined the Sons of Veterans as the second charter member of Camp No. 16, [opposition] which was mustered in on May 14, 1884. At the time of muster he was appointed and became the first orderly sergeant, and he had no intention of taking any active part in the work of the order; but it gained such a hold on his affections that he was very careful not to miss a meeting, and became one of the hardest and most ardent workers in the camp, so much so that he was elected as a delegate to represent the camp at the division encampment held at South Bethlehem July 4, 1884.

“In December of the same year he was appointed assistant mustering officer by the colonel, and was elected captain of his camp, but resigned and was appointed orderly sergeant for the ensuing year. Was elected again to represent his camp at the encampment held at Bellefonte, Pa., on the 18th day of August, 1885, at which time he was elected as a delegate to the grand division or national body. On September 2d, Sergeant Keys was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of the colonel, to rank as lieutenant.

“Through the influence of Lieutenant Keys his camp severed its connection with the Philadelphia branch and was mustered into the national order on December 3, 1885, as Camp 47, and he was again installed orderly sergeant for the third time. One day later he was appointed assistant inspector and commissioned chief of staff of the West Pennsylvania Division.

“At the election of officers for 1886 he was unanimously elected captain, and re-elected in 1887.

“In June, 1886, he was re-appointed and commissioned chief of staff by

Colonel Brockway, and the colonel could not possibly have made a better selection. Captain Keys is well qualified in every particular to perform the duties of that honorable and dignified office. He has the honor of being the youngest division officer in Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Northwestern Association Sons of Veterans. His only defeat for office occurred when his supporters brought him out for colonel of the division at the encampment held at Allegheny City, June 8, and 9, 1886.

"It is seen that he has held numerous offices in the order, but they have come unsought and undesired, and he has accepted them with a full sense of their duties, and the exactions they would make upon his business. But he never shirked a duty or allowed an opportunity to pass without rendering assistance to a camp, or event of interest to the order, when he felt that his action or presence would be of avail. In camp or division elections the various candidates seek his advice, influence, and support.

"May his efforts in life's labors be crowned with success, and may the world be as bright and happy in its intercourse with him as he has been with us."

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

This order is an auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic. It was started by the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the soldiers, sailors and marines, the veterans who aided in putting down the rebellion, and other loyal women of the land who desired to aid the Grand Army in its work of charity towards the destitute soldiers and their widows and children. Its doors are open to all loyal women of good moral character, and who have never given aid to the enemies of the Union. It welcomes into its ranks the noble women who gave up all the comforts of home, to care for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union armies.

The Woman's Relief Corps is a helpmeet of the Grand Army, rendering assistance in caring for those who are in need, and a soldier or his family never appeals in vain for help; but the organization is a secret one, and the good work and relief given by the ladies is never divulged. The widow and the orphan have all their wants attended to quietly and lovingly without ostentation.

These ladies teach their children patriotism, and love of country; to maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, and to discountenance treason. There is no desire to perpetuate a war feeling or hatred towards those who aided the rebellion, but to teach and encourage patriotism and the defense of the flag, wherever assailed, and, along with it, virtue, temperance, and truth, their crowning motto being fraternity, charity, and loyalty.

There are now three of these societies in Jefferson county.

Captain J. C. Dowling Women's Relief Corps was organized at Corsica, May 5, 1886, with thirty charter members. The first officers elected were:

president, Mrs. N. Taylor; senior vice-president, Mrs. J. Baker; junior vice-president, Miss Lyde King; secretary, Mrs. K. Baker; treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Orr; chaplain, Mrs. H. Smith; guard, Miss Carrie Jones; conductor, Miss Laura Orcutt.

The following officers were elected for 1887: President, Mrs. J. D. Orr; senior vice-president, Mr. A. P. Simpkins; junior vice-president, Mrs. A. Knabb; secretary, Miss Maude Shultz; treasurer, Mrs. J. McCullough; chaplain, Mrs. A. Shirey; guard, Miss Ollie McKinley; conductor, Miss Jennie Baker.

E. R. Brady Woman's Relief Corps, No. 74, was organized by Mrs. Anna Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, at Brookville, February 25, 1887, with the following officers: President, Mrs. Annie M. Garrison; senior vice-president, Mrs. Marie Bishop; junior vice-president, Mrs. S. J. Thompson; secretary, Mrs. Jennie Pinney; chaplain, Mrs. Ella Henderson; treasurer, Mrs. D. E. Taylor; conductor, Mrs. Virginia Blood; assistant conductor, Mrs. M. E. Steel; guard, Miss Eva Andrews; assistant guard, Miss Minnie Ewing. This corps meets in Grand Army Hall, the first and third Saturdays of each month.

John C. Conser Woman's Relief Corps, No. 75, was organized at Reynoldsville, March 18, 1887, with twelve members. The installing officer was Mrs. Cowles, of Foxburg, Pa. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Anna J. Montgomery; senior vice-president, Mrs. Julia A. Reynolds; junior vice-president, Mrs. Ann Gibson; chaplain, Mrs. M. D. Scott; secretary, Miss Elenore Reed; treasurer, Miss Emma Cartin; conductor, Miss Nevada Foust; guard, Miss Clara Foust; assistant guard, Miss Minnie Beers. The corps meets in Grand Army Hall, on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

No prouder scheme was ever formed than that which adopted as the "wards of the Commonwealth," the children of Pennsylvania soldiers, made orphans by the war, and for which almost the entire credit is due to Andrew G. Curtin.

On Thanksgiving morning, November 26, 1863, two children called at the executive mansion, in Harrisburg, and asked for bread. Fortunately, they were met by the governor himself, and, in reply to his questioning, the little waifs informed him that their father had been killed in battle; that their mother had since died, and they had no one to care for them. This artless story appealed at once to the heart of Governor Curtin, and all through the services of the morning it kept before him, and as soon as he again found himself at home, with his family, he burst forth: "Great God, is it possible that the people of Pennsylvania can feast this day, while the children of her soldiers who have fallen in this war, beg bread from door to door?"

From that moment he never, for a moment, lost sight of this problem—how to care for these orphan children of the State.

After the failure of our arms on the Peninsula in 1862, the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad tendered to Governor Curtin fifty thousand dollars, for the organization and equipment of troops ; but this offer he had to decline at the time, as no disbursement could be made of the sum for the State, without legislative action. When the scheme for the gathering in and educating of the orphans of our dead soldiers took possession of his mind, he requested the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad to allow this sum to be paid into the State treasury, for the purpose of creating a fund, to be used for the maintenance and educating of destitute soldiers' orphans. The company finally agreed to allow the money to be thus appropriated, and no one but will allow that this was a purely unselfish act, for while the original purpose of the offer, to use it in equipping soldiers for use in time of danger, was a means of protecting their own property, giving money to aid the helpless orphans would not advance or protect the interests of their road.

Governor Curtin now turned his attention to the Legislature, without which he could do nothing, and in his annual message of January, 1864, he brought to the attention of that body the project he had in view, as follows: "I commend to the prompt attention of the Legislature the subject of the relief of the poor orphans of our soldiers, who have given, or shall give, their lives to the country during this crisis. In my opinion their maintenance and education should be provided for by the State. Failing other natural friends of ability to provide for them, they should be honorably received and fostered as children of the Commonwealth. The \$50,000 heretofore given by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, referred to in my last message, is still unappropriated; and I recommend that this sum, with such other means as the Legislature may think fit, be applied to this end, in such manner as may be thought most expedient and effective. In anticipation of the adoption of a more perfect system, I recommend that provision be made for securing the admission of such children into existing educational establishments, to be there clothed, nurtured and educated, at the public expense. I make this recommendation earnestly, feeling assured that in so doing, I represent the wishes of the patriotic, the benevolent, and the good of the State."

The friends of the bill, framed in accordance with the suggestions and wishes of Governor Curtin, failed to pass anything, during the Legislature of 1864, except the following, in regard to the donation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company: "Be it enacted, etc.: That the governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and is, hereby authorized to accept the sum of fifty thousand dollars, donated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for the education and maintenance of orphan children of deceased soldiers and sailors, and appropriate the same in such manner as he may deem best calculated to accomplish the object designed by said donation; the accounts of said disbursements to be settled in the usual manner, by the auditor-general and the governor, and make report of the same to the next Legislature."

Calling to his aid the services of Professor Wickersham and Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, Governor Curtin began the work that resulted in the care and educating of so many orphans.

It was not until 1865, however, that the Legislature could agree on a bill, to carry out these wishes and suggestions of the governor. The plan met with much opposition, but finally the act which we give below became a law, by the House passing the bill, as amended by the Senate (which had stood by the governor all the way through), by a vote of sixty-four in its favor, and twenty-four against. We give the act in full:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby granted the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the education and maintenance during the year 1865, of the destitute orphan children of the deceased soldiers and sailors from this State, in the service of the United States, during the existing rebellion, to be drawn on the warrant of the governor, as it shall be needed, and to be expended and accounted for in the manner directed by said act.

"SECTION 2. That the conveyances and transfers of the custody, care, and control of said orphans, till their arrival at the age of sixteen years, heretofore made, or hereafter to be made, to the State Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, by their respective mothers, guardians, or next friends, and upon said orphans for all the purposes of education and maintenance, till their arrival at said age; and that if said orphans abscond, or be withdrawn without his consent from the custody of the superintendent, or from the institution in which he shall place them, they, and all persons withdrawing and harboring them, shall thereupon be liable to the provisions of the Acts of Assembly relating to absconding apprentices.

"SECTION 3. That when any of said orphans shall arrive at the age of sixteen years, or sooner if deemed expedient, said superintendent shall, at the written request of said orphan, and of his or her mother, guardian, or next friend put or bind him or her out to such trade or employment, and to such master, mistress, or employer, as shall be thus requested, and for such terms as shall expire, if a male, at or before the age of twenty-one, and, if a female, at or before the age of eighteen years, in which indenture there shall be included such covenants for the further education of the orphan as said superintendent shall prescribe, and such apprenticeship shall be, in all other respects, not herein provided for, subject to the provisions of the Acts of Assembly relating to masters and apprentices."

Governor Curtin during his entire term of office took the greatest interest in these orphan schools, which he soon had established on a firm basis, and the orphans ever found in him a firm, true friend.

Governor John W. Greary, who succeeded Governor Curtin, a veteran of the Mexican War, and of the Rebellion, warmly espoused the cause of the

orphans. In his inaugural he said : " Among our most solemn obligations is the maintenance of the indigent widows, and the support and education of the orphan children of those noble men who fell in defence of the Union. . . . I pledge myself to bear in mind the injunctions and wishes of the people, and if possible, to increase the efficiency of and multiply the benefits of the schools and institutions already so creditably established for the benefit of the orphans of our martyred heroes."

In January, 1873, Major-General John F. Hartranft was inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania, and in him the soldiers' orphans found another devoted friend, who, as his first recognition of them, invited them to his inaugural, and eight hundred and nineteen boys from the different schools, were allowed to be present. In his official message he gave the subject of the orphans a conspicuous place. "What prouder monument" said he, "could we erect to the Pennsylvanians who fell in battle, than to care for and educate their children?"

Thus Pennsylvania was the first to gather in these children bequeathed to her care by the life-blood of their fathers, and she has nobly fulfilled her trust. Over ten thousand of these soldiers' orphans have been fed, clothed and educated, and incalculable good has been done by this grand scheme of beneficence.

The Grand Army of the Republic has stood manfully by the orphans of their dead comrades, and it was through their efforts that an appropriation was made in 1872 by the Legislature of two thousand dollars to assist a limited number of the most worthy pupils who had completed their term in the orphan schools, to further pursue their studies at the State Normal Schools.

In 1874 they gained another benefit for the children of soldiers, admitting the children of disabled soldiers born after the first day of January, 1866, into the soldiers' orphan schools, the previous act having excluded them. In 1875 a bill was drafted by Hon. Charles W. Graham, member from Allegheny City, which removed the limitation, and provided for the admission of the children of both deceased and disabled soldiers, without regard to date of birth. This bill was warmly opposed in the Legislature, but owing to the efforts of Mr. Graham and other members of the G. A. R., was finally passed.

The members of the Grand Army also had a constant watch over the institutions in which the orphans are cared for, and it has been through their instrumentality that the abuses and corrupt management that have crept into some of them have been ferreted out and corrected.

From the statistics furnished us by superintendent E. E. Higbee, February 1, 1887, we find that the number of children admitted to soldiers' orphan schools since their organization, from Jefferson county, is two hundred and eighty-six; number now in the schools, fifty-one; number admitted to Normal Schools, eight.

The orphans from Jefferson county were principally sent to Dayton Soldiers'

Orphan School, one of the best conducted in the State, and those who have completed their course there, have returned to their homes fitted to go out and battle with the world, and are making good, useful citizens, who will prove worthy of the care bestowed upon them.

By an act passed and approved June 28, 1883, the Legislature has fixed the time for the discharge of all soldiers' orphans from the schools, and the closing of the same on June 1, 1890.

PENSIONERS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

We have seen with what alacrity the loyal men of the United States responded to the call for troops, when the life of the nation was imperiled. And when the war was over the government, saved by those brave hearts and resolute hands, could do no less than to enact laws, granting pensions to those who had suffered from wounds or sickness while in the service, and to the widows and those depending upon the many brave men who fell in battle or died of disease; and to the credit of the national honor be it said, that almost without demur, acts were passed creating a pension bureau, and appropriations made to sustain the same.

The pension laws granting aid to the disabled survivors of the war, and to those who by the war, had lost their protectors and bread-winners, was no act of charity, but of right and justice; it is not even an act of requital, for no money can pay for loss of limb or health, or, in any way, replace the fallen husband, father, or son.

At present the pension laws only provide for those who can prove disability, or wounds received in the service; but popular feeling, and the voice of the people, is demanding of our law-makers that *all* Union soldiers, without adequate support, shall be placed upon the pension rolls, and then will be blotted out from our fair escutcheon forever the disgrace of allowing any man who wore the blue, or fought under the starry banner, to become an inmate of our poor-houses. There should never be such a word as pauper applied to a soldier of the Union.

With the systematic regulations governing the pension bureau, and the rigid examinations enforced, there is little danger of fraud; but it were better that a hundred unworthy men should profit by the pension laws, than that a single deserving soldier should suffer for the aid that is justly due him. There is no other appropriation of the government that is scattered so broadcast over the entire land, and which reaches and benefits all classes, as does this pension money.

The whole amount paid in pensions for the year ending June 30, 1886, was \$63,797,831.61. Of this sum \$3,050,330.10 was paid out by the pension agency at Pittsburgh, and of the latter amount there was disbursed in Jefferson county during the same period, \$52,038.50.

There are one hundred and thirty-one different rates of pensions paid for different ranks in the service, to widows, minors, dependent parents, widows of 1812, and to the invalid soldiers, according to the extent and nature of their wounds or disability. March 19, 1886, an act was approved by which the pensions to widows of private soldiers and dependent parents was raised from eight to twelve dollars per month, and on the 4th of June following, their certificates were made out for that amount.

The number of pensioners in Jefferson county for the year ending June 30, 1886, with the monthly allowance paid to each class, is as follows:

	No.	Amount.
Invalid Soldiers.....	352	\$3,158.50
Widows.....	47	614.00
Dependent Parents.....	42	504.00
Widows of Soldiers of 1812.....	5	60.00
Total number of Pensioners.....	446	Total amount Paid.....\$4,336.50

CHAPTER XIX.

THE PRESS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The First Paper Started in the County—John J. Y. Thompson the First Editor—The *Jeffersonian Democrat*—The *Brookville Republican of Fifty Years Ago*—The *Backwoodsman*—The *Jeffersonian*—The *Jefferson Star*—The *Republican*—The *Graphic*—The *Democrat*—The *Newspapers of Punxsutawney*—*Journalism in Reynoldsville*—The *Brockwayville Record*—The *Newspaper of Fifty-five Years Ago Compared with that of To-day*—*Veteran Editors*.

THE Press has and still forms an important factor in the affairs of Jefferson county, and is the greatest educator in the country. Reaching every home, the different newspapers are read by all classes, and their influence is felt in religious, social, business, and political circles as no other agency is. The large circulation of the leading papers of the county is one of the most potent guarantees of the intelligence of the people.

The first record we find of any paper in the county is that of the *Jeffersonian Democrat*, which was established at Brookville in 1832, by John J. Y. Thompson. The following year Thomas Reid purchased a half interest, and the paper was changed from a Democratic to a "neutral" sheet. Reid soon retired, and Thompson and J. P. Blair continued the publication of the paper until 1834, when Thompson disposed of his interest to Dr. K. Scott, and the firm became Blair & Scott. In 1835 Scott sold his interest to George R. Barrett, who, soon after, also bought out Blair, and published the paper for one year. Then Jesse G. Clark and James P. Blair were the editors and proprietors for six months, when James H. Laverty and James McCracken (of

Clearfield) became the proprietors, and continued the publication of the paper until 1836, when Laverty retired; and it was published by McCracken and Levi L. Tate until November 9, 1837, when Tate retired; and McCracken published the paper, under the name of the *Brookville Republican*, until the fall of 1838.

We have "No. 3, Vol. I" of this paper, dated Wednesday, November 29, 1837, before us. It is printed on rather fair paper, and is a five column to the page sheet. The first page is devoted to miscellaneous selections; the inside contains a report of the "Reform Convention," a brief resumé of the news of the day, a few short editorials relating to the weather, and a gentle hint to the patrons of the paper that prompt payment is expected.

In the advertising columns, the sheriff, Joseph Henderson, advertises the court proclamation, and sheriff sales—six writs; the prothonotary, Thomas Lucas, the list of causes for the December term of court, twenty-three in number; notice to collectors by the commissioners, James Winslow, John Philliber, John Pierce. William Rodgers, postmaster, advertises fifty-six, letters remaining in the post-office, at Brookville, on the 1st day of October, 1837. A temperance meeting, to be held "at the court house, on the 4th of December, and to be addressed by Rev. Mr. Hill," and a notice of a "Malitia Appeal to the field officers of the 145th Regiment, P. M.," also appears. The names of some of the other advertisers were William Clark, James M. Mahan, Dougherty & Kerr, John I. Wilson, Levi L. Tate, McLain & Mathews, Luther Geere.

In the winter of 1837-8, Thomas Hastings & Son started a newspaper in Brookville, called the *Backwoodsman*, and soon after Mr. McCracken removed his press and fixtures to Strattanville, Clarion county, where they were afterwards purchased by William T. Alexander, who removed the office to Clarion and commenced the publication of the *Clarion Democrat*.

The *Backwoodsman* was published by Hastings & Son and by John Hastings, until the latter, about the year 1841, sold the establishment to William Juck and Levi G. Clover, who placed the paper in charge of George F. Humes, an eccentric character, who published it for about a year. In his valedictory Humes informed his patrons that they might "go to h—ll, and I will go to Texas."

In 1843 David Barclay and Barton T. Hastings assumed control of the paper, under the firm name of Barclay & Hastings, and changed the name from the *Backwoodsman* to the *Brookville Jeffersonian*. Barclay soon retired, and the paper was published by Hastings, until November 10, 1846, when the office was purchased by Evans R. Brady and Clark Wilson.

On the 19th of January, on account of having all the legal and official advertising to do for the county of Elk, Brady & Wilson changed the name of the paper to the *Jefferson Democrat* and *Jefferson and Elk County Advertiser*.

On September 26, of the same year, Brady bought the interest of Wilson, and again changed the name of the paper, to the *Jeffersonian and Elk County Advertiser*. W. W. Wise became associated with Captain Brady in the publication of the *Jeffersonian*, June 8, 1849, under the firm name of Brady & Wise, until December, 1851, when Brady purchased Wise's interest, and changed the name of the paper back again to the *Brookville Jeffersonian*. The paper was enlarged and greatly improved, and was ably edited by Captain Brady, until he went into the service of his country, in 1861. He was very fond of rafting, and, being a good pilot, his services were always in great demand when there was lumber to run, and there are frequent notices in the early columns of the *Jeffersonian* to the effect that the "editor and all hands are down the creek, and no paper will be issued next week."

After the death of Captain Brady the *Jeffersonian* passed into the hands of B. T. Hastings, who continued the management until 1865, when the establishment was purchased by Captain J. P. George.

These papers had all been neutral or Democratic in politics, the Whig party having no organ in the county, until October 16, 1849, when the *Jefferson Star* was started by Samuel McElhose and J. A. Duck. December 7, 1850, James C. Brown purchased the interest of Mr. Duck, and the firm was McElhose & Brown, until May 24, 1853, when Mr. Brown retired.

J. Potter Miller's name appears for one month as publisher of the *Star*, during the illness of Mr. McElhose, and April 12, 1846, John Scott became a partner in its publication until May, 1859, when the firm of McElhose & Scott was dissolved. Mr. McElhose continued the publication of the paper until his death, which occurred in the army August 16, 1863. The *Star* was the organ of the Whig, and also of the American party, during the existence of the latter, and the first organ of the Republican party.

William Lofflin purchased the press and material of the *Star* office from the estate of Mr. McElhose, and, in 1864, commenced the publication of the *New Era*, an independent paper, which he continued until January, 1865, when the *Jeffersonian* and *New Era* were purchased by Captain J. P. George, who consolidated them, under the name of the *Brookville Herald*.

In May, 1869, Captain George disposed of the *Herald* to G. Nelson Smith, who again changed the name back to the *Jeffersonian*. He published the paper a little over six months, when he resold the establishment to Captain George, who continued the publication of the same until November, 1874, when he sold a half interest in it to Samuel G. W. Brown, of Kittanning; and the paper was published by George & Brown, with J. P. George as editor, until February, 1876, when Mr. Brown took charge of the office, with A. A. Carlisle and William Horn as the editors and publishers of the *Jeffersonian*, and continued until January, 1878, when Mr. Carlisle retired and was succeeded by J. B. Oswald, who formed a partnership with Mr. Horn, under the

firm name of J. B. Oswald & Co. This continued until January, 1880, when the paper suspended. In April of that year Captain George took charge of the establishment for Mr. Brown, and published the *Jeffersonian* until June, 1884, when it was sold to McMurray & Samson, and merged with the *Democrat*.

Captain J. P. George commenced his career as a printer in Brookville, by going into the *Jeffersonian* office, to work for Captain E. R. Brady, in 1852, and remained with him until 1858. In 1860 he published the *Jefferson Star* for S. McElhose, and left that paper in May, 1861, to march to the front, with Company K, Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves. On his return, in 1865, from the army he purchased the *Jeffersonian* from B. T. Hastings, and again engaged in the printing business, as above stated.

In 1885 he started, in connection with his son, T. Norton George, a job printing office in Brookville, which business they still continue under the name of J. P. George & Son.

The *Brookville Republican* was established August 10, 1859, by John Scott, who had, only a few months previous, retired from the *Jefferson Star*. It was a neatly printed twenty-four column paper, and was well received by the people, who gave it a liberal support. It at once took a foremost place among the newspapers of the county; a place it has held ever since. August 28, 1866, F. A. Weaver, a native of Westmoreland county, and a practical printer, was associated with Mr. Scott, in the publication of the *Republican*, under the name of Scott & Weaver, which partnership continued for nine years, during which many valuable and costly improvements were made. The size was enlarged to eight columns to the page, and the first cylinder power press introduced, making an era of great change in the publishing business of the county. They also introduced the first first-class job press, compelling their competitors to follow their example, and by this means greatly benefited the craft, by doing away with the old, unsatisfactory machinery and employing in its stead that of a more advanced and superior style of mechanism, thus placing the printing business of Jefferson county considerably in advance of many of the neighboring counties.

In the disastrous fire of November 20, 1874, the *Republican* office was destroyed, losing all their presses and the greater portion of the material of the office, involving a loss of three thousand dollars.

In 1875 Colonel J. Riley Weaver, then consul-general of the United States, at Vienna, Austria, became the owner of the *Republican*, Mr. Scott retiring altogether from the business, and the office was managed by the Weaver brothers, F. A., W. S., and H. J., until December 1, 1885, when the establishment was purchased from Colonel Weaver by W. S. and H. J. Weaver, who are now conducting it. F. A. Weaver, who has had editorial charge of the paper since 1866, is still in charge of that department. Since the death of

Mr. McElhose, and the suspension of the *Jefferson Star*, the *Republican* has been the only organ of the Republican party, and is one of the most prominent journals of that party in the State, and has done much towards placing the party it represents upon its present standing in the county.

The office is well fitted out with the best and most approved newspaper material, steam power presses, and has everything necessary for a complete job office. The liberal support given to the *Republican* by the party and the public generally, in the large circulation and extensive advertising patronage, evinces the estimation in which it is held in Jefferson county.

From the time of the merging of the *New Era* and *Jeffersonian* in 1865 until the fall of 1876, the only two papers published in Brookville were the *Republican* and *Jeffersonian*, the organs of their respective political parties.

On the 8th of September, 1876, William G. Clark and William F. Brady, two young men who had just finished their apprenticeship in the office of the *Republican*, started an independent paper called the *Jefferson County Graphic*. This venture was quite a hazardous one, and the new paper commenced with very little encouragement, but the peculiar style of the editorials, which possessed a quaint style of drollery, and the attention paid to the local columns—no event occurring being counted too trivial for mention, caused the *Graphic* to receive large accessions to its subscription list, and its prospects brightened to such an extent that the second year of its existence the young editors felt justified in enlarging their paper from a twenty-four to a twenty-eight column sheet. They also changed the name to the *Brookville Graphic*.

In December, 1878, the sudden death of the junior editor, W. F. Brady, cast a gloom over the *Graphic*, from which it never emerged, and March 19, 1879, the paper was consolidated with the *Democrat*, under the name of the *Graphic-Democrat*, with McMurray & Clark editors and publishers.

The *Brookville Democrat* was founded in 1878, by A. A. Carlisle, the first number of the paper being issued January 16, 1878. On December 25, 1878, Mr. Carlisle sold the establishment to Major John McMurray, who conducted the paper until March 19, 1879, when the *Democrat* and *Graphic* were consolidated, under the name of the *Graphic-Democrat*, and W. G. Clark was associated with Mr. McMurray in its publication, the firm being styled McMurray & Clark. Mr. Clark sold his interest to William Horn, the change going into effect January 1, 1880, and Mr. Horn in turn sold his interest to William L. Sansom, the first issue under the firm name of McMurray & Sansom being on July 21, 1880, after which the name of the paper was changed to the *Brookville Democrat* again.

The firm has continued thus up to the present time; but June 18, 1884, the *Brookville Jeffersonian* was merged with the *Democrat*, McMurray & Sansom buying that establishment, since which time the paper has been issued under the title of the *Jeffersonian Democrat*.

This paper, as its name indicates, is Democratic in politics, and is the only organ of that party in the county. It is neatly printed, ably edited, and ranks among the leading Democratic journals of the day. The large circulation in the county attests the estimation in which it is held by the party and citizens generally. The office is fitted up with a Potter power press, Gordon job press, and well selected news and job material, making it in every respect a first-class office.

The first newspaper was established in Punxsutawney, in 1848, by Clark Wilson, but was only run for a short time.

The next venture of the kind in that place was made by J. A. Scott and W. S. Barr, both graduates of the *Brookville Republican*, who on the 13th of July, 1868, issued the first number of the *Punxsutawney Plaindealer*.

This paper was a newsy and well printed sheet, and was well received by the citizens of the south side.

In April, 1870, Scott & Barr leased the *Plaindealer* to W. P. Hastings, and June 8, 1870, G. M. Keck purchased from Hastings a half interest in the paper and it was conducted by Hastings & Keck until the spring of 1871, when Scott & Barr sold the material to Keck & Coxson, who changed the name to the *Mahoning Argus*; Keck then sold his interest to Coxson, and it was published by Mr. Coxson until his death.

The *Mahoning Valley Spirit* was founded in June, 1873, by Frank M. Smith, of Indiana, who conducted it until December of the same year, when it was purchased by W. P. Hastings and G. M. Keck, both of Punxsutawney. With Hastings and Keck as editors and proprietors, the *Spirit* maintained a precarious existence for about three years, at the end of which time the interest of Mr. Keck was purchased by Mr. Hastings, who changed the name of the publication to the *Punxsutawney Spirit*. In ten years of patient labor and well directed effort, Mr. Hastings succeeded in making the *Spirit* a profitable and popular institution. In September, 1885, the establishment was purchased by the present proprietor, Davis W. Goheen, of Trade City, Indiana county, who secured the services of W. O. Smith, of Reynoldsville, as editor, since which time the paper has sustained its reputation, and increased its circulation to three thousand. The *Spirit* has always been independent in politics, and is an ably edited paper.

The first issue of the *Punxsutawney Valley News* appeared on the 21st of October, 1885, with Horace G. Miller and Frank P. Tipton as editors and proprietors. February 3, 1886, J. Lew Allison purchased Mr. Tipton's interest in the paper and printing-office, and the editorial and business management is now under the control of Miller & Allison.

From the first appearance of the *Valley News* it has steadily increased in circulation, and has gained a permanent place among the newspapers of the county. It is moral in tone, and allows nothing of a sensational character to

appear in its columns, while it makes the publishing of local news a special feature. The *Valley News* is independent in politics. It is an eight-page, six-column weekly paper, and is published every Wednesday at one dollar and fifty cents per year.

Journalism in Reynoldsville has been subjected to many and various changes since the *Press* was first introduced into the town by John A. Doyle, who came from Lancaster, Pa., in 1872. His paper only survived six months.

In December, 1874, G. C. Brandon, of St. Mary's, Pa., and W. S. Reynolds established the *Reynoldsville Herald*. Brandon retired after the fire of 1875, in which the *Herald* building and all the material of the office was destroyed. The paper was continued, with new material after the fire, by Thomas Reynolds, senior, and his son, W. S. Reynolds, and enlarged from a thirty-two to a thirty-six column paper. The sheet has experienced variations in size throughout its entire career.

In 1877 J. R. Bixler leased the establishment and published a three-fourths patent organ, known as the *Herald and Star*. It soon however ceased to shine, and the *Eye* took its place, edited and published by Benscoter & Carlin. But the *Eye* was soon put out and the *Herald* once more appeared, with W. S. Reynolds, C. C. Benscoter and W. O. Smith at its head, and for a few months in the summer of 1878, a daily edition was issued. In 1879 Tom Reynolds, fourth son of Thomas Reynolds, senior, took charge of the *Herald*, and in 1880 W. S. Reynolds steps to the front again, and changes the name of it to *Our Reynoldsville Paper*. He retired April 21, 1881, and G. C. Brandon leased the office and material from Mrs. Juliana Reynolds, who had become owner, by the death of Thomas Reynolds, sr. Brandon published the *Paper* until January 6, 1883, when N. J. Lawrence and Frank J. Black assumed the editorial control. In about a year Lawrence retired and left the *Paper* in the hands of F. J. Black, who is its present editor and manager. The *Paper* is a bright, newsy little sheet.

The *Brockwayville Register* was started on Thursday, June 1, 1871, a four-column quarto sheet by R. O. Moorhead, and was published at that size for about two years, when it was enlarged to five columns, and in another year again enlarged to a six-column paper called the *Brockwayville Free Press*, and leased to Thrush & Sibley, who published it for one year, when the paper was discontinued, and the material sold to Clark & Brady, and taken to Brookville, where they used it to start the *Jefferson County Graphic*.

In February, 1874, the *Brockwayville Record* was again started, by J. C. Rairigh, who conducted it very successfully until November, 1886, when he sold the establishment to Butler & Niver, who are now publishing the paper.

The *Record* is a bright little sheet, and is well patronized by the citizens of the northern and eastern portions of the county. It is independent in politics.

Mr. Rairigh, the former editor of the *Record*, invented the "New Country

Printing Press" upon which the paper is printed. It was patented in 1886, and is manufactured by Rairigh & Rankin. These presses are neat in design and substantially built, the eight column press weighing only three thousand pounds. It works on the principle of the proof-press, and is easy on type, in consequence of having but one motion, the bed being stationery while the sheet is being printed. The cylinder takes the paper off the table, carries it upon the form, prints it and delivers it, without tapes or fly. On the return motion of the cylinder, the bed drops, and the ink fountain, placed between the form and the disc, rises, allowing the rollers attached to the cylinder to take ink and carry it upon the revolving disc beneath the table, where it is distributed. It carries two form rollers and one distributor. All the motions (revolving the disc, opening and closing the grippers, lowering and raising the bed and fountain) are automatic. The hand press is run by a crank attached to the cylinder. This is the result of the inventive genius of a citizen of Jefferson county.

Over half a century has passed away since, in a little one-and-a-half story building, which stood on Main street in Brookville, opposite the court house, the first type was set and the first newspaper published. This building was torn down in 1857, as the *Jeffersonian* says, "in a dilapidated condition."

What changes have taken place since then! The little paper of that day, which had to struggle hard to maintain its precarious existence, has given place to the large eight column, well printed and prosperous journal. The old Ramage press has been succeeded by the improved steam power presses, the single fonts of type, by the well selected modern material. The job press, then an unknown article, is now found in all well appointed offices. Instead of the little old dingy room, referred to above, we find our newspapers located in large, well lighted, and comfortable offices; and instead of a single sheet to represent the county, we find six well patronized and respectable papers.

Of the pioneer newspaper men, nearly all have passed away. Brady, Wise, McElhose, exchanging the peaceful life of journalism for the battle-field, gave their lives for their country. A few of the younger men, Loflin, Horn, and W. F. Brady, too have laid down the "stick" and the pen.

The oldest newspaper men who remain are Captain John Hastings, B. T. Hastings, and John Scott. The latter is the oldest printer in the county, having learned "his trade" in the office of the *Blairsville Record*, published by Thomas McFarland, in 1828. He afterwards, in 1831 and 1832, worked on the *Allegheny Democrat*, published by Leonard S. Johns, at Pittsburgh, and in 1833 was engaged with John Canan, in the publication of the *Ebensburg Sky*, under the firm name of Canan & Scott. In 1835 he commenced the publication of the *Canal and Portage Register*, at Hollisdaysburg (this paper is still published as the *Holidaysburg Register*). In 1837 he disposed of the *Register*, and returned to Ebensburg, where he established the *Democratic*

Journal. When he had completed the publication of the "New (State) Constitution" he sold out to Robert L. Johnston, in February, 1839, and in May, 1841, removed to Perry (now Oliver) township, and in 1855 he commenced work on the *Jefferson Star*, and in April, 1856, was associated with Samuel McElhose in the publication of that paper, removing to Brookville in May, 1857.

CHAPTER XX.

THE CHURCHES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Presbyterian Church First Gains a Foot-hold in the County—The Old Bethel Church—The Pioneer Preachers—The Different Congregations—The Membership, Statistics, and Incidents—The Associate Reformed Church—The Early Pastors and People—The United Presbyterian Church—The Organizations at Brookville and Jefferson—The Churches at Beaver Run and the Beech Woods—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church—Jefferson Congregation—The Other Organizations—Church Edifices and Membership.

THE early introduction of the gospel into this county was given in a former chapter, and as it was written before these sketches of the different church organizations were furnished the writer, there may be some repetition of some of the earliest history of these denominations.

To show the rapid advancement in this respect in the number of churches, church membership, and amount of church property, we give the church statistics, as published in the census reports for 1850 and 1870:

1850.		
No. of Churches.	Aggregate Accommodations.	Church Property.
Baptist.....2.....	1,100.....	\$2,000
Lutheran.....1.....	400.....	200
Methodist.....6.....	2,100.....	3,200
Presbyterian...9.....	4,000.....	11,800
Total number of churches, 18; aggregate accommodations, 7,600; value of church property, \$17,200.		

1870. — Number of Baptist churches, 5; Evangelical Association, 5; Lutheran, 8; Methodist, 18; Presbyterian,¹ 21; Reformed German, 3; Roman Catholic, 3; total, 64. Sittings—Baptist, 1,950; Evangelical Association, 1,500; Lutheran, 1,500; Methodist, 5,350; Presbyterian, 6,685; Reformed German, 750; Catholic, 570; total, 18,705. Value of church property, \$163,900.

A comparison with the history of the different denominations given below with these statistics, shows the rapid growth in the churches in Jefferson county in the last fifteen years.

¹ These included the United Presbyterian or Seceders.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.¹

The founder of Presbyterianism in America was the Rev. Francis Makemie, an Irishman, who organized at Snow Hill, in Maryland, in 1684, what was probably the first church purely Presbyterian, in the new western world.

The founder of the same denomination in Pennsylvania was the Rev. Jedediah Andrews, a native of New England, who organized, under exceedingly discouraging circumstances, the first church of this name in Philadelphia, in 1698.

The distinction of laying the foundation of the same church in Jefferson county belongs to the Rev. Robert McGarrough. He was born on the Yough River, near Cookstown, January 9, 1771; prepared for the ministry under the tuition of Revs. James Dunlap, pastor of Laurel Hill Church in the Presbytery of Redstone, David Smith in the "Forks of Yough," and the greatly influential and successful Dr. John McMillan, and was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Redstone in the church of Rehoboth, in Fayette county, Pa., October 19, 1803.

The following April he visited upon invitation the churches of New Rehoboth and Licking, in what is now Clarion county. These churches were under the care of Redstone Presbytery, and had, it is believed from traditions among old settlers in the neighborhood, been organized nominally by the Rev. John McPherrin in 1802. He is said to have preached the first sermon ever delivered in all that region.

These churches made out calls for Mr. McGarrough, and in June of the same year he removed his family, consisting of a wife and three children, to the bounds of his first parish.

The journey required seven or eight days and was made upon two pack-horses, the family and all the fixtures and furnishings for housekeeping being thus conveyed. The venerable John McGarrough, the oldest son, who is now serving as a ruling elder in the Church of Concord, in Clarion county, says that his mother and two of the children rode one of the horses, and he rode the other, called "Old Dick," mounted on the top of the kitchen furniture and all the household belongings, which had been sewed up in bed-ticks, and swung across the old beast's back. The inference is that the preacher himself walked and led the horse. They were delayed a day each at Mahoning Creek and Redbank on account of high waters, and had to construct canoes before they could cross. Within a few miles of their destination they were met by a delegation of the parishioners, who escorted them the remainder of the journey. They went to housekeeping in a log cabin not more than sixteen feet square, the door made of chestnut bark, the bed constructed of poles and clapboards, an old trunk serving for a table, and blocks of wood for chairs.

And this was the man, and this was the manner of his coming and living,

who performed the pioneer work of his denomination in this whole territory, and was for nineteen years the only Presbyterian minister laboring within the bounds now embraced in the Presbytery of Clarion.

He was an exceedingly slow preacher, but intensely in earnest, and wholly consecrated to the winning of souls to Christ, and the building up of the Lord's kingdom. Concerning him it has been written, and all who knew of him and of his work say, truthfully,

"Sincere, soul-loving and God-fearing man,
He sought not wealth of earth, nor man's applause,
But just to do his part in God's great plan,
And work where God had sent him for His cause."

He worked for God; he walked with God; he waited upon God, and God has given him his reward.

Soon after Mr. McGarrough's settlement at New Rehoboth and Licking he began to preach at several out stations. One of these points was at the house of Peter Jones at Port Barnett, where a communion service was held in 1809, and occasional services afterward for several years. This communion is believed to have been the first ever held in the bounds of Jefferson county.

Another station some years later, where occasional services were held, was at the house of Mr. Samuel Jones in Rose township, four or five miles southwest from Brookville.

As nearly as can be ascertained from tradition and old records, the first Presbyterian Church in the county was organized near the last-named point in an old log school-house on the hill above the present site of the U. P. Church of Jefferson. This was known as the Bethel Church, and was organized in 1824.

Not long after the organization a dispute arose as to where the proposed house of worship should be built, and Mr. McGarrough was sent for to help decide it. Religious services were held and the text was "See that ye fall not out by the way," Gen. xlv, 24. At the conclusion of the services Mr. McGarrough said that he had understood at the time of the organization that it was the wish of the people to build a church as soon as they could, at or somewhere near the Four-mile spring on the State road. Then picking up his staff he said as he walked out, "*All in favor of going to the State road will follow me.*" The whole congregation except one of the elders followed, and the matter was decided. The location was definitely settled and the church erected just a few rods north of the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike, and about three miles west of Brookville, in close proximity to the present site of the brick residence belonging to the Widow Cowan.

This church, the first I presume in the county, was constructed of logs, small and closely notched together, and was seated with slabs and blocks of wood, resting upon a genuine earthen floor. There was no provision made for heating, and the only pulpit was a board placed upon two posts. All traces of this primitive church have disappeared, but the old graveyard can still be

seen as you pass along the pike. The number of members at the time of the organization is unknown, but the subsequent year the church is reported as having a membership of sixty-eight.

The first regular preaching that Bethel Church enjoyed was under the Rev. William Kennedy, who was a stated supply from October, 1825, to April, 1827, for one-half of his time, the other half being given to the now extinct church of Redbank, located somewhere between Millville and New Bethlehem.

When Brookville was incorporated in 1830, the place of worship of the Bethel Church was removed from the log cabin church to the second story of the jail, and there is no evidence of the old log cabin being used as a place of worship after that time. In 1832 the first court-house was built, and this became the place of worship till 1842, when the first Presbyterian Church of the place was completed and dedicated. That building was superseded by the more modern and commodious structure which was dedicated January 16, 1870, and the first cost of which was about \$11,000. An addition has since been made to the building in the shape of a gallery back of the pulpit in which has been built a large and elegant pipe organ.

May 13, 1842, the church was incorporated and the name changed from Bethel to Brookville. Almost one thousand members have been connected with it since its organization, and the report for 1886 shows a present membership of two hundred and forty-four. It has an excellent Sabbath-school, a prayer-meeting, and three good missionary societies and has done a grand work for Christianity.

The pastors and stated supplies of this church have been as follows, viz.: Mr. John Shoap, stated supply for half time from October, 1834, to the time of his death in March, 1835. On account of his failing health he was never ordained and installed. Rev. Gara Bishop, M. D., stated supply a good part of the time from June, 1835, until the early part of 1840. Rev. David Polk, stated supply for half time from June, 1840, to April, 1841, and from the latter date pastor until December, 1845. Rev. C. P. Cummins, M. D., pastor for half time from June 15, 1847, to August 5, 1856. On this last date he was released and in just ten days from this date he was recalled, and on September 26 was reinstalled. The final dissolution of the relation took place June 10, 1862. Dr. Cummins's pastorate of fifteen years is the longest in the history of the church, and under his ministrations it grew to be self-supporting, his successors giving their whole time to the church. Rev. S. H. Holliday, pastor from June 16, 1863, to February 11, 1868. Rev. J. J. Marks, stated supply from August, 1868, to April, 1872, and from the latter date pastor until December of the same year. Rev. A. B. Fields, pastor from May, 1874, to April, 1880, having preached to the church one year regularly before being called and installed as pastor. Rev. T. J. Sherrard, pastor from November, 1880, to March, 1883. Rev. J. H. Stewart, pastor from June, 1883, to September,

1886. Rev. S. J. Glass took charge of the congregation April 1, 1887, preaching his first sermon as pastor April 4.

The Second Presbyterian church organized in the county was the Beechwoods Church. The organization was effected December 3, 1832, in the house of Matthew Keys, with fourteen members. A Sabbath-school, consisting of two teachers and a dozen scholars, had been held from house to house in the neighborhood for several years previous; almost as soon, in fact, as the first settlement was made, which was not till 1823. These early settlers had not long been in the community until they were discovered by that faithful under-shepherd, Father McGarrough, and another devoted servant of God, the Rev. Cyrus Riggs, at that time pastor of the Scrubgrass church, in Butler county. These brethren, it seems, preached several times during the five or six years preceding the organization in the neighborhood, and they, along with ruling elders J. Wilson, Thomas Lucas, and W. Rodgers, of Bethel Church, constituted the committee of organization. The great majority of the members have been natives of Ireland, or the descendants of such, and a good, honest, willing, and warm-hearted people they are. The church has become self-supporting, and is well organized and equipped for church work. Its Ladies' Missionary Society is abundant in labors.

Their present house of worship and the first one built by the congregation, was erected in 1841.

It appears that for a time after the formal organization, the church was supplied by Mr. John Shoap.

Rev. Gara Bishop began preaching to them as a stated supply in 1835, and for eleven years preached to them more or less of his time.

Rev. Alexander Boyd was stated supply for about three years, commencing with October, 1846.

The Rev. John Wray, a returned missionary from India, began his labors in the congregation in 1850, and for twenty-one years was the honored and efficient and successful pastor. Becoming entirely blind, he was compelled, much against his own will and to the great reluctance of a loving people, to ask for the dissolution of the pastoral relation, which was granted by Presbytery April 26, 1871. The remainder of his days was spent in the bounds of the congregation to which he had devoted so great a part of his life, and in which he continued to manifest the greatest interest, and by which he was remembered with many tokens of kindness and esteem to the day of his death. He died at his home in Brockwayville August 16, 1883, aged 89.

The next pastor was Rev. W. H. Filson, for half of his time from May, 1871, to April, 1875, and for all his time after that date until released, in May, 1883.

His successor and the present pastor is Rev. R. A. Hunter, who was ordained and installed pastor in June, 1884, and it is hoped his will be one of the longest pastorates in a church where he has been so heartily received.

Pisgah Church, located in the borough of Corsica, was the third organization. Pisgah is nominally a daughter of Bethel, and yet in reality would seem more like a twin sister, for she was organized not a great while after Bethel was removed from the log cabin, on the pike to Brookville, and her members principally consisted of the members of Bethel living west of the church, and the Bethel Church consisted of the members that lived east of the church, the old Bethel Church thus becoming two. So, on July 2, 1833, the members of the western division of the old Bethel, together with some from New Rehoboth, were organized into Pisgah Church, by a committee appointed by old Allegheny Presbytery. The Rev. Cyrus Riggs was chairman of this committee, and the meeting of organization was held in Mr. Philip Corbet's house, the same one now occupied by his son, R. M. Corbet, a half mile west of Corsica. There were twenty-five original members, twelve men and their wives and a widower. The widower gave the men a majority of one, but at the present day the women generally have by far the largest majority on all church rolls.

Six of the thirteen men, viz : William Corbet, William Douglass, Samuel Lucas, Samuel Davison, James Hindman, and John M. Fleming, were elected and there and then ordained and installed ruling elders.

From the old records of the church it is learned that a meeting preliminary to organization was held in the house of Robert Barr, sr., east of town, on the 22d of February of the same year, and another one on the 13th of April. At the first of these meetings it was resolved to unite as a congregation, to be known by the name of Pisgah, and that the place of worship be on the top of the hill south of McAnulty's, near the Olean road, and a committee was appointed, vested with full power to select a site, purchase from five to ten acres of land on either side of the Olean road, and receive the deed in trust for said congregation; and a commissioner was appointed to present the petition of the congregation to Presbytery for an organization.

At the next meeting the committee reported that they had purchased ten acres of land on the west side of the Olean road, to extend back to the county line, for the sum of fifteen dollars, being less by one dollar per acre than the selling price, which donation of ten dollars Mr. White (the father of Judge Harry White) had given to the congregation, and that they had received the deed in trust, according to appointment. It was also resolved, at that time, that Mr. Philip Corbet's barn be the place of meeting for worship that summer.

The first house of worship was finished in 1841, at a cost of \$1,000, and was a five-sided building, located just south of the present structure, the pulpit being one of those old, elevated box affairs, and situated in the V formed by the two western sides of the edifice. That structure gave way to the present large building, which was dedicated at a meeting of Presbytery in April, 1859. Its first cost was about \$5,000. The congregation is raising money at the

present writing for extensive repairs. A valuable and convenient property was purchased in 1869 for a parsonage.

In all, about nine hundred members have been connected with this congregation, and at the present writing it is in a prosperous condition, harmony prevailing, and its members being cordial and unanimous in supporting the pastor in all good work. Three missionary organizations have made a record in that line, of which they need not be ashamed, and the good which they have wrought for the souls of the members, and for the church is far above all human calculations. In all they have sent away about \$1,500. The sum total of the moneys raised by the congregation is estimated at not less than \$40,000.

Pisgah was first regularly supplied by Mr. John Shoap, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Northumberland, who gave half time to Pisgah, in connection with Bethel, as a stated supply, in the winter of 1834 and 1835.

Rev. Gara Bishop, M.D., was stated supply for one-third time from May, 1835, to May, 1836.

For the next four years the church only had occasional supplies.

Rev. David Polk, alleged to have been a cousin of President James K. Polk, was the first regularly installed pastor that Pisgah ever had. His pastorate extended from December, 1840, for one-half of his time, to December, 1845.

Rev. C. P. Cummins, M.D., was pastor from June, 1847, for half of his time, the other half being given to Brookville, until September, 1862. He resigned once in that time, on August 5, 1856, but in ten days was recalled, and the next month was reinstalled. The work accomplished by this brother in his long pastorate in the charge where he was so greatly beloved, was without doubt a very great work, and the power for good that he has been to the church and to this county cannot be estimated.

Rev. J. S. Elder was pastor for one-half time from December, 1864, to February, 1868, the church of Greenville, in Clarion county, taking the other half of his time.

Rev. J. M. Hamilton was pastor from June, 1869, to April, 1871, his time being equally divided between Pisgah and Greenville.

Rev. Ross Stevenson, D.D., was pastor for two-thirds of his time, the one-third being given to the church of Troy, from November, 1871, to February, 1876.

Rev. Frank P. Britt, the present pastor for half time, was ordained and installed August 24, 1877, the other half of his time being divided between the churches of Greenville and New Rehoboth.

The fourth church on our roll is Perry, situated in Perry township, and about five miles north of Punxsutawney. It was organized September 4, 1836, by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Blairsville. The early

records of the church have been lost. A church building was put up at the time of the organization, which was superseded in 1879 by a very neat and substantial edifice, of which the people may be justly proud.

The church was incorporated in 1862, and in 1869 a comfortable parsonage, to which belongs several acres of ground, was provided for the pastor.

For the first four years after its organization, the church was without a pastor, but was steadily supplied a part of that time by the Rev. E. D. Barrett.

In June, 1840, Rev. John Carothers became pastor for half time, serving the church of Gilgal, now in Kittanning Presbytery, the other half. He was released in June, 1854.

Rev. John McKean was pastor from December, 1856, to September, 1860.

Rev. H. K. Hennigh was stated supply from the fall of 1861 to the spring of 1864.

Rev. James Caldwell, pastor from September, 1869, to April, 1877.

Mr. J. E. Leyda was ordained and installed pastor in November, 1877, and was released in February, 1880.

Rev. J. S. Helm, the present popular and successful pastor, was installed in October, 1883, and is accomplishing in the united charge of Perry and Punxsutawney a most excellent work. How could he be spared from that charge?

Mount Tabor stands as the fifth church organized, and is located on the Olean road, half a mile south-by-west from Sigel. The organization was effected in the latter part of 1840, the committee of Presbytery consisting of Revs. John Core and David Polk. There were only eleven original members. Messrs. William McNeil and James Summerville were elected, ordained and installed ruling elders. For the first seven years the congregation worshipped in an old log school-house. The first church was built in 1848 but was replaced in 1873 by the much more beautiful and substantial structure in which they now worship. Between three and four hundred members have been received into the church, and the change wrought in that whole community since its being established in it is simply marvelous. Its work in the interests of the temperance cause in the community deserves special mention and the highest commendation. In the beginning of the year 1866 there were as many as four licensed houses in the bounds of the congregation, fountains of iniquity and disturbers of the peace and prosperity of the whole community. The cautious and prudent pastor took his stand, laid his plans and went to work, and was ably assisted by the members of the church and a number of noble citizens outside. Organized and systematic work was quietly begun, and kept up until the whole available strength of the temperance element in the community was combined and concentrated against the evil, and the result was that all the applications for license were in due time successfully resisted; and from that time to the present there has not been a glass of intoxicating

liquor legally sold in the entire bounds. All praise to the pastor and people who have wrought, by the blessing of God, so great a good for the community! Mount Tabor also has her Ladies' Missionary Society, and her record in all benevolent work is most creditable. The following ministers have served the church: Rev. David Polk, stated supply the first two years after the organization; Rev. William Kennedy, stated supply from 1844 to the time of his death, November, 1850; Rev. David Polk, stated supply, a second time, from 1852 to 1856; Rev. William McMichael, stated supply in 1858 and 1859. The present earnest, faithful, hard-working pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Leason, was installed October 8, 1860. May he long be spared to serve a people among whom he has wrought so well!

Richardsville is found to be sixth on the list, and was organized in the fall of 1851 with a score of members, Revs. David Polk and C. P. Cummins, M.D., being the presbyterial committee. James Moorhead, sr., John Wakefield, and L. E. Bartlett, were ordained and installed at the organization as ruling elders, and D. W. Moorhead and John Slack as deacons. The name of the church at first was Pine Grove, but it was changed to Richardsville September 5, 1860. A school-house was used as a place of worship until 1858, when a comfortable church building was erected. The total membership of the church has amounted to about 150 and at the present writing is reported at 30. Rev. David Polk, stated supply the first five years; Rev. William McMichael, stated supply for one year, from April, 1859; Rev. T. S. Leason, pastor from September, 1860, to April, 1863; Rev. W. H. Filson, pastor for one-fourth of his time from September, 1871, to April, 1875; Rev. A. B. Fields, stated supply from June, 1884, to April, 1886. Since that date to the present writing the church has had no regular preaching.

Mount Pleasant (Knoxdale post office) is the seventh organization effected. The services connected therewith were held by Revs. C. P. Cummins and John McKean, in the barn of Mr. D. S. Chitister, May 16, 1857. Twelve members constituted the original organization, and it has now a membership of twenty-eight. The church has had its trials. So many of its prominent members have removed from time to time to other places, and others have been called away by death. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing a suitable sanctuary. In 1862 the lot and little log church belonging to the Evangelical body were purchased, but this was a very inadequate building; so in 1867 an attempt was made to build a new church, but failed through the failure of the building committee to act. However, in 1869 the effort was renewed, and through the hard labor and persistence of pastor and the little band of people it was successful, and a neat and commodious house of worship was completed, at a cost of \$2,800. Rev. John McKean was stated supply until September, 1860; Rev. John Wray during parts of 1862 and 1863. Rev. T. S. Leason was stated supply from September, 1864, to April, 1883.

Rev. J. S. Helm was pastor from November, 1883, to April, 1885. Mr. A. T. Aller, a student, preached regularly for one-third time during the summer of 1885. No regular preaching since that time.

Reynoldsville, the eighth on the roll, was organized in the public-school building, with fifteen members, on the 12th of February, 1861, by Revs. John Wray and Joseph Mateer, D.D. Dr. William Reynolds was elected, ordained and installed as ruling elder. Its last report, that of 1886, shows a membership of eighty-three. It has become self-sustaining and the outlook for the future, under good pastoral work, is believed to be very encouraging. Rev. Z. B. Taylor resigned in June, 1885; it was without a pastor, although having been regularly supplied during a part of this time by a student from the seminary until June 29, 1887, when Rev. L. B. Shryock was installed pastor. In 1871 a house of worship was built, but from some cause it was found to be unsafe and was abandoned, and a new building begun in 1875 in a more desirable location. The work on it, however, progressed slowly, and it was not completed until the summer of 1881; but they now have as neat and attractive a sanctuary as could be desired. Old Father Wray, of Beechwoods was the stated supply of the church until the spring of 1869. Dr. Marks, of Brookville, frequently preached for them in 1871 and 1872. Rev. D. W. Cassat was pastor for all his time from March, 1874, to April, 1876. From 1876 to 1884, when Z. B. Taylor was installed as pastor, the church did not have a great deal of regular preaching.

Maysville Church (Hazen post office) stands as the ninth. Its organization was effected June 14, 1870, with ten members, Revs. John Wray and J. J. Marks, D.D., serving as the committee of Presbytery. J. R. Trimble and M. C. Hoffman were elected, ordained and installed ruling elders. Their membership has increased to forty, but they are not now and have not been for some time regularly supplied with the preaching of the gospel. A cosy and comfortable house of worship was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$2,600. Rev. W. H. Filson was the first pastor, serving this church for one-fourth time from September, 1871, to April, 1875. Rev. A. B. Fields was stated supply from June, 1884, to June, 1885, since which the church has been without regular preaching.

The Troy Church (Summerville post office) is located on the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and was the tenth in the order of organization. Revs. Elder and Leason were the committee and attended to the duties of their appointment August 22, 1871. Fifteen persons, all members of Pisgah with two exceptions, entered the organization. The meeting was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church and a memorable discourse was preached by the venerable Richard Lea, D.D., of Pittsburgh, the theme being the words found in Revelations xxii, 17, "The Spirit and the bride say, come." Their sanctuary, which cost them about \$4,000, and

which with some extensive repairs made in 1886, affords them an elegant place of worship, was completed in the fall of 1874, and dedicated January 15, 1875. The church has recently organized a ladies' missionary society, is free of debt, has good officers, enrolls thirty-eight members, and is sanguine for the future. There is no reason, it is believed, why it should not become by and by a strong, self-sustaining organization. Rev. Ross Stevenson, D.D., was pastor from November, 1871, to February, 1876. Rev. J. M. McCurdy was stated supply from April, 1877, to April, 1885. Mr. A. T. Aller, a student from the seminary, preached regularly in the church for one-third time during the summer of 1885. Since that time the church has only had occasional supplies, but is very desirous of securing a pastor.

Worthville is eleventh in the date of organization, that date coming on the 25th of June, 1875. Revs. T. S. Leason, A. B. Fields, and James Caldwell officiated and constituted the church with thirty-six members. The first ruling elders were David Harl, J. C. McNutt, and John Lang, jr. The church has a half interest in connection with the German Reformed Church of the same place, in a very suitable house of worship. The first pastor was Rev. James Caldwell, who served them for one-fourth of his time from November, 1875, to April, 1877. The next pastor was Rev. J. E. Leyda, installed in November, 1877, and released in February, 1880. His successor was Rev. J. S. Helm, who was installed in October, 1883, and released in April, 1885. During the summer of 1885 it was supplied for one-third time by Mr. A. T. Aller. At present Mr. Helm is preaching to them until such time as they can secure a pastor.

Brockwayville is number twelve, and was organized by a committee of Presbytery consisting of Rev. J. H. Stewart and T. S. Negley, May 8, 1884. Eleven members constituted the original organization but at the last report made, that number had increased to twenty-eight. Mr. John Cochran was elected and installed ruling elder. They have a neat and comfortable place of worship in a rented hall, and contemplate building in the near future. Brockwayville ought to grow into a strong church. Rev. A. B. Fields was stated supply from June, 1884, until the time of his death in October, 1886, and was greatly beloved by his people. Brother Fields was defective in hearing, and was run over by a train, which rendered the amputation of his leg necessary, and finally resulted in his death. Rev. ——— Carothers was installed pastor June 29, 1887.

No 13 and the last on our roll is the church of Punxsutawney, which was organized September 4, 1884. The committee of organization was Revs. J. S. Helm and J. H. Stewart. Seventeen members entered the organization, and that number has now been trebled. There had been a Presbyterian Church organized in Punxsutawney in 1862, but for some reason unknown to the pastor it was dissolved in 1869. For the present wide-awake and growing congregation, great credit is due Rev. J. S. Helm, who began laboring at that

point when he was installed pastor at Perry. He was installed as the first pastor of Punxsutawney Church and continues to sustain that relation. The church has been worshipping in the Baptist sanctuary, but expects to build a house of worship the coming summer of 1887.

These churches are all in the Presbytery of Clarion, which is a part of the Synod of Pennsylvania, which is a part of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

They have an aggregate membership of 1,200, are teaching 1,300 children in their Sabbath-schools, own church property estimated to be worth \$60,000, and contributed during the last fiscal year \$10,000 for the support of the gospel and the benevolent work of the church at large.

The work done by this denomination since Father McGarrough began his labors in the bounds of the county cannot be computed; the influence and the fruits of the sermons preached, the Bible lessons taught, the prayers offered, the contributions made, the mission-work accomplished, the words of sympathy and counsel and invitation spoken, and the quiet, faithful, devoted Christian lives lived for Christ, never can be known upon earth; in heaven alone where the book of remembrance is being kept, is the record all written.

The changes that have taken place within the church since its first organization in the county are considerable. The ridiculously elevated, boxed-up pulpits reached by a flight of stairs have been superseded by the common-sense ones of the present day; the "clerks" who stood at the front of the pulpit to lead the singing have given way to organs and choirs; the old psalm-books have been exchanged for the new hymnals; the old custom of having two sermons a day, and each one of them two or three times as long as the modern sermon, and a half hour's intermission to eat the cakes and get a drink, has been discontinued; the use of "tokens" at the communion, which were small pieces of lead of various shapes, and without which no one was allowed to commune, has been abandoned, the holding of what we call "examines" when pastors would meet at stated times and places the young people of the congregation and question them on the Shorter Catechism and the Bible has also been given up. The habit which once prevailed of people getting up in their seats and stretching themselves or leaning against a wall or pillar of the building whenever they became tired is unknown by the present generation; and yet, perhaps it would be a better thing to do than to sleep during the sermon. The old members of Pisgah Church can remember, too, when it was no uncommon sight to see a well-known minister take his coat off in the pulpit when he got warmed up with his discourse, and finish his sermon in his shirt-sleeves. What a sensation such a proceeding would cause now-a-days.

What the changes may be in the years to come, it would be difficult to tell, but let it be hoped that the Church will prosper and that all the work done by all the Lord's people within the bounds of the county and in all the land, may

be blessed of God to whom for all that has been wrought in the past, be all blessing and praise.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF BROOKVILLE¹

Was organized in the Associate Reformed Church, and continued in that connection till the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Church was consummated in the city of Pittsburgh, May, 1858.

Jefferson is perhaps the most recently settled of the counties in western Pennsylvania. The first of those who settled here and felt an interest in our cause, came about the year 1830; some earlier, some later. But no movement was made to have preaching here till 1836.

Isaac Temple, who was one of the first elders, went to Presbytery and solicited preaching for the place where he lived. Of course he was encouraged, hence a subscription was taken for service to be rendered during the year 1837.

The first name on the list is that of David McCormick. I think he was one of the elders of the congregation, but whether he was ordained here or in the place of his former residence, we have at present no means of knowing. Then follows, Thomas McCormick, Job McCreight, Job and W. Rodgers, Levi G. Clover, Benjamin McCreight, William Clark, C. A. Alexander, A. Vasbinder, Daniel Coder, Joseph Kerr, James M. Craig, Isaac Temple, Andrew Moor, John McClelland, William McCullough, David Dennison, William McDonald, Alexander Hutchison, John Hutchinson, Andrew McCormick, Charles Boner, Andrew Hunter.

This comes into my hands as the roll of honor. The first men who gave their names, and with their names their money, built up and sustain the Secession or Reformed Presbyterian cause in this county. Some of these were not then nor ever became members of the church which they chose to patronize. Some of them had perhaps little sympathy with Christianity at all, but I find them here signing their names and giving their support to a cause to which I have given the labor of my life. I honor them. Most of the names on that paper represent men of worth and weight of character. Known in the neighborhood in which they reside as such, and over all Jefferson county as it then was. It will be seen that the parties subscribing to this paper were widely scattered. From Brookville to the vicinity of Rockdale and Brockwayville. The amount of this first subscription is fifty-four dollars. The compensation agreed upon among these psalm-singing churches was six dollars per Sabbath.

This same paper upon which is the subscription, contains also the disbursement of the money. In this connection we find first of all the name of Joseph Osburn. With this brother I had no acquaintance. He belonged to the Associate Reformed branch of the United Presbyterian Church, and died several years before the union, while yet a young man.

¹ Prepared by Rev. Frank P. Britt.

The next name is that of Jonathan Fulton, of whom the same thing may be said. He died young. He is represented as gifted in a very high degree, both as a reasoner and a pulpit orator. Many of you well remember him. His ministrations here did much to give respectability to our cause. Joseph H. Pressly also ministered here at an early day and with much acceptance. This brother who has now gone to his rest, represented to me when in the act of moving to this place, that it was the place of all the others he ever visited, the one where he wished to live. But a Providence shapes our ends differently from our anticipations, and even wishes and efforts to the contrary. This brother performed all his life work in the city of Erie, and there he ended his life.

I find also among those who rendered acceptable service the name of M. H. Wilson. This brother labored in Jacksonville, Indiana county, Pa. The names of A. G. Wallace, Samuel Brown, William Jamison, and others. These services covered a space of about twenty years, and were the means of keeping the people together, and keeping up their sympathy with the cause.

Of the original signers of the subscription taken in 1837, only three are known to us as now living, viz.: William Rodgers and Benjamin McCreight. Mr. Andrew Hunter was long a member of this congregation; he died at his home in Knox township, at the beginning of the year 1875. David Dennison was a member of the Beechwoods congregation, and died some time during the winter of 1878.

William McCullough, the other survivor of these subscribers still lives, and has membership in the Beechwoods. His son, Boyd McCullough, entered the ministry in the Covenanter Church, and subsequently within the last year, by certificate, was received as a member of the U. P. Presbytery of Brookville.

Perhaps it is worthy of remark that he is the only one of the young men raised in the bounds of any of these congregations who entered the ministry in any connection.

The three McCormick brothers all died in this vicinity. Two daughters of Andrew McCormick live: one, Miss Mary, in Corsica; Sarah McCullough, in Jefferson.

Various supplies were sent, and at different times. As far as I have the means of judging, it appears that Rev. Joseph Osburn was the first Associate Reformed minister who visited this section of country, I suppose in 1837. After him the name of N. C. Weed occurs as dispensing the Lord's Supper for the first time in this wilderness in 1842.

Shortly after this Rev. Alexander McCahan rendered service here as a stated supply for the space of four years.

The number of communing members at the first sacrament was thirteen. This communion was held in the barn of the elder before mentioned, Isaac Temple. David McCormick was also an elder officiating at the first communion, but

whether either of these fathers, long since departed, was ordained here or had been in the exercise of that office previous to their coming here, does not appear from any record. Warsaw was the residence of these brethren, and the congregation up to this time went by that name. The place of worship was about eight miles to the northeast of Brookville.

In or about the year 1845 the congregation, in view of occupying a more central position and adding somewhat to their strength, removed the place of worship to the town of Brookville, and at once instituted measures for erecting a house of public worship. This was completed in 1849 or in 1850. The congregation then began to think of a regular pastoral settlement.

About the time that the congregation moved their place of worship to Brookville Matthew Dickey, younger brother of Rev. John Dickey, of Rich Hill, Armstrong county, was chosen to the eldership in this congregation. This brother still lives, at this writing, advanced in years and superannuated. His son, William Dickey, is now an elder and an efficient member in this congregation.

About the same time with Mr. Dickey, Mr. James Cochran was also elected. He represented another district, about equally distant as Warsaw, but in a northwest direction. The place is known as Tabor, Haggerty, or Sigel. This brother was very useful in the church, raised a large family, and was publicly influential in other respects. He died suddenly of injuries received in escaping from a burning house on the bank of the Allegheny River in the year ——. Two of his daughters, Mrs. Euphema Smith and Mrs. Steven Oaks, are members of this congregation at this time.

In the year 1851 R. H. Graham and William Reed were elected elders. They both served with acceptance about the space of ten years, when Mr. Reed moved West. He has since died, and his family are not in the bounds of any of our congregations. Mr. Graham died in Brookville on the 27th of October, 1861. His widow still remains with us. His son and daughter are members in another branch of the church.

These brethren performed important service in keeping up the dispensation of ordinances under various discouragements. None of these original elders, save Mr. Dickey and Mr. Graham, lived to see a pastor settled in Brookville.

About the year 1863 Mr. Andrew Braden and Mr. George Trimble were elected to the eldership. They had both exercised this office before, Mr. Braden in Dr. Dale's church in Philadelphia, and Mr. Trimble in Jefferson. Mr. Trimble died some time last winter in Paxton, Ill.

In 1863 John Thompson, John Kirker, and Joseph Galbraith were elected to the eldership. Mr. Kirker now resides in New Brighton, and is a member of the Covenanter Church.

In the year 1869 James Braden and M. A. Calvin were elected members of this session.

In July, 1875, William Dickey and Samuel H. Croyle were elected elders, and Thomas B. Galbraith, Samuel Chambers, and Joseph Vasbinder were elected deacons, and ordained solemnly, by the laying on of hands, to that office.

PASTORS AND PASTORAL CHANGES.

As was before stated, Rev. Alexander McCahan was settled here a stated supply from 1846 to 1850. He was an able minister of the New Testament, and the cause was fairly presented by his instrumentality.

In the year 1854 a call was made for J. L. Fairly to become the pastor of this congregation. This call was declined.

During the same year a call was made on Robert N. Dick, licentiate. This young brother died before the meeting of Presbytery at which the call was to have been sustained and presented.

A call was next made on Rev. J. C. Greer, which was declined. This brother is now settled in Lumber City, in this Presbytery.

Some time in the year 1859 a call was made on Rev. J. C. Truesdale, which was accepted. This brother was introduced here under favorable auspices, labored with marked diligence and success about four years. These were years of trouble in the country. The agitations which preceded the war were in some sense prejudicial to the success of our cause as an anti-slavery church as truly as was the open conflict of arms. In all our congregations were some whose political connections led them to sympathize with the cause of the Rebellion. They, of course, were very uncomfortable under the preaching of men true to our principles and loyal to the country. In 1863 Mr. Truesdale resigned his pastoral charge and entered the service of his country as chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the close of the war he was several years pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in Paxton, Ill. He is now in the Presbyterian Church, pastor of a congregation in Sharon, Mercer county. Mr. Truesdale's was the first pastorate of the United Presbyterian Church of Brookville.

It would have been in place to mention previous to this pastorate a call made on Mr. A. Lowman, a licentiate. This call was accepted and the young brother, under circumstances which inspired large hopes on the part of the people, came to this place, with his youthful companion, to make it his home. God's purpose proved to be otherwise than he and they all hoped. He was suddenly taken ill and died at the residence of Captain J. M. Steck in Brookville. Resolutions of sympathy and sorrow passed by the congregation are dated December 4, 1858.

In 1864 a call was made on Rev. J. L. Aten which was declined. He was subsequently settled at College Corners, Ohio, and within the last year called to Cleveland, where he is now rendering service.

About the year 1866 a call was made on Rev. A. Y. Houston which was also declined. This brother was settled some years in Palestine, Ohio; subsequently in Ryegate, Vt.

In the year 1868 a call was made on Rev. Samuel Taggart which was declined. His time has since been usefully employed as secretary of the Young Men's Christian Commission of this State.

In 1869 a call was made for Mr. A. B. Struthers who accepted and was settled over this charge, comprising the congregations of Brookville, Jefferson, and Beaver Run. He resigned his pastorate about the close of the year 1871. I have heard many regrets on the part of the people for his hasty departure. His influence was salutary and his name is savory among the people of his charge. Some absention and some dispersion took place during the war, and the work of this young brother was in part a work of reconstruction. To a certain extent he was successful. Some, however, left during these troublous times who have not since returned, nor found a home in any other society.

In June, 1872, they made a call for their present pastor, who accepted, and was installed in the autumn of the same year. The present incumbent has ministered here now just four years.

In 1871 the membership of Brookville congregation was reported fifty-two. This year, 1876, it is reported one hundred and twenty; to this number ten have since been added, making the number of communicants one hundred and thirty. A Sabbath-school of upwards of a hundred scholars is in successful operation.

The church officers as now constituted are: Rev. G. C. Vincent, D.D., pastor; elders—Andrew Braden, John Thompson, Joseph Galbraith, James Braden, M. A. Calvin, William Dickey, Samuel H. Croyle; deacons—Thomas B. Galbraith, Joseph Vasbinder, Samuel Chambers.

The congregation of Brookville was under the direction of the Presbytery of Blairsville, at the time of the union, and, it may be presumed, was organized by that Presbytery.

After the formation of the union there was a reconstruction of Presbyteries, and in most instances a change of Presbyterial lines. The Presbytery of Conemaugh was then organized. The southern boundary of this Presbytery was the Conemaugh River; south of that stream the Westmoreland Presbytery. The western boundary of Conemaugh seems to have been the Allegheny River, and no northern limit was marked, as we had no congregations north of Brookville till we come to Caledonia, in the State of New York.

At a meeting of the Synod of Pittsburgh at Indiana in the year 1872, an order was given for the organization of a new Presbytery, from the northern part of the territory included in the Presbytery of Conemaugh. Accordingly, the Presbytery of Brookville was organized November 26, 1872. The Presbytery was small. Three ministerial members became settled in their respective

charges about the time of the organization of the Presbytery, viz.: Rev. J. C. Greer, at Lumber City; Rev. M. S. Telford, at Beaver Run and Beechwoods; and Rev. G. C. Vincent, D.D., at Brookville and Jefferson.

This congregation has had an existence as a place of worship since the year 1836, now forty years. The greater part of that time it has with difficulty maintained itself. No other branch has in whole or in part been formed from it. During these forty years there has been no young man educated liberally from this congregation. None have entered the ministry nor any other of the learned professions.

A prayer meeting has for some years been kept up here, sometimes tolerably well attended, sometimes intermittent. During the past winter some better interest has been awakened than usual, and a greater number connected themselves with the church than at any one time previously.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF JEFFERSON.¹

About the year 1820 a number of families of like faith settled in Jefferson county. These had most of them been settled in Huntingdon county, in this State, for a few years (some more, some less), but were originally from the same neighborhood in the north of Ireland. Drawn together by a common faith, as they had all been educated in the secession church, and stimulated by the laudable enterprise of securing homes for themselves and for their families, they struck for this country, then an almost unbroken wilderness covered mostly with pine forest.

The place selected for their settlement is north of the Redbank and southwest of what is now Brookville, the county seat. At that time justice for them was administered in Indiana, some forty-five miles south. This arrangement for the administration of justice continued for some ten years after their location here.

From the circumstance adverted to, of these people being emigrants from Ireland, the neighborhood was long known as the Irish Settlement.

The names of the founders were originally: John Kelso and Isabella, his wife; John Kennedy and Ann, his wife; James Shields and Elizabeth, his wife; William Morrison and Nancy, his wife; Samuel McGill and Margaret, his wife; James McGiffin and Sarah, his wife; Matthew Dickey and Elizabeth, his wife; James Ferguson and Margaret Bratton, his wife; Robert Andrews and Jane Lucas, his wife; Alexander Smith and Anne Knapp, his wife; Christopher Barr and Sarah Lucas, his wife; also, by subsequent marriage, Elizabeth McGiffin, widow of Joseph Thompson; Clement McGarey and Mary, his wife; Hugh Millen and Esther, his wife; Joseph Millen and Polly

¹ This history of the Associate Reformed and United Presbyterian Churches in Brookville, and Jefferson county, was prepared by Rev. G. C. Vincent, D.D., in a historical address delivered to his congregations of Brookville and Jefferson in 1877.

Brown, his wife. These last three settled south of Redbank, and constituted the nucleus of what became Beaver Run congregation.

Then there was Moses Knapp and Susanna, his wife; none of that name are now members of the United Presbyterian Church here.

There was also a William Ferguson and family south of Redbank; none of that family are now in the county or members of this church.

Organisation.—As nearly as I can ascertain, the first dispensation of the Lord's supper in this congregation, was in the autumn of 1828. The ministers officiating were Revs. Joseph Scroggs and Thomas Ferrier. James Fulton, an elder from Piney Congregation, which seems to have been organized some time previous, was present at this communion. He and James McGiffin were the officiating elders on that occasion. About that time John Kelso was elected and ordained to the eldership. These two, Kelso and McGiffin, were the only elders, as would appear, until after their first pastoral settlement.

Matthew Dickey and his family moved into these bounds in 1832, and the first recorded minutes of Jefferson Session which has come into my hands is dated August 31, 1833, and is said to be in the handwriting of Mr. Dickey. The session as then constituted consisted of Rev. James McCarrell, moderator; James McGiffin, John Kelso, Matthew Dickey, and John Shields.

The next minute of session is dated July 14, 1838. At this meeting the name of Solomon Chambers appears as a member of the court. It is probable he was elected at the same time with the others mentioned in the pastorate of Brother McCarrell.

The next recorded minute is dated July 3, 1842, and is in a different handwriting without any name subscribed. Changes had taken place which are not noticed in these records. Rev. McCarrell had left (when or for what cause does not appear), and Rev. John McAuley appears, who at that time examined three applicants for admission, viz.: John Thompson, Joseph Millen, and John Millen. These three men are elders in the church; one in Brookville, the others in Beaver Run. At the same time eight children were baptised—William T. Love, Mary A. Ferguson, Elizabeth Campbell, Martha Chambers, Margaret Lucas, Chambers Millen, Joseph K. Gibson, and Hugh McGill.

The next date in the minute book, May 16, 1843, states that Rev. John Hindman, upon the occasion of the moderation of a call, moderated the session and baptized two children, John Kelso Moore and Rebecca McGriffin. Rev. John McAuley disappears as unceremoniously as did his predecessor, and we are left to infer that the call moderated at this time by brother Hindman was for Mr. John Tod, as the next minute, dated October 15, 1843, represents the same Rev. Tod administering an admonition as the organ of a constituted court.

October 10, 1844, the name of William Morrison first appears as an elder. Nothing is known of either election or ordination, yet these certainly did take place.

On the 19th of the same month it would seem that a full board of elders met for the first time. Rev. John Tod, moderator; elders, John Kelso, Solomon Chambers, William Morrison, George Trimble, and Joseph McGiffin. For several years the minutes seem to be correctly kept; I think in the handwriting of Brother Tod. From 1848 to 1835, they are correctly kept and subscribed by Joseph McGiffin, clerk.

At this meeting it was agreed to elect four additional elders. The election was held on the 8th of January, 1856, and James Shields, John Fitzsimons, John Thompson, and William Kennedy were elected. The former two accepted, the latter two declined serving.

On the 12th of June, 1869, thirteen years later an election was held and William Kennedy and John McGiffin were elected.

Numerous changes meanwhile had taken place which are written in this book. Rev. John Tod disappears, but where, why or whither, is not known, also Mr. Truesdale, who was pastor for several years, is gone too.

During the pastorate of Mr. Tod a Sabbath-school and a Bible-class were instituted. This by some of the old men who had not kept pace with the progress of the age, was considered an innovation, and as such opposed. Nevertheless it continued to flourish.

On the 28th of May, 1875, C. R. Corbet and J. T. Kelso, were elected elders, and Richard Fitzsimons, William Kelso, and Alexander Kennedy were elected elders.

We regard the church as now organized up to the scriptural standard. A full board of officers having charge both of the spiritual and temporal interests of the church.

PASTORS AND PASTORAL CHANGES.

No one with whom I have conversed in this vicinity is able to inform me who first ministered in preaching the gospel to these people of Jefferson. When last I met our aged father, Rev. David Blair, in 1872, he informed me that he, first of all his ministerial brethren, visited and preached to this people. Then as a result he supplied them to some extent, as he and they were long in the same Presbytery, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary, I am disposed to admit his claim. One circumstance, however, renders it doubtful. When the first of these people came here Rev. John Dickey was ministering as the settled pastor of Piney, Cherry Run, and Rich Hill; this last is where he spent most of his ministerial service, and ended his life. But Piney is so near, and the relations were so intimate, it seems improbable that they should enjoy a regular dispensation of gospel ordinances, and Jefferson not even have any supply.

The names of Thomas McClintock, Daniel McLean, Joseph Scroggs, David Blair, Thomas Ferrier, and some others have been mentioned to me as having preached here at an early day. Some before the congregation organized, and some afterward.

The first communion was held in 1828, as has been before mentioned, and it would seem that measures were taken soon afterward to call a pastor.

It is not possible from any data within my reach to determine the date of the settlement of the first pastor. There is no doubt but that the man was Rev. James McCarrell, and that his settlement was about 1830.

In the minute book of this session there are only two recorded minutes under his pastorate. The first, August 31, 1833, and the second, May 24, 1834.

I remember having seen Mr. McCarrell once when a probationer, about the year 1829. This was shortly before his settlement here.

Of Mr. McCarrell's capabilities as a minister of the Word, or of his success as a pastor, I can form no judgment. His place of residence was Strattanville, so far out of the bounds of Jefferson congregation that few of these people had opportunity of becoming acquainted with him. He was a man of blameless life, exemplary in his deportment, and attentive, as much as his domestic cares would permit, to all pastoral duties.

The next date in the minute book of session, reveals the presence of Rev. John Hindman, and John McAuley. It seems to be the occasion of Mr. McAuley's first communion here after his settlement. Mrs. McAuley, whose maiden name was Reed, and raised in the vicinity of South Hanover, in southern Indiana—raised in the Presbyterian Church, presented a certificate, and it is recorded that on this certificate and her "acceding to the principles of our church," she was received. It would seem that the pastorate of Brother McAuley in Jefferson lasted about four years. He must have left in 1842, as the next settlement was in the following year.

Rev. John Tod was installed pastor of Jefferson, Beaver Run, and Piney, on the 15th of August, 1843. His time was divided. One-half to Jefferson, one-third to Beaver Run, and one-sixth to Piney. This congregation was organized in the Associate Church, under the care of the Presbytery of Allegheny. During Mr. Todd's pastorate it was the only pastoral charge in Jefferson county. Brother Tod's services commenced auspiciously at the first communion held under his care. There was an accession of nine persons received on profession of their faith, and eleven children were baptized. This pastorate as it was the longest, was the most prosperous that this congregation has ever had. The last minute recorded is dated October 22, 1858, which gives Mr. Tod's pastorate fifteen years. It may have been more or it may have been less.

It is not long since this brother visited among us and assisted at a com-

munion. He is also appointed three months during the present year in this presbytery. The principal work of his life is here, and his heart is still toward this congregation and the people of Beaver Run.

I will not attempt to speak of his talents, nor his industry. You know more about him than I do. This much, however, you will allow me to say. He has the testimony of every man's conscience that he did labor to promote the welfare and prosperity of this congregation, as also the spiritual edification of the people of his charge.

Mr. Tod married a Miss Thompson, from the vicinity of Cannonsburg, Washington county. His family consists of three daughters, two of whom are respectably connected in marriage. The third still remains with her parents.

Under the ministry of this brother two of his congregations grew and flourish still. The other, Piney, declined until it has ceased to be regarded as a congregation. There are reasons for this. The congregation is quite a distance from the other congregations and from the residence of the pastor. They seldom saw him except in the pulpit, and that, once in six weeks, without any other exercises to bring the people together, was rather a formality.

He preached sound doctrine and he kept his appointments punctually. But it is a mistake to think that preaching alone will build up a congregation. There must be life and motion as well as form. There was no Sabbath-school; there was no prayer-meeting. The good men of the congregation kept all they knew to themselves. They did not speak often one to another, and the lambs of the flock were neglected. They were not interested at home. There were no meetings in their own church, in which the children were specially interested and attracted. When this is the case they will find fun or frolic, or good elsewhere.

This doleful dirge is sung by the winds sweeping over that empty church, and that neglected church-yard. A want of interest, a lack of effort, the absence of that zeal which characterizes the advocates of a good cause, brought the results we see. If the life of that church is not effective, its death should teach a lesson never to be forgotten. The failure of this congregation, and the causes of its failure, should not be lost.

The next pastorate was that of Rev. J. C. Truesdale. About the year 1859 this brother took charge of Jefferson. His pastorate was short, covering a period of about four years, but it was interesting. The anti-slavery controversy grew warm. Civil war was inaugurated. They took sides as they were loyal or disloyal, and as this brother uttered no uncertain sounds, he was highly esteemed, and he was cordially hated. Some time during the year 1863 he resigned his pastoral charge and entered the army as a chaplain. In this he served to the close of the war.

Mr. Truesdale was subsequently settled in a United Presbyterian congregation, in Paxton, Ill., for several years. He is now in another church connection, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Sharon, Pa., serving with acceptance.

The next pastor was Rev. A. B. Struthers. His name first appears as moderator of sessions April 29, 1869, and disappears after October 7, 1871. His pastorate did not exceed three years. It seemed to have been peaceful and prosperous. There was a revival of Sabbath-school work. There was also some advance ground taken on the subject of temperance. Mr. Struthers left suddenly. Of this I have heard many regrets. By his prudence and piety, and natural goodness of heart, he endeared himself to his people. He also by his exemplary life secured respect to the cause represented. This brother I understand, is also, in another branch of the church.

During these years the minutes in the hands of John McGiffin, esq., are neatly and correctly kept except in the case of baptisms, the number is simply given without name of parents or children.

Our pastorate commences with the second Sabbath of July, 1872. This day, the first Sabbath of July, 1876, rounds up our four years of service. Of this pastorate I will say nothing. My settlement in this place was plainly providential, while the parties knew nothing of each other. Our Heavenly Father to whom our prayers were presented in common knew all the parties, their qualifications and their necessities, and by his providential direction brought us together.

This congregation was for many years under the care of the Presbytery of Allegheny Association. Subsequently about the year 1850 a new presbytery was organized in the north part of the old presbytery, called the Presbytery of Clarion. This was the connection of Jefferson congregation at the time of the union in 1858. After the union there was a reconstruction of Presbyteries, and what was then formed under the name and style of Conemaugh Presbytery, had the care of all the United Presbyterian Churches in this and adjoining counties.

At the uniting of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh in Indiana, in 1872, a petition was presented and acted upon, that the north part of the territory of said Presbytery, be constituted a Presbytery by itself by the name of the Presbytery of Brookville. This congregation has not furnished anything to the ministerial force of the church. As at present constituted Rev. G. C. Vincent, D. D., pastor; James Shields, John Fitzsimons, William Kennedy, John McGiffin, R. C. Corbet, J. T. Kelso, elders; Alexander Kennedy, Richard Fitzsimons, William Kelso, deacons.

Dr. Vincent's history of the United Presbyterian Church brings the record down to the year 1876. He resigned the pastorate in 1877, and after being for several years president of Franklin College at Athens, Ohio, is now (1887) pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, of Latrobe, Pa. Two of his sons are also ministers of the United Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Vincent was succeeded by Rev. G. A. B. Robinson, who is the present pastor of Brookville and Jefferson churches. The present membership of these

two congregations is, Brookville one hundred and thirty-six, Jefferson one hundred and fifty-three. Rev. J. H. May is pastor of the churches at Beaver Run and Beechwoods, the two other United Presbyterian congregations in the county. Since the close of Dr. Vincent's pastorate many of those whom he mentions have exchanged the church militant for the church above. Among these are: Benjamin McCreight, Mrs. McCreight, Thomas Mabon, Mrs. Jane Mabon, Mathew and Mrs. Elizabeth Dickey, Mrs. R. H. Graham, John Thompson. Rev. John Todd, one of the old pastors, has also passed away. In the spring of 1885 the Brookville congregation purchased the old Methodist Episcopal church on Jefferson street for \$2,000, getting possession in September of that year. They then went to work and remodeled the entire building. The repairs cost \$3,500, making the entire cost of the edifice when completed \$5,500. A new belfry and spire was one of the improvements, and the old windows were replaced by beautiful stained glass windows. Of these the large, brilliant, circular window above the pulpit was the gift of Mrs. T. K. Litch, and bears her name. Memorial windows were also put in by the children and friends of the following deceased members of the congregation: James and Elizabeth Cochran, William and Margaret B. Reid, Benjamin and Eliza McCreight, Thomas and Jane Mabon, Matthew and Elizabeth Dickey, Robert H. and Matilda C. Graham, John J. Y. Thompson and Paul Darling. The memorial to Paul Darling was given by the congregation, in recognition of his bequest of one thousand dollars to the church.

This remodeled and beautified structure, now one of the prettiest and most comfortable places of worship in the county, was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Read, of Pittsburgh, in December, 1885.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

It was several years after the Presbyterian Church had gained a foot-hold in this region, before there is any record of the Methodist Episcopal Church having any ministers in the field.

Rev. G. W. Clark, of Meadville, one of the oldest ministers in the Erie Conference, having been admitted in 1836, and who has been a member ever since, for the greater part of the time being connected with Allegheny College, in giving us some facts concerning the early days of the church in Jefferson county says:

"The M. E. Church had considerable prosperity in other parts of the conference for several years before we accomplished anything in Clarion and Jefferson counties. That region had been pretty thoroughly occupied by the Calvinistic Churches, and the people were taught that Armenianism was another gospel, so that there was no encouragement to be given the Methodists as fellow-helpers of the truth. There were in those churches many devout Christians and excellent ministers, but most of them had little or no acquaintance

with either our doctrine or usages, and, as the 'sect was everywhere spoken against,' their prejudices were strong, and their doors, for the most part, closed against us."

Rev. George F. Reeser has given a full account of his thirteen year's work in the ministry in Jefferson county, which will be found in a preceding chapter; but since that time many gaps occur in the history of the church, as in most instances the church records have been so carelessly kept that much that was valuable in its history in the county, has been lost. Scarcely any record is had of these early pioneers of Methodism; those who with tears and prayers watered the seed that has now grown to be a large tree, with fruitful and far-reaching branches. A much needed reform is necessary in this matter of keeping church records. If every pastor was obliged to keep a full account of all that transpired during his pastorate, leaving it intelligently spread upon the church books, the history of the church would be very easily gotten at.

The pastors now in charge of the different churches and charges have done their best to aid us with the few records left for them, in giving this history of the Methodist Church. The different congregations are taken up in the order in which they appeared in the county.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PUNXSUTAWNEY.

The first Methodist class in Punxsutawney was organized in the year 1821 by Rev. Elijah Coleman, a local preacher of the Methodist Church. This class consisted of ten members and was then a part of the Mahoning Circuit, Baltimore Conference. There were forty-two appointments on the circuit, and it took six weeks to go around it.

In 1824 the membership consisted of Jacob Hoover and wife, Jesse Armstrong and wife, Parlan White and wife, Joel Stout and wife, Betsy Clawson, and John Corey. At that time Parlan White was class-leader, but he was soon followed by Jacob Hoover. Money must have been scarce in those early days, since in the year 1825, Rev. Elijah Coleman is said to have received his pay in pine boards. In 1826-27 some two hundred were added to the membership of the circuit. There must have been an increase all along the years but it is difficult to tell how much. The ten members of the first class in Punxsutawney have increased to one hundred and eighty, and the limits of the early circuit must contain six thousand Methodists now.

About 1830 Punxsutawney was an appointment on the Ridgeway mission of the Pittsburgh Conference, and not until 1836 did it become identified with the Erie Conference. Punxsutawney prior to 1847 was for several years connected with the Red Bank Circuit. Then it was attached to the Mahoning Circuit, and finally gave name to the Punxsutawney Circuit in 1852. As late as 1876 four neighboring appointments were united with it, but now only Big Run is associated with it, and for two years it stood alone as a station (1883-

84, and 1884-5). The present membership of the charge (1887) is about two hundred and ninety. None are now living who were members sixty-six years ago in Punxsutawney. Ephraim Bear and his wife Priscilla, are now the oldest members. Brother Bear was converted in 1840, during the ministration of George Reeser.

For some years the Methodists had no church in which to worship, but services were held in Jacob Hoover's grist mill. In 1833 the first church was erected, on the site of the present brick structure. About 1854 the old frame church was torn down to give place to the present commodious two-story brick building. Financial difficulties impeded the work, and the new church was not completed until 1858, when it was dedicated by Bishop Kingsley. In the interval, of four years, services were held in various places, such as Gaskill's shop, Father Hunt's store, and in the old school-house. During this period the new building, while not yet completed, was sold by the sheriff, but was saved, only to be sold again, in 1861 for the sum of \$225, which James E. Mitchell, then not a member of the church, paid off for the struggling society.

Prior to 1844 the church had no parsonage, but Mrs. James Winslow, now deceased, had donated a lot for that purpose, and in 1844 the present parsonage building was erected thereon. It is now one of the old landmarks, standing among better and more recent buildings, but is to give place immediately to a commodious and modern structure.

The Big Run class has been in existence for some forty years, but the church building was erected in 1872. The society is strong and is about to entirely remodel the church. One hundred and twelve members are on the class-books. In no particular are the records of this charge complete. Two hundred and sixty-one baptisms are recorded, and eighty-two marriages; but for some whole years no record has been made.

Many preachers have labored on the charge. Rev. Elijah Coleman was here in 1821, and in 1825 with I. H. Sackett. An Elliott and a Godard are associated with these years. The following list is about complete: 1827, James Babcock; 1830, Fleck and Day; 1832, Somerville; 1833, Bump; 1834, Kinnear; 1835, Butt; 1836, Elliott and Hawkins; (somewhat doubtful); 1837, S. Heard; 1838, J. P. Benn and R. Peck; 1839, M. Himebaugh and R. Peck; 1840, I. Mershon and George Reeser; 1841, John Graham and George Reeser; 1842, H. W. Monks and I. Schofield; 1843, D. H. Jack and H. W. Monks; 1844, R. M. Bear and S. C. Churchill; 1845, T. Benn; 1846, I. C. T. McClellan; 1847, J. W. Hill and J. R. Lyon; 1848, H. S. Winans and J. R. Lyon; 1850, J. Whippo; 1851, J. J. McArthur; 1852-3, George Reeser; 1854, N. G. Luke; 1855, J. M. Greene and P. W. Sherwood; 1856, J. Howe; 1857, James Shields and J. K. Shaffer; 1858, I. C. T. McClellan and James Shields; 1859, N. G. Luke and F. Vernon; 1860, B. M. Marsteller

and J. L. Hayes; 1861-2, C. M. Heard; 1863-4-5, A. D. Davis and Colwell; 1866-7-8, David Latshaw; 1869-70, McVey Troy; 1871, Clinton Jones; 1872, John M. Zeilie; 1873-4-5, M. Miller; 1876-7-8, Cyril Wilson; 1879-80-81, A. M. Lockwood; 1882-3, J. H. Keeley; 1884-5, H. V. Talbot; 1886, Levi Beers.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SUMMERVILLE.¹

Methodist ministers preached at or around Troy as early as 1822, and having no church building the neighbors, feeling friendly, invited these occasional gospel visitors to preach in their dwelling houses.

Mr. Darius Carrier informed the writer that his residence was opened for public service as early as 1825 and 1826, and so continued until a more commodious place of worship was obtained.

The first quarterly meeting was held by Elder Swayze, at the residence of Mr. Nathan Carrier, who was the leading man in getting the Methodist church organized at Troy.

Rev. Philip Clover, being now in the ninety-second year of his age, informed the writer that Revs. Job Wilson, Thomas M. Hodson, James Babcock, A. Jackson, Elder Mack, Elder Ayers, and Elder Swayze, were among the first Methodist preachers in this part of Jefferson county. The first class was organized by Elder Ayers in the summer of 1830. The members were Rev. Philip Clover, Abram Milliron, John Welsh, Nathan Carrier, Euphrastus Carrier, Hiram Carrier, James McElvain, and their wives, and the Widow McElvain. Rev. Philip Clover was chosen as their first class-leader. At that time Troy was within the bounds of the Pittsburgh Conference, and belonged to the Shippenville Circuit.

A church building was erected about the year 1843, during the pastorate of Rev. David Jack, which served the society as a place of worship for over forty years. In the year 1885, during the pastorate of Rev. H. A. Teats, a new house of worship was commenced, and finished during the pastorate of Rev. A. L. Brand, and dedicated by Rev. David Latshaw, presiding elder, February 28, 1886. The main building is thirty-six by fifty-six feet, one-story, built of wood, and costing \$4,000. It has class or reception rooms on either side, opening into the auditorium by folding-doors. The building is thoroughly finished without and within by painting, graining, and frescoing. It is heated by furnace and lighted by the Baily chandelier. There is a first-class bell, and at this date all our church property is free from debt. In the years 1873 and 1874, during the pastorate of Rev. Cyril Wilson, a new two-story parsonage was built, costing \$1,800.

The membership at Troy (now called Summerville) is at present ninety in full connection, and thirty-five on probation received during the past winter (1887) by the present pastor, L. G. Merrill.

¹ Prepared by the pastor.

Our church building at Pleasantville was built in 1885, during the pastorate of Rev. H. A. Teats and dedicated by Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., of Pittsburgh. This church building cost about twelve hundred dollars. The leading men in the erection of this church were Jonathan Horner and Thomas Edmonds.

THE BROOKVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first class was formed in 1828, in an old barn, north of where Brookville now is, and David Butler appointed leader. A Sunday school was also started, with Cyrus Butler superintendent. These first members were David and Cyrus Butler, with their wives, and John Dixon.

In 1829 the following members were added to the little congregation : John Long and wife, John Monks and wife, William McKee, Elijah Heath, William Mendenhall, William Steel. Of those who composed the membership of the first class Mrs. David Butler and Mr. John Dixon alone survive ; the former is now eighty-three years of age and the latter is in his eightieth year. The next place of worship is said to have been a school-house that stood near the site of the present jail. Mrs. A. J. Brady, who has been a member of this church for about — years, says that her first recollection of attending service in Brookville, was in a house occupied by her uncle, William Robinson, which stood in the rear of the lot upon which is now the residence of T. L. Templeton. One lady says that shoes were in those days a luxury, to be cared for carefully, and she was wont to carry hers with her when she came to church from her father's house in Pine Creek township until she came to the place now occupied by the grist mill of T. K. Litch & Sons, when she would put them on, and after the service, on her way home, she would again remove them. The members of this little congregation were obliged to come on foot for long distances to attend these meetings, and these incidents show the self-denial practiced by those who founded this church.

As soon as the old court-house was erected, the congregation took its turn with others in worshiping there, until in 1850, when through the exertions of Rev. G. F. Reeser, the pastor in charge of Brookville Mission, as it was then called, aided by Judge Heath, C. Fogle and others, the first church was built. The difficulties encountered in this first building enterprise have already been given by Mr. Reeser, in a former chapter.

In May, 1856, this church was destroyed in the disastrous fire that visited Brookville. It was a frame building, and in the list of losses published at the time, the loss to the congregation is given at \$2,500. On this there was an insurance almost covering the loss, but owing to some technicality the insurance company, the Lycoming Mutual, refused to pay it, and though the matter was taken into the courts the church recovered nothing on the loss. The trustees immediately went to work and during the fall of 1856 and spring of 1857, the

church was rebuilt. During the building of the new church services were held in the Lutheran Church and court-house until the basement was ready for use, and then services were held in the Sunday-school room until the audience room was completed. This church, the one now owned and occupied by the United Presbyterians, who purchased it from the Methodist congregation in 1885, was built at a cost of \$6,000, D. S. Johnson being the builder. This church becoming inadequate to the wants of the congregation, a new building was begun in the summer of 1885, on Pickering street, on property purchased from Mrs. E. R. Brady and Dr. M. B. Lowry. The new church, which is of brick, built in Gothic style, was finished in the following spring, being dedicated April 4, 1886. The entire cost of the building, gas fixtures, furniture, etc., was \$18,250. Of this \$10,414.19 was realized from the estate of the late Paul Darling, who had in his will bequeathed to the church \$4,000 towards the building of a new church and also named it as one of the residuary legatees. The balance of the cost of the building was raised by subscription and the church was dedicated free of debt. The building committee were J. E. Long, John Startzell, I. F. Steiner, David Eason, E. H. Darrah; treasurer of church fund, Frank X. Kreitler, secretary David Eason. The contractor and builder was Martin Sadler, of Brookville.

The bell, the deep tones of which call the people to worship in the new church, was the gift of E. H. Darrah, and his wife Jane Darrah, and F. X. Kreitler, and cost \$500. The magnificent front window of the church was put in as a memorial to Paul Darling, by the trustees. The beautiful circular window, back of the minister's pulpit, was the gift of James E. Long as a memorial to his parents, John and Jane Long, two of the first members of the Brookville congregation.

This church is the largest and handsomest church edifice in Jefferson county. It is so constructed that the Sunday-school room and class rooms can be thrown into the auditorium. While all worked with a will to erect this fine new church, much of the praise is due to the hard-working pastor, at the time, Rev. P. W. Scofield, on whom much of the burden fell, he not only aiding in soliciting, but in collecting subscriptions. He was only able to enjoy the new church a short time as his allotted term of three years expired with the end of the conference year in September. To Mr. Scofield was also due the arranging for and maintaining of the Erie Conference, which was held in the new church in September, 1887. The Church Furnishing Society, which was started when the church was building, raised over \$1,100, which was applied to the furnishing of the edifice. During the present year the trustees have purchased at a cost of \$2,850 the property of John Matson, sr., on the corner of Jefferson and Pickering streets, to be used as a parsonage.

The present organization of the church is Rev. John Lusher, preacher in charge, (appointed at last conference), David Eason, local preacher. Trustees,

E. H. Darrah, A. C. White, David Eason, J. E. Long, Frank X. Kreidler, Andrew Craig, H. H. Brocius, S. H. Whitehill, John Startzell. Stewards, C. C. Benscoter, W. A. Thompson, William L. Sansom, M. H. Hall, John Startzell, J. A. Scott, Frank Rankin, Jonathan Harp, Lafayette Schnell, Laurence Snyder. Class Leaders, William L. Sansom, Edward Blakeney, Dr. J. E. Hall, Frank Rankin, W. P. Steele, M. B. Lowry, Mrs. David Eason, Miss Amelia Clark.

The membership of the church, including probationers, is three hundred and twelve. A large, well-conducted and flourishing Sunday-school is attached to this church; S. H. Whitehill being the present superintendent.

David Butler, Cyrus and Nathaniel Butler with their wives, John Long and wife, William Mendenhall and wife, William Steel, Christopher Fogle and wife, James C. Matson and wife, D. S. Johnson and wife, all pioneers of Methodism in Brookville, have left the church militant.

The Brookville Church has been on three occasions honored by having the Erie Conference meet within its walls. The first session held in Brookville was in June, 1859, at which Bishop Mathew Simpson presided, and on Sunday, the people having gathered from "far and wide" to hear that most eminent exponent of Methodism, the church was far too small to hold the crowd in attendance, and the services were held in the grove on Church street, the papers of the day giving the number assembled as fully five thousand. The next conference held here was in September, 1872, Bishop Gilbert Haven presiding, and the last session was held in the new church September, 1886, Bishop E. G. Andrews presiding.

The Brookville charge was first attached to the Shippenville Circuit, in the Erie District, Pittsburgh Conference,¹ and in 1828 Rev. Wilder B. Mack was presiding elder and Nathaniel Callender, preacher in charge. Brookville is now the most prominent appointment in the Clarion District of the Erie Conference. Since 1828 the following ministers have been appointed by conference to this church: 1829, John Johnson, John C. Ayers; 1830-31, Job Wilson; 1832, Abner Jackson, A. C. Barnes; 1833 (Brookville and Ridgeway Mission), Abner Jackson; 1834, A. Kellar; 1835, John Scott, Charles C. Best; 1836, J. A. Hallock, J. R. Locke; 1837, J. A. Hallock; 1838, L. Whipple; 1839, H. S. Hitchcock; 1840, D. Pritchard; 1844, T. Benn; from 1844 to 1847 there is no record of the ministers who supplied Brookville mission; 1847, I. C. T. McClelland; 1848-49, Dean C. Wright; 1850, George F. Reeser, J. J. McArthur; 1851, George F. Reeser; 1852, John R. Lyon; 1853-54, J. T. Boyle; 1855, John Crum; 1856-57, Thomas Graham; 1858-59, E. H. Yingling; 1860-61, D. S. Steadman. In October, 1861, Mr. Steadman resigned as pastor to accept the appointment of chaplain of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, and David Eason filled the balance of the time until the next Conference. 1862, A. M. Coons; 1863-65, J. C. Scofield; 1866, W.

¹ The Erie Conference was formed in 1836, and Brookville has since then been attached to it.

Hollister; 1867-68, J. A. Starrett; 1869-71, David Latshaw; 1872, B. F. Delo; 1873-75, R. B. Boyd. Mr. Boyd died during the last year of his pastorate, and J. M. Zeile filled the unexpired time. 1876, A. L. Kellogg; 1877-79, John O'Neil; 1880-81, O. G. McIntyre; 1882, R. S. Borland; 1883-85, P. W. Scofield; 1886, John Lasher.

The following ministers have occupied the position of presiding elder in this (now the Clarion District): 1828-31, Wilder B. Mack; 1832, Joseph S. Barris; 1833-4, Zerah P. Coston; 1835, Joshua Monroe; 1836, Joseph S. Barris; 1837-39, William Carroll; 1840-2, John Bain; 1843-44, John Robinson; 1845-46, Horatio N. Stearns; 1847, William H. Hunter; 1848-49, E. J. L. Baker; 1850-51, William F. Wilson; 1852-54, Moses Hill; 1855-57, Joseph Flower; 1858-59, J. E. Chapin; 1860-63, R. A. Carruthers; 1864-67, R. H. Hurlburt; 1868-71, O. L. Mead; 1872-75, J. R. Lyon; 1876-79, B. F. Delo; 1880-83, P. P. Piney; 1884-87, David Latshaw.

The local preachers of the Brookville Church have been Christopher Fogle, J. K. Mendenhall, William P. Steele, and David Eason.

Quite a number of those who have ministered to the Brookville Church have been called hence by the Master they served; Rev. Robert Boyd being the only one to fall while in the service here. He was an able and godly man, and his death was deeply mourned by his people and all who knew him. The next to obey the summons was that noble man of God, Rev. John O'Neil, who died just after he had gone from a successful pastorate of three years to a new charge at Fredonia, N. Y. No one who has filled this pulpit was ever more beloved by the citizens of Brookville. Closely following him was Rev. J. R. Lyon. Mr. Lyon had been closely identified with the church both as pastor and elder. An able minister, and an excellent man, he had won a deep place in the affections of the people.

Rev. Thomas Graham, one of the oldest ministers in the Erie Conference, which he entered in 1834, and one of the ablest and strongest in argument within the bounds of the church, has also been called away. Mr. Graham helped to build up the church in Brookville, when it had just emerged from a baptism of fire, and he was endeared to the people both spiritually and socially.

Of the local preachers, no one was so closely identified with the Brookville church as Rev. Christopher Fogle. He had passed through its most trying days with it, and proved a pillar of strength, both spiritually and financially. He died "full of years" in 18—. Many of those who have ministered unto the Brookville Church have become prominent in this and other conferences.

John R. Lyon and B. F. Delo, were presiding elders, and J. C. Scofield, R. S. Borland, and D. Latshaw, are now serving in the same capacity. When the Erie Conference was divided a few years ago a number of its members were transferred to the East Ohio Conference, among whom were E. H. Yingling, and J. A. Starrett.

BROCKWAYVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.¹

The first Methodist preaching in the vicinity of Brockwayville, Pa., by conference direction, was during the latter half of 1833 at or near Mr. Brockway's home, two and a half miles east of the present town. Revs. Abner Jackson and Chester Morrison made this point one of their twenty-nine preaching places on the two hundred and fifty miles around Brookville and Ridgway circuit, which they traveled in 1833-34. Though this neighborhood was regularly visited by the itinerant minister, it was not until the year 1845, under the pastorate of Revs. J. K. Coxen and H. M. Chamberlain, that a society was formed. This year Rev. Chamberlain formed a class of three members at what was then called the "Beman school-house." These three were a young man, Mr. Ray Giles, and Messrs. McKenney and Crider. A Sunday prayer-meeting having been held upon the return of Mr. Chamberlain, their number was increased to sixteen. That locality became and continues a Methodist stronghold. It has been known under the various names of Brockway's, Beman's, Balltown, Sibley's, and to-day as Clarion Mines or Crenshaw from the post-office lately established there. The appointment has belonged to the Pittsburgh, Erie, Baltimore, and now again the Erie Conferences.

In 1854 Revs. N. Shaffer and N. W. Colburn, of the Baltimore Conference, established another preaching place at the Frost school-house, one and a half miles southwest of the town of to-day. A revival resulted in the formation of a class composed of Jerome Woodbury, leader, Abiel R. Frost and wife, J. W. Green and wife, John Johnson and wife, and Lewis Grant and wife. After various fortunes, the meeting place of this class was changed in the spring of 1860 to the old school-house formerly standing opposite the McLaughlin Brothers' wagon shop, Brockwayville. The ministers at that time were Rev. J. K. Mendenhall and R. W. Scott, of the Erie Conference. They were succeeded by Rev. O. G. McEntire, who served the class two years, the first year as a preacher in charge of the Ridgway circuit, the second year as pastor of the now first formed Brockwayville circuit. The membership of the society was rapidly increased by revival efforts and through newcomers to town, who brought church letters, so that at the end of Mr. McEntire's second year they were able to undertake the building of a church, having purchased a lot which was deeded to J. W. Green, A. Matson, J. Woodbury, James McMinn, and William Tolbard in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church. The new pastor, Rev. G. W. Moore, was the first minister to make his home in Brockwayville, and by his zeal and toil he was permitted to see the building about completed during his stay of two years. It was war time. A contract had been made with Captain A. H. Tracy to build this church, but feeling that his country needed his services, he asked and was granted a release from his contract, which, in

¹ Prepared by the pastor.

connection with other circumstances, delayed the completion of the edifice. In July, 1864, Rev. D. Latshaw, in his army blouse, by appointment of the conference, preached in the new church, as yet seated only with planks laid upon blocks. In September the circuit purchased the present parsonage lot upon which was a little house, which made a home for the itinerant. The class had twenty-five members at this time; the circuit, including this class, one hundred and thirty members. At the end of his second year Mr. Latshaw was succeeded by Rev. P. W. Schofield, who remained with the people two years. His successor for two years was Rev. G. F. Reeser. Under the labors of these faithful pastors there was a healthy growth. The two years' pastorate of the Rev. J. L. Mechlin, who succeeded the above, was marked by the erection of a new and commodious parsonage. This was in 1871. The Rev. L. G. Merrill, in some respects the most popular pastor this church has ever had, following Mr. Mechlin, remained three years. The membership of Brockwayville class was at this time increased to seventy-five, and the church property much improved. Rev. C. C. Hunt satisfactorily entered into the labors of Mr. Merrill, remained two years and was compelled by feeble health to decline a third year as pastor. Rev. J. W. Martin succeeded him and remained three years, having what was considered a great revival, though the membership of the class was only increased by a dozen. Rev. L. Wick became pastor in 1880 and remained two years, being succeeded by Rev. E. R. Knapp, during whose three years' stay our town obtained through railroads such communication with the outside world as is proving helpful to every interest, secular and religious. Rev. Knapp was succeeded in September, 1885, by the present pastor, Rev. C. W. Darrow. The Brockwayville class now numbers ninety members. The pastor has also the care of two country classes—one at Crenshaw post-office, numbering eighteen members, and one at Lane's Mill, fifteen in number. From an early day the society has maintained a Sunday-school, which numbers at the present time one hundred and thirty members, under the care of Prof. J. G. Dailey, superintendent, assisted by thirteen teachers.

During twenty-one years the pastors have married one hundred and two couples and baptized two hundred and forty-eight persons, while in the same time twenty members of the Brockwayville class have gone triumphantly home. During the same time the circuit has contributed \$1,823.00 to the cause of missions, and one-fourth as much more to the other benevolences of the church.

Rev. C. F. Green and wife, children of members of this church, are in the itinerant work of the church in Dakota.

BELLEVIEW CIRCUIT OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.¹

About fifty years ago, Salem church, on the Holt farm, in Beaver township, was the only Methodist church in that section of the county, but from

¹ Prepared by the pastor.

the influence of the work done there, much good has been effected, and the result has been the erection of four elegant church edifices, while the church in the county has been benefited and strengthened. During that early time the little church on the Beaver Run was the center toward which all the true Methodists in that section looked for the dispensation of the gospel.

In the fall of 1869 a protracted meeting was held by Rev. O. M. Sackett, the pastor of Salem church, which resulted in adding not less than seventy persons to the church. About twenty of these converts were from Belleview. Previous to this time there were only five members of the Methodist church living north of Beaver Run. It was soon found necessary to have better accommodations for holding public worship, and in 1874 the members of the society decided to erect two churches, one at Belleview and the other in Beaver township. The former edifice was dedicated December 25, 1874, and the latter in July, 1875. In 1876 a new church was built by the Mount Pleasant congregation. About this time a new appointment was made at Langville. These appointments were all connected with the Troy circuit; but at the annual session of the Erie conference in 1876, Belleview, Mount Pleasant, Salem (or Beaver township), and the Langville societies were detached from Troy and formed the Belleview charge. In the fall of 1877 the Langville congregation erected a church, and in the summer of 1883 the united societies erected a very fine parsonage at Belleview, which is an honor to the church and an ornament to the village in which it is located.

Since the formation of Belleview charge it has been efficiently served by the following pastors: Reverends Laverty, Burns, Jones, Talbott, Hovis and Holt. The present incumbent is Rev. R. M. Felt, whose pastorate commenced in the fall of 1886.

The average membership on the charge is two hundred and a class of forty probationers, with four first class flourishing Sunday-schools.

EMERICKVILLE CHARGE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.¹

The "Moore" Methodist Episcopal Church is located in Pine Creek township, one mile east of the Emerickville post office. The society was organized by Rev. J. T. Boyle in 1838. The names of the first members were Mary Zetler, James F. Moore, Sarah P. Moore, Laura Moore, Emeline Moore, George Zetler, and Elizabeth Zetler. In the year of our Lord 1870, the present house of worship, called the "Moore" church, was erected. The society has continued through prosperity and adversity to the present time. Since the organization of this church, in 1838, the pulpit has been filled by Reverends Boyle, Crum, Graham, Coxson, Crafts, Burton, Bashline, Baker, Groves, Hicks, Frampton, Peete, Felt, Wilkinson, Laverty, Wick, Jones, and the present pastor, W. B. Holt.

¹ Prepared by the pastor.

Very large revivals were realized under the labors of Reverends Hicks and Baker. The membership now, in 1887, is about fifty.

PARADISE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Pastors of the Brookville and Luthersburg circuit established a preaching place some time about the year 1835 in the Paradise settlement. The first members of the society were Joseph Syphert, Mary Syphert, John Strouse, Jane Strouse, and Jacob Shaffer. In after years it was attached to the Emerickville circuit. The church at Paradise has been favored with gracious revivals during its history, and perhaps the greatest was under the pastorate of Rev. R. M. Felt.

Mr. Joseph Syphert, one of the founders of the society, has, for over a half-century, been the main pillar of the church; always true and faithful. He has given two daughters to the ministry, wives of Revs. A. H. Bashline and J. P. Hicks. His children, every one of them, are members of the church. Through his enterprise and liberality the chapel was mainly erected. Mr. Syphert, now over seventy years of age, is good and true, and has the esteem and love of all his neighbors. The society sustains the Sabbath-school, and all the affairs of the society are sustained by liberal hands. Paradise is one of the appointments of the Emerickville circuit.

MEAD CHAPEL.

About the year 1847 pastors of the Paradise and Brookville circuit established a preaching place at Knoxdale village, and also one in a log house two miles from Knoxdale. Then the appointment was moved to the Davidson school-house in the same neighborhood. In the year 1872 the two societies were merged into one, and Mead Chapel was built. A great revival of religion followed the dedication of the chapel. The Cavenor family and S. R. Anderson and wife coming into the church gave strength and encouragement to the society. Daniel Sylvis and wife, Elijah Chittester, Nelson Allen and wife were among the first members. The interior of the church has been greatly beautified, and is one of the prettiest audience rooms in that section of the county. The Sabbath-school is under the leadership of S. R. Anderson, who is ably sustained by Messrs. Swineford, Davis, C. Chittester, and others. The religious services are conducted on the Sabbath by the pastor from Emerickville. Mead Chapel is a part of the Emerickville circuit.

MCANINCH CONGREGATION.

In the year of our Lord 1863 Rev. E. Coons came into the neighborhood of Mr. Rice's, in Knoxdale township, and organized a class according to the usages of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with Sylvester McAninch as leader. The first members were Sarah H. Hunter, Rose McAninch, Margery Rice, J. Don-

nelly, William Thompson and wife. The regularly appointed pastors of the Brookville M. E. Church preached regularly for years—once in two weeks, Sabbath afternoons—until it was attached to the Emerickville circuit, under the pastorate of Rev. J. H. Laverty. The society has kept up Sabbath-schools during the summer seasons, and have been of helpful benefit to the community in which, for so many years, religious services have been held.

About the year 1867 a gracious revival was realized, and some twenty-five accessions were made to the church. The appointment is now known as the McAninch school-house. The McAninch appointment is a part of the Emerickville circuit.

PORT BARNETT CONGREGATION.

The Methodist Episcopal Class at Port Barnett was organized by Rev. Peete, about the year 1870. They have always worshiped in the school-house in that place. The society had great prosperity under the labors of Mr. Peete, the membership reaching as high as sixty-two. It has labored under great embarrassment since its organization, for want of a house of worship. The congregations are large, the Sabbath-school numbering over one hundred. A gracious revival of religion was realized during the year 1887—the membership of the society brought up to nearly the highest number. It has been regularly supplied by the pastors from Emerickville.

Among the honored names of faithful workers in the church were, and are, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Piler, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lyle, Miss Eva Andrews, and others. The society, in this year of grace, numbers about sixty persons.

RINGGOLD CHARGE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.¹

In 1816 there were two brothers named Hancock, who were traveling as missionaries, passed through what is now Ringgold township, and preached at the house of David Milliron. There was, after this, preaching occasionally by local preachers until 1852, when regular services were conducted by Rev. G. F. Reeser, who organized a class. In 1853 a church was built by the Methodists and Evangelical Association. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Ringgold has been marked with a good measure of success, and is at present in a fairly prosperous condition.

HOPEWELL CHURCH.

Hopewell congregation on the Ringgold charge was organized in 1839 by Revs. R. Peck, and M. Heinebaugh. The class consisted of Daniel Swisher, Elijah Swisher, Lizzie Swisher, Adam Dehaven, C. Dehaven, Joseph Elder, Elizabeth Martin, Henry Palmer, and Barbara Palmer. Daniel Swisher was the first class-leader. The first church was built in 1840, and was a commodi-

¹ Prepared by the pastor.

ous log structure, 32 by 28, and in 1870 the present church was erected during the pastorate of Rev. McVey Troy, and while Rev. O. L. Mead was presiding elder. This church is now being remodeled with modern improvements. It has a seating capacity of about three hundred and fifty. The present outlook for this church is promising.

WESLEY, NOW BARTON CHAPEL.

This society, which is also on the Ringgold charge, was organized in 1839, by Rev. John Monks, and Wesley Chapel was built in 1854. In 1886 a new and beautiful structure took the place of the old church. It is now called Barton Chapel, in recognition of the persistent efforts of the pastor to secure success in the enterprise. This church has been somewhat weak hitherto, but is now giving promise of considerable success. Rev. W. J. Barton is the preacher of Ringgold charge.

SIGEL CHARGE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.¹

In the year 1850 Rev. G. F. Reeser organized what is known as the Kahletown class. Prior to that there were four Methodists, Jacob Kahle and Nathan Smith with their wives, who had no place to worship. In this year there had been three of the Kahles converted at a place called Hominy Ridge, some six miles distant. The first class was organized at the red school-house, near where the church now stands, with these seven members. About this time James Buzzard and his wife came to what is now Eldred township, and reinforced the small congregation. Mr. Buzzard was an official member until his death a few years ago. Mother Buzzard is the only member of the first class now living. Jacob Kahle was the first leader appointed, and he was also a local preacher for many years.

In 1853 the church was built, Nathan Smith, James Buzzard and the Kahles taking the greater part of the work upon themselves. The class now numbers sixty, and is prospering finely. This charge is located on the Strattanville road, about three miles from Sigel.

EBENEZER CHURCH.

Near the place where the Ebenezer Church now stands, there stood in 1854 what was known as the Wallace school-house, and in the spring of that year Rev. James Gilfillan began to hold service. He had two members, Washington Kahle and his wife, who are still members of this church. Mr. Gilfillan held a meeting in the fall of that year, and organized a class of nine members, appointing Brother Kahle leader, which position he has held nearly all the time since. This appointment belonged to what was then known as the Corsica charge; but soon after it was transferred to the Washington charge. In

¹ Prepared by the pastor.

1863 Rev. George Moore was pastor, and under his administration the Ebenezer Church was built. At that time there were twenty-eight members. Now the membership is fifty with a few of the first members still living. The church is too small for the growing congregation, but preparations are being made to build a more commodious edifice.

What is known as the Zion class was organized in 1853, Moses Hill being the presiding elder, and John T. Boyle preacher in charge. There were twenty-five members, and they first worshiped in a log school-house where the Steele school-house now stands. This house was burned down, and the congregation then built a small house on David Steele's farm, which was used for their meetings until 1860, when the Zion Church was built. David Steele was leader at the time the class was organized, and retained that position for seventeen years, when he entered the ministry, and was appointed to the Clarington charge. Rev. Steele is now a member of the United Brethren denomination, and has held the office of presiding elder.

The Zion Church is situated on the Brookville and Clarington road, three miles north of Brookville. The class of this church is very small, only numbering about twenty. Rev. D. A. Platte is the preacher of the Sigel charge.

CORSICA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Corsica M. E. Church was organized about the year 1854. Rev. James Gilfillin was the pastor. J. W. Monks was the first class leader. Rev. Gilfillin was followed by Revs. Edwin Hull, Thomas Benn, George Moore and others. The society first met for worship in a private house (burned in 1873), then in the "old Corsica school-house," then in a hall. For some time they worshiped in the Presbyterian Church. The present church edifice was erected in 1871, during the pastorate of Rev. W. M. Taylor. Cost \$3,500. The parsonage was built during Mr. Taylor's administration.

Since 1864 the charge has been served by the following pastors: P. W. Scofield, E. C. McElhatten, F. Fair, W. M. Taylor, J. W. Martin, J. C. Rhodes, O. H. Sibley, J. H. Lavery, A. M. Lockwood, W. S. Shepard, P. J. Slattery, C. H. Frampton, J. M. Edwards and Alvah Wilder. Present pastor, J. C. Wharton. The Corsica society at present numbers fifty-seven members and probationers.

Pine Grove M. E. Church is situated about three miles north of Corsica and belongs to the Corsica charge. This society was organized in February, 1876, during the pastorate of Rev. O. H. Sibley, pastor of Corsica charge. The church at Pine Grove was built during the autumn of 1876 at a cost of \$700. It was connected with Corsica charge in November of the same year.

REYNOLDSVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.¹

The Reynoldsville charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church has but one

¹ Prepared by the pastor.

regular appointment located in Reynoldsville. This charge, which was formerly a part of the Emerickville circuit, was made a separate charge in 1875, and Rev. W. M. Martin appointed pastor. At the end of two years it was reverted back to the Emerickville circuit and was continued in that relation until 1878, when it was for the second time made a separate charge, with Rev. D. E. Planett, pastor, under whose supervision a good, substantial frame church and parsonage were erected, at a cost of about six thousand dollars, all of which was liquidated under the administration of Mr. Planett. At the expiration of his pastorate Rev. J. C. McDonald was appointed his successor, who after three years of successful labor, was in turn succeeded by Rev. C. Peters, under whose ministry there was conducted a revival of great interest in which three hundred souls were led to inquire the way of salvation, and two hundred and fifty-two united with the M. E. Church on probation. This large increase of membership necessitated the enlargement of the church building, which was speedily brought about at a cost of twenty-two hundred dollars, all of which was provided for on the day of reopening. The church and parsonage are conveniently located, and the church is in a prosperous condition. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of more than two hundred persons.

RICHARDSVILLE CHARGE. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.¹

Richardsville charge is composed of three societies numbering two hundred members, and contains three church buildings valued at four thousand dollars. This charge was formerly known as the Warsaw charge. It was organized in 1857, when the services were held in private houses. In 1855 the first church was erected at Mayville, in East Warsaw. Rev. Josiah Flowers was then presiding elder; Rev. Thomas Graham preached the dedication sermon. Among the first members of the church at Mayville were Philo Bowdish and wife, G. Frederick and wife, Eli Irwin and wife, P. Crossley and wife, Jacob Raught and wife, and Peter Chamberlain and wife.

The parsonage of the charge is located at Mayville, and cost eight hundred dollars. The church was repaired in 1877.

The second church built on this charge is the Zion church, erected at Shoffner's Corners in Polk township, in 1863, and repaired in 1886. When Zion congregation was first organized, in 1848 or 1849, there were only these seven members: Philip Hetrick, Jacob McFadden and John Dixon, with their wives, and Mother Black. The first sermon preached in Polk township was by Rev. Boyle, in what is now the kitchen of Mr. John Dixon's house, May, 1847.

In those days the prayer meetings were held from house to house, until a log school-house was built. After the class was organized the next additions to the membership were Amos T. Reigle and wife, O. Davis and wife, and Fulton and John Schoöner. The first quarterly meeting was held on the 13th

¹ From facts furnished by Rev. O. Sibley and Mr. John Dixon.

of December, 1857, by Josiah Flowers, presiding elder, at the house of Philip Hetrick, who was the first class leader. He was succeeded by A. T. Reigle, and then Fulton Schoffner was leader for a number of years, who was followed by John Schoffner, who has held the office for about seventeen years. Rev. I. C. T. McClelland was the first preacher. The church, which was built during the trying days of the war, is located on the farm of Shannon McFadden, then the property of his father Jacob McFadden. It was built by Thomas Craven, each member of the congregation paying all that his means would allow toward its erection. The Zion class now numbers fifty members.

The church at Richardsville was built in West Warsaw in 1872, while J. M. Zeile was preacher in charge. Nelson Riggs, A. Bartlett, Isaac Carrier, Lyman J. Boyington with their wives, and Mrs. Corbin, were among the first members at Richardsville.

Among the first preachers who have served this charge were Reverends McClelland, Reeser, Moore, Dunmire, Starrett, McElhatten, Bashline, followed by Clover, Taylor, Groves, Zeile, Peete, Jones, Neff, Barton and Sibley.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Cumberland Presbyterians were among the first to locate in Jefferson, and their first society was organized in a log school-house February 1, 1836, and called the Jefferson Congregation. At the time of the organization there were seventeen communicants and two elders—Alexander Jordan and Dr. John W. Jenks. Their first pastor was Rev. Charles Barclay. Among those of later years have been Rev. D. H. King and Rev. D. A. Cooper. The present pastor is Rev. J. S. Gibson, who has been located there for the past five years. The membership of the church is now one hundred and seventy, with a Sunday-school of one hundred and fifty scholars. The present superintendent of this school is George D. Jenks. The commodious brick church is valued at five thousand dollars.

There are also four other congregations of this denomination in the county. The Mount Pleasant Society was organized in the Bowers school-house in Gas-kill township in 1848. They have a good house of worship, and about one hundred members. In 1878 Rev. J. I. Means was their pastor, but the church is now supplied by Rev. Howells, having no settled pastor.

In the year 1852 about forty members of the Jefferson Congregation, residing in the neighborhood of Whitesville, formed themselves into a separate organization called the Sharon Church, and elected Edward Means and John McHenry, sr., elders, and called Rev. J. C. Wagaman to be their pastor. The church building is located in Perrysville. Rev. D. A. Cooper succeeded Mr. Wagaman.

There is also a strong society in Oliver township, known as the Olive Church, which has now no settled pastor.

The Zion Church in McCalmont township was organized by Rev. Jacob F. Wall, who was their first pastor. Rev. J. S. Gibson, pastor of Jefferson Church, now supplies Zion.

The Cumberland Presbyterians is one of the largest denominations in the south side of the county. They have no organizations north of Little Sandy.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE CHURCHES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY—*Continued.*

The Baptist Churches—Dr. Nichols the Pioneer Baptist—The Evangelical Association next Proclaim the Word of God in the County—The Lutheran Churches at Brookville—St. Johns and St. Michaels—The Episcopal Church of the Intercessor—The United Brethren in Christ—M. E. Steiner the Founder of the Church in Jefferson County—The Early and Present Pastors of these Denominations—Struggles and Efforts to Establish the Different Churches—Membership—Statistics.

THE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.¹

THE constant efforts put forth by the sturdy pioneer Baptist preachers of this region of country to plant the church, and the many prayers offered for the success of the preached word, have had their influence and are felt to-day by all the Baptist Churches in Jefferson county, as well as in the neighboring counties of Clearfield, Clarion and Indiana. The privations of pioneer life and the sparsely settled communities, together with the dangers from wild beasts, and the absence of good roads, and very frequently the fording of streams in winter, or swimming the currents in summer time, to say nothing of the non-receipt of pay for their labors, conspired to make the visits of these devoted men of God few and far between. Laying their all upon the altar of God, they were ready for either sacrifice or service, and went forth to do and to dare for the cause of truth, feeling "that all things shall work together for good to them that love God." Winters snows and summers rains never deterred them from their regular visits, when at all possible to go to the scattered settlements of our region.

In 1818 Rev. Jonathan Nichols settled on the Brandy Camp. He was the first clergyman who settled in the county, and spent his life in the service of the people. He was also the first physician, and his visits extended over a large extent of country. His ministry was well received by the people of all

¹ The history of the Baptist Churches in Jefferson county was prepared by Rev. T. Henderson, with the exception of that portion relating to the Richardsville Church, which was collected by Mr. S. M. Humphrey.

religious beliefs, who all attended his meetings. His is the first record of any minister, who was a pioneer preacher, holding views at all approximating to those held by the regular Baptist Church. After him came Rev. Samuel Miles, who preached in Brookville in 1833, and again a half century later, at the dedication of the Baptist Church in 1883. He is still living at Ansonville, Clearfield county, enjoying the "Indian summer" of his life, among a people who love him for his past relation to them. His memory is precious in the Baptist brotherhood of Jefferson county, and also of all the old settlers, who venerate the name of this man of God.

Revs. Stoughton, Kiel, Thomas E. and B. H. Thomas—father and son—Harding, Todd, Dobbs, Telford, McFarland and Wilson were among those who worked early and late to call the people to a knowledge of God and his truth. The first Baptist organization was effected in June, 1834, with thirteen members in the Beechwoods now Washington township. Henry Keys and James McConnell were elected deacons, Rev. Samuel Miles in September, 1834, their first pastor. Since that time he has been succeeded by Revs. Thomas Wilson, Jacob Kiel, John Sallade, James Johnston, H. B. Fish, J. A. Metz, S. P. Barr, and J. E. Dean.

Mrs. Eliza Haney, of Clearfield county, was among the first Baptists to locate in the county. She, with Mrs. Wier, of Centre county, who also located in this county, Robert McIntosh, sr., and Betty Keys started the first Sunday-school in the Beechwoods in 1828. This school was held from house to house until 1832, when the first school-house near the old Beechwoods graveyard was built, in which it then held its sessions. Robert McIntosh was the first superintendent, Mathew Keys assistant superintendent, and James Smith treasurer. Betty Keys and Fannie McConnell were among the teachers. The names McConnell and Keys are still to be found in the membership of the Gethsemane Baptist Church, which stands just back of the old church building. Near the present Beechwoods graveyard is the grave of Betty Keys. For some time prior to her death she was a confined invalid, and during this bed-ridden period of her existence she collected enough money from visitors and friends to put the church in good repair. She was a Christian woman of royal stamp.

During the early history of the Baptist cause in this region, Henry Keys, Robert McIntosh, and others would leave their homes in the Beechwoods before daylight on Sunday morning, and go to church at old Zion meeting-house in Clarion county, making a distance of about thirty miles. These men would walk there and back the same day. Rev. Mr. Stoughton of Butler county preached occasionally for the Baptists of the Beechwoods in 1833. In June, 1834, the Baptist Church was organized by Rev. Mr. Brown, in Henry Keys's barn, with the following members: Mrs. Eliza Haney, Miss Betty Keys, Henry Keys and his wife, Mrs. Catharine Keys, Mary Ann McConnell, afterwards

Mrs. McClelland, Margaret McConnell, and Mrs. Nancy McGhee, Mrs. McClelland, and Miss Hall.' The society met in Keys's barn.

The second organization was held in Brookville in 1836. The pastors since then have been Samuel Miles, Thomas Wilson, Thomas E. Thomas, and John Hunt followed by Professor Lane, J. S. Wrightnour, and Theodore Henderson the present pastor. In 1883 under the pastorate of Rev. T. Henderson, the present handsome church edifice costing about six thousand dollars, was erected. The ground upon which it is built, valued at not less than one thousand dollars, was donated by Mrs. D. E. Taylor. The location is on the corner of Main and Mill streets.

Third in the order of organization came that of the Punxsutawney Church in 1840, under the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Wilson. They have now a good comfortable brick meeting-house. Rev. D. W. C. Hervey and S. L. Parcell were the devoted pastors of later years. Rev. H. H. Leamy is the present pastor.

About the same time, as the result of the labors of Rev. Thomas Wilson at Corsica, the Mount Pleasant Church was organized. Many of the members of this church live in Clarion county. The church fence at the front is the line between Jefferson and Clarion. Revs. S. P. Barr, D. W. Swigert, A. J. King, R. Dunlap, and W. B. Purdy have been among the successive pastors.

Rev. R. Dunlap, one of the grandest and best friends of Jesus and his truth, was found dead in his buggy while entering Corsica, March 21, 1885. He was going to fill his appointment. Kind hearts and willing hands did everything that possibly could be done to show veneration for the memory of this beloved man of God.

This church owns a good frame house which stands on the site of the one destroyed by fire some years ago.

Next came the Warsaw Church at Richardsville, which was at first composed of members dismissed by letter from the Gethsemane and Brookville Churches.

This church was constituted April 22, 1865, with six constituent members, viz.: William Humphreys, Peter Rickard, Margaret Rickard, Andrew Rickard, Galbraith Wilson, Nancy Wilson; two of whom still survive. Since the organization the church has been served by the following pastors: Thomas Wilson, John Sallade, R. S. Hunt, W. M. Thompson, Daniel Webster, D. W. Swigart, Howell Jeffries, H. W. Boyer, T. J. Collins, R. Dunlap, S. P. Barr, and W. B. Purdy. William Humphreys was ordained deacon at the organization, Joshua Long the following September; at a later date John Chamberlain and J. F. Snyder; E. A. Bartlett and Thomas Brownell, June 8, 1885. The four last named still serve the church in that capacity, the two former being dead. Three ministers have been ordained: John Sallade, Thomas Evans, and T. P. Collins, (Thomas Evans being licensed by the church). Two of the pastors have died

and are buried in the cemetery, viz.: W. M. Thompson and R. Dunlap. The present membership is one hundred and forty-four.

Shortly after the organization the congregation made an effort to build a meeting-house about one mile north of Hazen, using round logs; but they did not succeed in getting it under roof. They continued to worship in school-houses, private houses, and barns, when the weather would permit until 1859. About 1856 the congregation secured from Mr. N. Carrier, sr., for twenty-five dollars, the beautiful location near Richardsville which is now occupied by the church buildings and cemetery. Mr. Carrier donated seven dollars of the twenty-five. During the winter of 1857-58 they commenced preparations in earnest for the erection of a meeting-house. Messrs. A. S. Rhines, R. Bedell, and H. R. Moore, were the building committee. During 1858 the present church was completed and dedicated in May, 1859. The building will seat about four hundred, is well preserved, and will not suffer in comparison with many buildings of more recent construction. In 1882, the congregation built a neat parsonage of eight rooms and cellar, on the lot near the church. The property at present is worth about \$4,000. After the erection of the meeting-house a Sabbath-school was organized which for the last fifteen years has been an "evergreen" school.

"SOLDIER RUN" CHURCH AT PRESCOTTVILLE, NEAR REYNOLDSVILLE.

Rev. Samuel Miles, of Clearfield county, and Thomas Wilson of Punxsutawney, had preached in the neighborhood occasionally previous to the year 1853, when C. H. Prescott moved to Reynoldsville. He found there one Baptist in the town, and another individual holding a letter from a Baptist church who had intended to join the Methodists, but soon after changed his mind. Six other Baptists were in the country within three miles of where the church now stands. And very soon talk commenced about starting a church, but it was said Reynoldsville was too hard a place for a church. But the one who most urged forward the enterprise would insist that it was not harder than Jerusalem where God was able to convert thousands in a day. It was not long until Rev. Thomas Wilson was hired to preach one-fourth of his time. Opposition to religion was very strong and he labored but one year. After this two brethren failing in an attempt to sustain a union prayer-meeting made a covenant with each other to meet every Wednesday evening for prayer whether any others were present or not. And frequently in bad weather only the two would be present. But trusting in God they persevered.

In the summer of 1858 the church was organized with eighteen constituent members. Rev. James Johnston acted as pastor for several months after the organization. He was followed by Rev. A. B. Runyan, whose home was in Brush Valley, Indiana county. He was pastor when the first and only house of worship was raised, but not completed till about two years after. The frame

was a most substantial one put up by the lamented Captain Conser, and about the last work of the kind he did before he joined the army in 1861. The next pastor was Rev. B. H. Fish, who was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Miles. His pastorate continued about nine years, and the church was generally very prosperous during his ministry. He was followed by Rev. W. A. Ridge, who supplied the church a few months before Rev. Z. E. Dean was chosen pastor. He labored quite successfully several years, and was followed by D. W. C. Hervey and Rev. W. Cattell, until the present pastor came, Rev. J. N. Williams. The most of the constituent members of the West Liberty and Sykesville Churches had been members of "Soldier Run" Church. For the last ten or twelve years they have had services part of the day at Centennial Hall in Reynoldsville, which was built by C. H. Prescott and John H. Corbett, and furnished free of rent.

A contract has recently been made with parties to erect a good, commodious house of worship—to be of brick, and completed in 1887. The location of the new house is on Main street between Centennial Hall and the Presbyterian Church. For many years the Soldier Run meeting-house was the only house of worship from Brookville to Luthersburgh and from the Beechwoods to Punxsutawney. Though they never received fifty dollars from other denominations to help build the church when all the members were comparatively poor, their generosity has seldom been excelled towards others while they continued to hold most rigidly to that which they believed the Lord requires of all his followers. Methodists have held services in their church, and both the United and Old School Presbyterians had the use of it for years when not occupied by the Baptists. The Presbyterian Church was organized in that house. When the site was selected it was surrounded on all sides by woods. It was presented to the church by C. H. Prescott, who helped grub out the trees with his own hands, and bore about half the expense of erecting the whole house. This was so soon after the panic of 1857, and finished at the beginning of the war, that it required such sacrifices as are seldom made now for a place to worship God unmolested. The only man they ever licensed to preach was C. H. Prescott, in 1870.

The Bethel Church at Sykesville in McCalmont township, was organized in June, 1886, with twenty or more members. Rev. J. N. Williams was the first pastor. Rev. H. H. Leamy, of Du Bois has Sykesville in pastoral charge now, in connection with the church at Du Bois in Clearfield county. The aggregate membership of all these churches when organized was about one hundred and forty.

The Clarion Baptist Association composed of regular Baptist Churches of Clarion county, and portions of Jefferson, Armstrong and Butler counties, was organized in the old court-house in Brookville, about fifty years ago. Three generations of Baptist preachers have been given from one family—so highly

honored in this region of country. These are Thomas E. Thomas, for many years pastor of old Zion Church in Clarion county, now deceased, and whose body lies in Zion Church cemetery, within a few feet of the pulpit, where he used to stand and proclaim the truth of God. He was succeeded by his son Rev. B. H. Thomas, D. D., who for a number of years has been pastor of Zion Church in connection with his two other churches in Clarion county. Rev. B. H., Thomas, jr., now pastor of a Baptist Church in Cleveland, Ohio, is the third preacher in the family. Thus, have father, son, and grandson, been honored servants of God.

Each church now worships in a good meeting-house of its own, and literally sits under "its own vine and fig tree." The new church building, now under contract, in Reynoldsville, will be one more in the list of good meeting-houses owned by the Baptists.

When we attend service in any one of those neat and comfortable modern houses, and find the bright glow of the sunlight mellowed by the stained glass or frosted windows, or even with windows protected by window-shades; or listen to the notes of the soft pealing organ, and watch the well-dressed congregation rise to sing, or unite in the devotions, and see the minister stand behind a modern pulpit, we find the surroundings totally different to what they were when the first Baptist Church in Jefferson county met to worship in Henry Keys's barn, in the Beechwoods.

The singing may be more artistic now, and the sermons may be shorter, and the intermission altogether obsolete; but the royal, hearty grasp of the hand, and good old-fashioned sermon, which went straight home to the hearts and consciences of the hearers, and the good old "Dundee" or "Dennis" or "Coronation" sung from full hearts, made the old-time worship a wonderful factor in the soul development of our fathers and mothers in Israel, whose worship is now before the Saviour in the "Upper Glory."

In the great fight for soul-liberty and loyalty to law, and a "thus saith the Lord" for each act of worship, or proclamation of the Divine message, and holding out the truth that "nothing is settled till it is settled right," and that that standard of "right" must be according to the Divine idea of equity and justice, and that individual responsibility must be felt and acted out, and that God deals with the intelligence and reason of man in the matter of soul's salvation, the Baptists have stood in the very front of the battle, and have struck sturdy and telling blows, which have left their influence upon this whole region of country in the victory achieved.

Rev. Theodore Henderson, who prepared the data for the history of the Baptist Churches, deserves more than a passing notice in this connection. He was born at Saltsburg, Indiana county, December 14, 1841, and was the fifth of eleven children born to David and Abby Henderson *née* Geer. His mother died in 1864, but his father is still living. Theodore's great-grandfather was

in one of the Irish rebellions prior to 1798, and not long after migrated to America.

His father was a blacksmith and young Theodore learned his father's trade. He attended the common schools and had two terms at the Saltsburg and Indiana Academies. He then entered the office of the *Indiana Register* as an apprentice, and had worked there nine months when the war broke out, and he entered the army in Company B, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, and served three years and three days. He participated in the Second Bull Run, First Fredericksburg, South Mountain, and all the subsequent engagements in which his regiment was engaged. He was so severely wounded at Fredericksburg that he was disabled, and for a time transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps.

In August, 1864, he entered the office of the *Pittsburgh Post* to complete his apprenticeship as a printer and remained three months, being obliged to quit on account of ill-health. He then resumed his old occupation as a blacksmith, at his home in Saltsburg, until February, 1865, when he went to Washington, D. C., and was engaged in the government shops there and at Alexandria, Va.

While at Washington, he was at Ford's Theatre, on the memorable 13th of April, 1865, and witnessed the assassination of President Lincoln. In 1867 he was again at home working at his old trade, and in 1868 was engaged in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Blairsville. He then entered the preparatory department of the University at Lewisburg, and graduated in two years. He was then admitted to the college proper, and obtained his degree as a member of the class of 1876. On the 29th of November, 1876, he was married to Miss Ella S. Shurick, daughter of Adam and Margaret Shurick, of Blairsville. He received a call to the Baptist Church at Brookville, in October, 1876, and was ordained as its pastor November 23d, of the same year.

During the years subsequent to the war he has been, more or less, a sufferer from a growing difficulty of locomotion, caused by an injury at the battle of South Mountain, Md., September 14, 1862. During the fight, while his company was engaged with the enemy on the right of the Union line at the open field skirted by a stone wall, his gun became disabled by reason of the pivot being filled with some hard substance which prevented the use of the gun. Knowing that all the guns of his regiment were of the same calibre, he threw his gun aside, and drew to his side the gun of his rear-rank man. This man was unable to use his fire-arm because of illness. In the heat of the fight Henderson never thought of the gun being already loaded, and so proceeded to load with the regulation cartridge and one ounce ball and three buckshot, and then rose to fire over the stone-wall at the enemy in the field. The concussion of the gun owing to the double load, was so great as to hurl Henderson with violent force upon his back, and falling upon the stony ground he received such injury at the junction of the ischiatic nerves where they join the spine, in

the lumbar region, as to seriously imperil his usefulness, and also to threaten a cessation of his active work in the ministry. During these years he has gone on duty in many ways even when better judgment would dictate a rest; but his motto has ever been "forward," and "The Lord will provide." At present writing, 1887, he still has the flag up, and will be found at his post of duty as long as able. He still remains pastor of the church of his first settlement, where he was ordained in 1876.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.¹

The first efforts of the Evangelical Association in Jefferson county was in the year of 1832, by Revs. Elias Stoeber and A. Frey, who were appointed to Indiana Circuit, then belonging to the Eastern Conference. Indiana Circuit embraced parts of Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Clearfield, and Jefferson counties. At this (1832) date, the church consisted of but two annual conferences—the Eastern and Western. The eastern embraced parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York. The western included Ohio only. The conference that sent the above named missionaries to Indiana Circuit convened that year in the town of New Berlin, Union county, June 4, 1832.

The following is a list of the ministers and also the time they served "Indiana Circuit," 1833, Revs. S. G. Miller and J. Boas; 1834, J. Lutz, and P. Gates; 1835, S. Altimos and J. Boas; 1836, Peter Wiest and D. N. Long; 1837, Henry Heis and John Heis; 1838, George Rishel and Joseph Truby; 1839, Rev. Daniel Kerr. From 1840 to 1844 we have no report and therefore cannot say who served the work, but at the conference session of 1844

At the Seventh General Conference held in Millheim, Centre county, Pa., beginning March 25, 1839, the Eastern Conference was divided into two, called the Eastern and Western Pennsylvania Conferences, and Indiana Circuit becoming a part of the Western Pennsylvania Conference. At the session of the Western Pennsylvania Conference held in Millheim, Centre county, convening on March 3, 1844, Indiana Circuit was divided, and that portion containing parts of Jefferson, Armstrong and Clarion counties was called Clarion circuit. And the following ministers were appointed to Clarion circuit: 1844, Revs. Jacob Rank and McLahn; 1845, Jacob Rank and George Cupp; 1846, Daniel Sill and Charles Lindiman; 1847, Daniel Sill and ——— Kelley; 1848, George Dellinger. From 1849 to 1852 there is no report to be found stating who served as pastors for Clarion circuit.

The Tenth General Conference held in 1851 divided the Western Pennsylvania Conference, and all of that part of Pennsylvania lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, and Western Virginia was constituted a new conference district, called Pittsburgh Conference, which held its first session in the Zion Church on Sixth street, Pittsburgh, convening March 3, 1852; and Clarion

¹ Prepared by Rev. I. A. Rholand.

circuit becoming a part of Pittsburgh Conference, and Revs. Jacob Rank and Jacob Weikel were appointed pastors for the conference year of 1852; 1853, Revs. H. H. Bucher and J. Rosenberger; 1854, H. H. Bucher and G. W. Risinger; 1855-56, J. M. Zerkel and W. H. Stull; 1857, John Pfeifer and John Shaffer. At the annual conference session in 1858 all the appointments lying within the bounds of Jefferson county were taken from Clarion circuit and constituted a new circuit called Jefferson circuit, and the following ministers were appointed as pastors for the following years: 1858, A. R. Teats and A. Weaver; 1859, Henry Pfeifer and J. G. Pfeifer; 1860, J. G. Pfeifer and G. S. Domer; 1861, G. S. Domer; 1862, A. R. Teats; 1863, Jacob Weikel and Joseph Monismith; 1864, J. Rank and L. L. Buchman; 1865-66, W. H. Stull; 1867, Henry Rhodes and P. W. Plotts; 1868-69, E. Beaty; 1870, S. Varner and A. J. Myers; 1871, J. Woodhull and Amos W. Platt; 1872, J. Woodhull; 1873, D. K. Lavan and L. I. Baumgardner; 1874, Levi Ross; 1875-77, M. H. Shannon; 1878-79, E. B. Arthur; 1880, J. Dick; 1881-83, Samuel Milliron; 1884, F. P. Hummull; 1885, J. H. Shimp; 1886-87, George Focht.

BROOKVILLE MISSION.

At the annual session of the Pittsburgh Conference March, 1872, Brookville, the county seat, was taken up as an appointment and called Brookville Mission, and supplied with the following ministers the ensuing years; 1872, J. J. Carmony; 1873, L. I. Baumgardner; 1874, Joseph Porch; 1875-77, J. A. Dunlap; 1878, J. W. Domer; 1879, L. H. Hetrick; 1880-81, C. C. Poling; 1882-83, I. A. Rohland; 1884, Amos W. Platt, whose health failed at the expiration of three months and he was succeeded the remaining part of the conference year by Rev. L. Schobert, of Kossuth, Clarion county; 1885, J. B. Ward; 1886-87, F. P. Hummull.

RINGGOLD CIRCUIT.

The appointments, Heathville, Zion, Ringgold, Ebenezer and St. Jacobs were taken from Jefferson circuit by annual conference, in its session of 1873, and constituted a new circuit called Ringgold circuit and the following ministers appointed as pastors for the ensuing years; 1873, J. S. Seip; 1874-75, W. Houpt; 1876-77, Levi Ross; 1878-79, M. H. Shannon; 1880-82, George Focht; 1883-84, L. H. Hetrick; 1885, J. G. Coleman; 1886-87, A. W. Brickley.

WORTHVILLE CIRCUIT.

At the conference session April, 1885, the appointments Worthville, Wonderlings, Chapel and Bethesda Church, near Belleview, were taken from Jefferson circuit and constituted a new field of labor called Worthville circuit and Rev. F. P. Hummull appointed pastor for 1885; and Rev. F. D. Ellenberger; for 1886-87.

The above named four fields of labor occupy the southern portion of the county with a membership of five hundred and ninety-four communicants and seven hundred and fifty Sunday-school scholars, ninety-four officers and teachers, and twelve Sunday-schools, ten church buildings and three parsonages. The Annual Conference is divided into four presiding elder districts—Allegheny, Franklin, Pittsburgh, and Somerset. The interests of the church in Jefferson county belong to Allegheny District and the present presiding elder is Rev. I. A. Rohland, M. A. whose residence is in the town of Brookville, Pa.

Names of the first families that were members of the Evangelical Church in Jefferson county: George Weise, George Milliron, Samuel Michel, Daniel Enterline, Samuel Lerch, John Motter, Isaac Motter, sr., Daniel Motter, Abraham Milliron, Abraham Funk. The first representatives of the church settled along Redbank Creek in Beaver township. Jacob Startzell and his wife, Christina Startzell, are among the first members of the church in Ringgold township. At the homes of the above-named persons the Evangelical preachers first preached, also in school-houses, one of which stood in Coon Valley one mile north of the town of Ringgold.

LANGUAGE.

In the early history of the church the ministry preached in the German language exclusively in this county, but by western emigration, and removals by death, and the free schools being English, the preaching of the present (1887) is entirely English.

CHURCH BUILDINGS.

The first church building was erected on the land of Mr. Samuel Lerch, about the year 1848. The contract was given to Mr. Samuel Lerch, and when completed was dedicated as the Zion Church of the Evangelical Association, and in March, 1853, the Pittsburgh Conference held the second annual session in the above named church, Bishop Joseph Long presiding. The second church was built in Ringgold, Ringgold township. The church has a camp-ground at North Freedom, leased for twenty years from 1876, and have erected seventy-five cottages thereon, and hold an annual meeting attended by from five to eight thousand people.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.¹

Among the first settlers in the county were members of the Lutheran faith, but for many years they had no church or pastor. The first Lutheran minister that penetrated into this county was Rev. George Young, who organized a congregation about three and a half miles south of Brookville, in Rose township, in 1838, and erected a log church. This has ever since been known as

¹ By Rev. I. A. Rohland.

St. John's. The next of whom we find any record is Rev. John Rengan, who was conducted in 1844 through the forests from Indiana, by Mr. John Boucher, or as he was familiarly known to the Lutherans throughout the county in later years as Father Boucher, to the place now known as Sprinkle's Mills, and from which point he came on to Brookville, where he held service up stairs in the old jail. He remained but a short time, and effected no organization. Rev. John Nemer came next, but the length of the stay of these two first ministers is unknown.

In 1846 Rev. J. B. Breckenridge was sent to Brookville, which in connection with a few surrounding places, was made into a "mission field." But owing to ill-health, which disqualified him for the arduous duties of the position, he was soon obliged to retire from the field, and was succeeded February 1, 1849, by Rev. P. Sheeder, who September 4, 1850, organized the congregation, and held the first recorded communion service. The membership numbered thirteen, viz.: John Boucher, Elizabeth Boucher, Jacob S. Steck, Christiana Steck, Mrs. Caroline Shackelford, Jacob Burket, Catharine Burket, Mrs. Maria Clark, Mrs. Catharine Smith, Daniel Coder, Catharine Coder, Hannah McKinley and Mary A. Yeomans. Daniel Coder was elected elder, and John Boucher deacon. The first who received the ordinance of baptism were Norman and Griffith, sons of William F. and Mrs. Maria Clark. All of those who composed this little congregation with the exception of Mrs. Caroline Shackelford (now of Kittanning), have gone to join the heavenly congregation, even those two young boys received into the church by baptism, have "passed over the river."

At the first recorded communion at St. John's Church, there were present fifteen members and twelve catechumen. These first members were Thomas Holt, Peter Thrush, Elizabeth Thrush, Samuel Johns, Magdalena Johns, Mattie Chesley, Armenia Grove, Charles Merriman, Susannah Merriman, Hannah Himes, Mary Johnston, Jacob Wolfgang, Sarah Wolfgang, Mary Spiker, Joseph Kaylor. These, too, have all passed away, leaving their children to take their places in the church.

In 1850 these two congregations united, and in the same year the contract for the building of the present church in Brookville was let for one thousand dollars, the builder to furnish the materials. The contractor failed and the contract was re-let at fourteen hundred and fifty dollars. The church was dedicated in 1852, with a balance due the builder of seven hundred dollars unprovided for. Previous to the building of this church the Brookville congregation had worshiped in the court-house. Rev. Sheeder served the congregation for four years, in which the membership had increased to nineteen.

Rev. J. Wright took charge of the two congregations, and also of a new organization which had been founded in the Grube settlement in Bell township, in 1854. He resigned the pastorate August 24, 1856, and during the next

two years they were only occasionally supplied by Revs. J. B. Young and J. B. Lawson. October 3, 1858, Rev. Jacob Singer became the pastor, but remained only one year. During the year 1861 the charge was vacant with only occasional supplies; but in this time St. John's congregation built a commodious frame church.

In March, 1862, Rev. Joseph Welker accepted a call and labored in these churches for two years, when owing to the saddest affliction that could have befallen him—insanity—he was obliged to retire from the work of the ministry. This was a trying time for the mission, and again during three years it was without a pastor. The membership, which had been greatly augmented, was again reduced, the Brookville Church to eighteen. Then Rev. G. F. Ehrenfeldt was pastor for one year, and then after another lapse of a year, in which the membership of the Brookville Church had been reduced to its original thirteen, Rev. I. J. Delo took charge of the congregations October 27, 1869, and remained until March 3, 1872. He served very acceptably, but after he left a vacancy again occurred of fifteen months. There had up to this time been one hundred and twenty-one members enrolled in twenty-two years, and of these but twenty-four remained as members of the church.

Rev. J. M. Wonders accepted a call as pastor of Zion Church, March 12, 1873. When Mr. Wonders took charge of the church he found the building in a ruinous condition, but during his pastorate of five years the congregation was made self-sustaining, and removed from the care of Home Missions, the church was also remodeled, and refitted at a cost of over two thousand dollars, and was re-dedicated free of debt—a tribute to the zeal and benevolence of its few but faithful worshipers, and the kindness of its friends. One of the improvements added was a bell to call the people together, and this bell, purchased for two hundred dollars from the commissioners of the county, when the new court-house was erected, has a history that links it to the past, it being the first bell in the county, and which for so many years not only summoned the citizens to the temple of justice, but which, in turn, called the people of the different denominations to hear the gospel dispensed within the walls of the old court-house.

The membership of the church and Sunday-school increased more than five fold, the church having a membership of one hundred and five. In February, 1878, Mr. Wonders resigned to take charge of the Lutheran Church at Shippenville, Clarion county, where he is yet actively engaged in the ministry. He was succeeded by Rev. S. S. Miller, May 12, 1878, who remained until May, 1879.

Rev. Lewis Hay came as a supply to these churches in November, 1879, and January 7, 1880, was installed as pastor. He resigned in April, 1881. He was succeeded by Rev. W. Selner, who remained just one year, and was succeeded by Rev. D. W. Leitzell, September 24, 1882. Mr. Leitzell remained

pastor until May 18, 1886, when he resigned, and Rev. J. E. Zerger succeeded to the pastorate September 16, 1886. There is also a Lutheran Church, Saint Matthew's, in Knox township, which since 1870 has been supplied by the Brookville pastor.

The churches at Emerickville and Reynoldsville have no pastors, and are occasionally supplied by the Lutheran minister at Du Bois. Emerickville was supplied from Brookville from 1869 until 18—.

The Brookville and St. John's Churches are still united under the same pastor. The membership of Zion Church is now seventy-seven, and that of Saint John's forty-five. These churches maintain flourishing Sunday-schools. The Brookville school having first been started under the superintendency of Mr. John Boucher, who for over twenty years was identified with the school, and when he removed to a farm near Saint Matthew's Church, he became a worker in the Sunday-school of that church, and was found surrounded by the children of the school on each succeeding Sabbath day, until a few months before his death. Mr. Boucher was a member of the Lutheran Church for sixty-five years, and was identified with the church in Jefferson county for thirty-six years, having removed to Brookville in 1850. He was the last of the original members of Zion Church (except Mrs. Shackleford) when he died October 10, 1886, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His family, all of whom (except his second wife and youngest daughter, who died before him), were members of Zion Church, in which his daughter, Mrs. Parker P. Blood, is now a prominent member and zealous worker.

The Lutheran Church (old school) at Punxsutawney was organized in 1856, and has had services at intervals ever since. These services were at first held in the Lutheran Reformed Church on the hill. Rev. William Engelbach was the first pastor, and preached for about one year. Rev. Henneman succeeded him, and preached for some time in a school-house that stood in the center of the public square. In 1867 Rev. C. C. Brandt became the pastor, and that year, the church the congregation now occupies was erected. The pastors of the church since then have been Revs. Jacob Rasig, Peter Engers, — Green-miller, F. W. Spindle, K. Waltz, Julius Bauch, John M. Meissner. Rev. C. Engelder has been the pastor for the past ten years.

The parsonage owned by this congregation and by Mr. Engelder was destroyed in the fire of October 9, 1886, with a loss of \$1,500, with an insurance of \$650. Mr. Engelder lost about \$500 in household goods.

Among the prominent members of this church are Henry Ernst, John Long, William Zeitler, George Weiss.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.¹

Rise and progress of the First Protestant Episcopal Church in Jefferson county, now known as the Church of the Intercessor, Sugar Hill.

¹ By Rev. Joseph Barber.

1850. Mr. John Robinson and his wife, Hannah Leigh, natives of Cheshire, England, residents of Philadelphia, with their family, settled in this, then, almost uninhabited part of Pennsylvania. Like a loyal son of the church, as he was, he gathered his family around and commenced lay services of the Protestant Episcopal Church and Sunday-school every Lord's day, one or two neighbors joining with them.

1853. On invitation of Mr. John Robinson, Rev. B. B. Killeykelly, of Kittanning visited them, administered the holy communion and baptized four children. This was the first visit of an Episcopal clergyman and the first administration of the sacraments of the church in Jefferson county. A little over one month after the visit of this man of God, Mr. Robinson was called from the service of God on earth to his service in heaven. John Hubbs Robinson, eldest son of Mr. John Robinson, had occasional lay services at his residence until the death of Mrs. Robinson which occurred in the spring of 1857.

August, 1863. On invitation of Mr. Thomas Brian, Rev. Mr. Hilton, of Kittanning, Pa., visited this place, preached, administered the sacraments of the church (twelve children baptized). Previous to this time I, the writer of this sketch, had public services in the school-house on Sundays during my visits to Mr. Robinson's family.

June, 1865. With my family I settled in this place one and one-half miles from Sugar Hill. I found the people anxious to have the services of the church resumed, the love for the same had never died out but had lain smouldering, awaiting God's time, when he would fan it into a flame again.

July 2d. Met for public service in my own house (having received before leaving Philadelphia authority to act as lay reader from the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, bishop of Pennsylvania, the whole State of Pennsylvania being at that time under his jurisdiction). There were thirty persons present, who with joy welcomed back the long absent services.

July 9th. Organized Sunday-school in the same place, with five teachers, and twenty scholars. Again the woods of Jefferson echoed with the psalms and hymns of our beloved church. We were much encouraged in our work by letters and gifts of books, cards, papers, etc., from the Rev. Samuel Durborrow, of the Church of the Evangelists, Philadelphia.

1866. Having obtained permission to use the school-house, we moved to that building and continued the services without interruption until the erection of the church building.

1867. Having heard of the division of the diocese, and of the consecration of the Rt. Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, D. D., the first bishop of the diocese of Pittsburgh, I wrote to him making known how the work had begun and continued.

The following is a copy of his first letter :

"PITTSBURGH, PA., January 24, 1867.

"MR. JOSEPH BARBER :

"My Dear Sir—I found your letter here yesterday on my return from Clearfield.

"I was in Ridgway early in November and would then have gladly made my way to you, had I known of your efforts and wants. Your letter brings me my first information of these, and it interests me deeply. I cannot, myself, possibly get to you now, nor until late on in the spring, or early in the summer.

"But I have to-day written to the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Warren, asking him to correspond with you, and arrange to give you a Sunday as soon as he can.

"Please write to him, and let him know just where and how to find you, and whether you would like to have his visit for services, baptism and the holy communion.

"Mr. Parker goes every alternate Sunday to Ridgway, and I am sure that if he can, he will go to you soon; he will then write to me and I will try to plan further for you.

"If you and your fellow-churchmen can do it, it will be desirable and right that you should make a collection at such services to meet the expenses of any clergyman I can get to you.

"If you cannot, I will get his expenses met from other sources. Services you shall have sometimes.

"As soon as I can find more clergymen and the necessary means, you shall have stated visits, and God helping me, I will also come and see you at my earliest visitation anywhere near you. Go on, my dear brother, as you are doing, faithfully and diligently, in your Sunday-school, your services and your readings. You shall not be forgotten by your bishop and brethren. God will bless you and your efforts.

"Please write to me again; tell me all you know or can learn of church people anywhere in your region, and at Brookville.

"How near to you does any railroad come? And how shall any of us best get to you?

"What are the ages of your Sunday-school children?

"What Sunday-school books have you? How many prayer-books? and how many do you want?

"How can a package of books reach you?

"If Mr. Parker cannot soon get to you, I will find some other clergyman to visit you.

"Let me hear from you, and of your school and congregation every two months. Give my love and blessing to all your congregation and school, and assure them that, now that I know of them, I will keep them well in mind.

"Praying God to bless and prosper you—

"I am my dear sir faithfully your friend and bishop,

"J. B. KERFOOT."

From this time to the organization of the church I received letters and visits from Rev. J. H. Spaulding (now bishop of Colorado), and Rev. C. C. Parker.

"July 10th. Organized the Church of the Intercessor, the first Protestant Episcopal Church in Jefferson county. Present the bishop and Rev. John H. Spaulding, who was elected rector. I to continue lay reader in charge. The following gentlemen were elected vestrymen: John Hubbs Robinson, Thomas Brian, J. Barber, John Brian, Henry Brian, Frederick Brown.

"1870, July 11th. The corner-stone of the church was laid by the Rev. R. Caswell.

"1871, May 25th. The church was consecrated by the bishop, assisted by the Revs. Spaulding, Rafter, Getz, Dooris, Caswell. The Bible and prayer-book were presented to the church by the bishop, the gift of Miss Draper, of Hartford, Conn. The stone font, the gift of Mrs. Vincent's men's bible-class of St. Paul's, Erie. The altar linen was given by Mrs. Fisher's ladies' bible-class, of Emmanuel Church, Holmesburg, Pa. The communion set was the gift of Mr. J. E. Williams, of Xenia, O., through Rev. W. A. Snively, rector of Christ Church, Conn.

"1873. The lay reader in charge was ordained deacon in Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, June 10th, the eighth anniversary of the diocese of Pittsburgh. During this and the previous years the services morning and evening, also the Sunday-school were regular, and this continued until September, 1883, at which time I resigned my charge. Since that time the church has been in charge of Rev. G. B. Van Waters, and Rev. J. H. Burton, with the occasional visits of the general missionary of the diocese, and the annual visit of Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, bishop of the diocese of Pittsburgh. The first baptized in the church building, Carrie M. Robinson. The first married, Sarah E. Robinson. The first buried in the church grounds upon which the church stands, John Robinson. Number baptized since 1865, sixty-one; number confirmed, thirty-two; number married, eight; number of deaths, fourteen; value of church and lot, \$3,000."

The church at Sugar Hill, in Warsaw township, was the only place of worship for those holding the views and doctrines of the Episcopal Church until the spring of 1887, when missions were established at Brookville and Reynolds-ville. These congregations are ministered unto twice each month by the missionary of the diocese of Pittsburgh, or other ministers of the diocese. The congregation at Brookville holds its services in the Lutheran Church on the second and fourth Sundays in each month.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

Learning of the simplicity, yet fervent piety attending the form of worship prevailing in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, M. E. Steiner, of Knoxdale, in the year 1860, wrote to that body, asking that a missionary be

sent into Jefferson county. They complied by sending a young minister, Rev. J. W. Owens, who at once commenced a revival effort at Knoxdale, which resulted in fifty conversions, and an organization of seventy members. M. E. Steiner was chosen as leader of the new society, which position he held for many years.

A house of worship was erected at Knoxdale in 1874, and Mr. Steiner was the chief contributor to the building fund. At present this society, which is in a very prosperous condition, is worshiping in the same church edifice, Rev. J. P. Truxell, being the present pastor. From this appointment missionary efforts extended throughout the county, resulting in different organizations, and the building of three houses of worship, situated at Mount Tabor in Bell township, Eldred and Dowlingville, and also in the establishing of many churches and congregations of the United Brethren in the adjoining counties of Clarion, Forest, Armstrong, Indiana and Clearfield.

It might be of interest to note that the United Brethren Church is not an offshoot of any one religious body, but traces its origin to a revival movement among the Germans of Pennsylvania and Maryland, during the last century. It was organized by men who had been members of different denominations, or of none, and the church was formally organized in 1800, by Revs. Phillip William Otterbein and Martin Boehne as bishops.

During the first half of the present century the church passed through a transition period in language, and is now almost entirely English, the German work composing only a small fraction of the whole. The names of the first society or class of this denomination, organized at Knoxville, were, Dr. J. G. Steiner and his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Steiner, M. E. Steiner and his wife, Mrs. Susannah Steiner, three children of M. E. Steiner, Rebecca E., J. G. jr., and Sarah S. (the two daughters died in 1861), George Horner, Susannah Horner, Peter Friedline, sr., Hannah Friedline, Daniel Friedline, Sevela Friedline, J. D. Rhoades, Christina Rhoades Daniel Bailey, Elizabeth Bailey, John Strawcutter, Regina Strawcutter, W. Eckman, Peter Bailey, Mary Bailey, Hannah Strawcutter, Jesse Cravener, Philip Rhoades, S. Swineford, Daniel Rhoades, Daniel Friedline, jr., J. W. Strawcutter, David Lemmon, J. Mohny, Peter Wolf, Christina Wolf, Lydia Wolf, Miss Regina Strawcutter, Kate Eckman, Peter Friedline, jr., A. Harp, S. S. Wolf, H. J. Wolf, William Bailey, E. Mercer, Regina Friedline, George Friedline, M. Mercer, Miss M. Rhoades, Solomon Yoder, J. D. Mercer, John Wolf, E. B. Cavenore, Mrs. Cavenore, Elizabeth Chitester, Phebe Eckman, J. G. Gearheart, Eliza Gearheart, Eliza Eckman, J. N. Stine, W. S. Yoder, Catharine Stahlman, Lucinda Milliron, M. E. Kitchen, Phebe Wise, Hannah Yount, Sarah Yoder, Mrs. E. Yoder, J. H. Wise, Clara Wise, Mrs. Hannah Rhoades, Miss Hannah Rhoades, Louisa Harp.

This congregation was much reduced in membership the following year, as twenty-three of those named above enlisted in the service of their country in

1861, and of these but very few lived to return. Very few of the first members of this congregation are living. Mr. M. E. Steiner and wife were when the church was organized in the prime of life; now they are the oldest members, but as the elders have passed away the younger people have taken their places, and the Knoxdale church is in a prosperous condition.

Of the pastors who have served the church at Knoxdale those most generally known are Revs. J. B. Empeil, J. W. Woodward, W. K. Shimp, J. G. Steiner, J. N. Munden, G. A. Noden, David Steel, and the present pastor Rev. J. P. Truxell. J. G. Steiner, a son of M. E. Steiner, and one of the original members of the church is now a minister of this denomination, and is at present pastor of the United Brethren Church at Marietta, Pa.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE CHURCHES—*Continued.*

The Catholic Church—John Dougherty the Pioneer of the Catholic Faith in the County—The Coming of Belgian and German Families—The Early Priest—Building of the First Church in Brookville—The Fiscus Church—St. Ann's Academy—Building of the New Church at Brookville—Parochial School and Residence—The Reynoldsville Church—The New Church at Punxsutawney—Membership—Societies—Statistics.

HISTORY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.¹

THE first practical Catholic in Brookville, and likely in the county, was John Dougherty, who, June 14, 1830, bought a number of lots in the newly-laid out county-seat and moved there in the autumn of 1831, with his wife *née* Grace Annette Kerr. His only daughter, Kate, born April 18, 1832 (since September 4, 1854, wife of Colonel S. J. Marlin), was three months old, when in Dougherty's popular hostelry "Peace and Poverty," she was baptized by the Rev. John O'Neil of Freeport, and she was no doubt the first Catholic baptized in the limits of the new county. The next Catholic was John Gallagher, afterwards justice of the peace, who came to Brookville either in 1832 or 1833. Soon after came George McLaughlin, afterwards high sheriff of the county; Michael Woods, mail-carrier, later court-crier; October 4, 1842, Jacob Hoffman; in 1846, Edmund English (father of the Hon. Edmund, Daniel, William, and Morgan English). About 1850 came Dennis Grein (father of Mrs. Ephraim Lyle and Mrs. Emanuel J. Zonger), and Andrew Bridge to Clover township, John Montgomery to Rose township, Patrick McTaffe, John Coyle, Jacob

¹ By Rev. C. Wienker.

Schriever, Bernard Klein, R. J. Baxter, Jacob Mineweaser, Andrew Loch, Ferdinand Wanner (later his brother John), Henry Heber, John (Wollen) Snyder, John Voinchet, Leonard Singer, Zitzelsperger, Beach, Arnold, Honadle and others. Some years previous had come a Belgian, Benedict Angels, who returned to Belgium in 1846 or 1847 and induced a number of his countrymen to seek a new home in and about Brookville. Among this number were Peter D. Van Milders, Dominic De Smet, John Baptiste Levis, De Vilder and Sadler. Soon after came the greater part of a Belgian colony (between 1851 and '59) who under an agent (of the Belgian government), De Ham, had tried to start in Elk county a Belgian colony, New Flanders. To these belonged Charles Van Overbeck, B. Verstine, Frederick Brooks, Charles Verbeck, Jacob Osselaer, Doubles. Some time before this a few Catholics by name of Arons, Cypherts and Rentsels, besides Cuddy and Clark, had settled down in Union township; old Mr. John Fiscus and his sons Paul and James, later William Bender, Andrew Rufner, Joseph and Abram Greenwalt and John Zonger, and James Carroll in Eldred township. Almost all of these had moved up from the neighborhood of the so-called Redbank Church in Limestone township (at the present Crate P. O.), Clarion county. Besides the above a few men of Catholic parentage had settled in the remoter parts of this county. Such are the O'Haras on the Clarion River, a Feely above Reynoldsville, James Murphy along the pike, Anthony McKinna and Cavanora in the Beechwoods, the Haney brothers near Punxsutawney, Jerry Topper, Smith (the father of Patrick Smith), Quinton O'Kane, and others. Want of religious instruction, complete separation from Catholic society and Catholic clergy, besides other reasons which the last day shall reveal to the world, caused the faith to die out in almost all of these men or at least their children. Interesting is the fact that the father of the late Judge Taylor (Schneider) was of Catholic origin, as an old family heir-loom, an old German prayer-book most distinctly Catholic, proves beyond doubt. The building up of Brookville and the county, and the construction of the Low Grade Railroad drew here quite a number of new Catholic families, so that at present there are belonging to the Brookville Catholic congregation a little over one hundred families, of whom at least three-fourths are practical Catholics. But after mentioning the pioneer Catholics of the county I must not forget the pioneer priests, who for the most part had left more comfortable homes and civilized countries to become the voice of "one crying in the wilderness." Brookville was for several years only visited as a station by the priests of the older Catholic settlements in Butler, Armstrong, and Clarion counties. The first priest who attended Brookville was Rev. John O'Neil, of Freeport, since 1832. The same, afterwards, when in trouble with his ecclesiastical superiors, bought a tract of land in Millstone Creek (on the Clarion River) and lumbered there, being still called "Priest O'Neil." Next came Rev. Father John Coady from Sugar Creek, But-

ler county (four times a year); next Father Hoy, from Clarion, Father Andrew Skopez from Fryburg, Clarion county (looked particularly after the Germans at irregular visits from 1846), when he arrived at Fryburg till about 1860; Father Slattery, from Clarion; Father Dela Roque from Frenchtown, Crawford county; and Father Berbigier, from Frenchville, Clearfield county (now both in Warren, Pa.). Ever since St. Mary's, Elk county, was started, the priests from there would occasionally come through Brookville and then minister to the spiritual wants of the Catholics. Particular mention deserves Father Alexander the Redemptionist, and the Benedictine Fathers: Rupert (Seidenbusch, now Bishop), Amandus, Celestine, Giles, also the Rt. Rev. Albot Wimmer, from St. Vincent's, mostly on their way between St. Vincent's and St. Mary's. In 1841 Rt. Rev. Bishop Patrick Francis Kenrick, of Philadelphia, was in Brookville, accompanied by Dr. Michael O'Connor, afterwards Bishop of Pittsburgh. He delivered at that time in the old Brookville court-house a temperance lecture (most likely the first in the county), which was quite generally attended and admired. After that he walked all the way to the Redbank Church (fourteen miles), leaving the carriage to Dr. O'Connor and the Dougherty family. The first priest stationed here was Father Dean in 1847; he stayed but a short time, as he, coming from Boston, found people and town not congenial. After him Brookville was attended by Father Slattery, from Clarion county, till 1851. After that by Rev. Thomas Ledewith who resided in Corsica and partly in Redbank, Clarion county. He had gathered the above-named Catholics of Union and Clover townships into the nucleus of a small congregation at Corsica, and also commenced to organize a congregation in Brookville. In the summer of 1852 the corner-stone of the old church was laid on the lot given by John Dougherty (lot No. 1, north of Water street); the same season the foundation walls were finished. The following year, 1853, the brick work was completed and the church and (unfinished) tower were put under roof. The church was not dedicated until a raw, early summer day in 1854, and even then the church was unplastered, and boards and planks serving as temporary seats. But worse trouble was ahead; the church was, for less than \$300, sold September, 1855, on a mechanic's lien (of the bricklayer), and bought in by Dougherty and Gallagher, who held the deed till reimbursed by the congregation. The church was plastered and seated about 1856. Up till 1853 services were always held in private houses, generally at the residence of John Dougherty, sometimes at the houses of Edmund English, of Andrew Loch, and Jacob Hoffman.

In 1855 and 1856, the same Father Ledewith built at Corsica St. Ann's Academy, a good sized two-story brick building with basement, one room to serve as chapel for the Catholics around Corsica, the rest as boarding-school for young ladies. It was given in charge to the Sisters of St. Joseph from Erie, and under the careful management of Mother Agnes, for a while

bid fairly to succeed ; but the distance from a sufficient number of well-to-do Catholic families, and from the highways of travel, besides the strong dislike and opposition of the following pastor (Father Mollinger), to both the place and the sisters, compelled Bishop Young, of Erie, to allow the sisters to abandon the place early in the sixties, and the building, now nearly past repairing because of crumbling away of the foundation walls, has since only served as chapel for the neighboring Catholics. Father Ledewith had considerable trouble with the very mixed Catholic congregation of Brookville, consisting, as it did, of Irishmen, Americans, Germans, and Belgians. Likely in 1858 Father Suibert G. Mollinger came here as Father Ledewith's assistant, and soon after succeeded him as pastor (at least as early as June, 1859). He was very zealous, pushing and energetic, and on the whole quite well liked, and quite successful. He took up his home in Brookville in the present Farley house, then George McLaughlin's, northeast corner of Water and Barnett streets. He remained in Brookville, attending from there Corsica, Redbank, Sligo Furnace, and in general the southeastern part of Clarion, besides the whole of Jefferson county. A disagreement with his bishop (Rt. Rev. Joshua M. Young, of Erie), chiefly about St. Ann's Academy at Corsica, caused him to leave Brookville and the diocese of Erie. He was received into the Pittsburgh diocese where he has for years been famous as Father Mollinger of Troy Hill. A sad time of confusion and misunderstanding between priests and people, not free from scandals above and below, followed for the Brookville Catholic congregation. The names of the priests who in rapid succession had charge of Brookville were : Father John (J. J. Zanitowsky, January and February 1866), Father Lemagie (till September, 1866), Fathers Snively, Schneider, Daley and Lamarque (1868—Aug. 1869). Of these Father Snively (a well-meaning priest and sincere convert to the church, but endowed with more knowledge of books than of the world), encouraged and partly completed the little (40 by 30) frame church of St. Dominic, called "Fiscus," a mile south of Sigel post-office, near the Olean road, for the Catholics of Eldred township. Father Snyder had a basement built to the old church, in the rooms of which he intended and for a while tried to live ; in his time also the gallery was put into the old church. Though Brookville had so many pastors at that period, yet there was several times an interregnum, when Father Koch, from Vogelbachers (Lucinda P. O., Clarion county), attended to the spiritual wants of the Brookville Catholics. On the 3d of September, 1869, Father Wienker¹ (then only a little over twenty-three years of age), arrived in Brookville as assistant to Father Stumpe, who, however, came only six weeks later himself. Said Father Wienker was then but a few days over five months in the country, spoke hardly any English, and knew but little of the country, its ways and laws.

¹ This full baptismal name is Hermann Clement Wienker ; is found as such in official lists and documents, though he generally simply signs himself C. Wienker.

When Father Stumpe came, about the middle of October, 1869, he soon became very popular among all classes. A house (the old Corley house, above Kirkman's brick house on the Corsica pike) was rented, and quite nicely furnished by the congregation. Everything seemed to move along very happily for a while until Father Stumpe, used to city life and ways, grew quite tired of the place; then still thirty-two miles from the next railroad station, and in September, 1870, he left the congregation and the diocese of Erie, about a year later. Father Wienker who in the mean time had learnt considerable about the English language and the Brookville people was, though afraid of and averse to the charge, made to stay in Brookville as pastor of Jefferson county, (including besides Brookville, Corsica, and Fiscus), and of the Redbank (Clarion county) Church of St. Nicholas Tolentino.

The building of the Low Grade Railroad in 1871 brought so many Catholic railroad men into his district and charge that the same had to be divided, Father McGivney taking in August, 1871, charge of Redbank, Corsica, and New Bethlehem (also until then attended from Brookville.) In 1871 the building of a new church in Brookville was considered and fully determined upon. After some dispute whether to build on the Gallagher (McFarland) lots northwest corner of Water and Barnett streets, offered at \$4,500, and one or two acres on the brow of the hill south of Redbank Creek, (where the church is now situated, offered them at \$1,250 or \$2,500 respectively), it was with a small majority—including however most of the oldest, most substantial members—decided to buy the first-named property, which accordingly was done, and the house on these lots served as pastoral residence from April 1, 1872, to April 1, 1874. But when B. Verstine—who with C. Endres, late with S. S. Jackson, owned a number of acres of said land, south of the Creek—saw that the Catholics would not pay for a site for the church on his land, he offered an acre and two hundred and sixty dollars towards the new church, if it would be built on the south side, on any of the land he had the year previous laid out in town lots. The people then reconsidered their action of the previous year, and in the spring of 1872 after two meetings a (week apart, and each announced the Sunday previous from the altar, so as not to proceed too rashly), and voted anew on the church site. At this time forty-two voted for an acre on the south side, and seven for retaining the two lots (116 by 150) on Water street. Thus the decision of 1871 was overruled and set aside by an overwhelming majority, to the great discomfiture and displeasure of several of the oldest, the most respectable and substantial members of the congregation. That very year, July the 21st, 1872, the corner-stone of the new church was laid by Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen, who had succeeded Bishop Young as bishop of Erie in 1868. The plan of the new church, then contemplated and fully approved of by the building committee, (R. J. Baxter, Bernard Klein, and Jacob Minneweaser), was drawn by a Catholic man, then the most prominent builder and

contractor in Brookville, Coleman R. O'Loughlin, (died June, 1884.) The size was to be sixty feet wide, one hundred and twenty feet long, tower thirty feet square. Father Wienker, pretty much on his own responsibility, afterwards engaged plans to be drawn by P. C. Keely, of Brooklyn. N. Y., and ordered him to cut the size down to 100 by 50 inside, the present dimensions. The corner-stone was laid July 21, 1872.

In 1872-73-74 a brickyard on John H. Crate's farm was run in the interest of the congregation (making over 1,000,000, selling about 500,000 bricks), and stone and other materials were prepared, money was gathered to pay the balance due on the above Gallagher property. Very happily, just at the very eve of the great panic of 1873, said property was sold again at cost (\$4,500); the same property has changed hands since at \$1,650. What at the time seemed a great drawback—so much money tied up in a property which was no longer wanted proved a great blessing—and likely saved pastor and people from financial ruin. For the money was unavailable during the years of inflation and exorbitant prices before the panic—it became again available and was used to best advantage during the low prices of a severe panic. Had the money not thus been tied up, the panic would most likely have found a more expensive church completed, but covered with a heavy debt, which, however apparently safe in Brookville's prosperous days, would have meant bankruptcy during the long and terrible panic commencing 1873. In January, 1874, a new priest's house was commenced on the hill (the cottage since September, 1882, occupied by the sisters), and was ready to move into, though not quite completed, by April 1, 1874. In the fall of 1884 the foundation was laid of the two-story brick school-house and in the summer of 1875 the same was completed. In September, 1873, the contract for the stone-work of the new church was let to Nollen and Schultze and they worked at it until the autumn of 1875, when it was completed. All the window and door-frames for the new church had been made in 1874, by Michael Kilroy, of Union City, Pa. In the spring of 1876, the contract of the brickwork was given to Patrick P. Donnelly, of Erie, and was finished (except nineteen feet of brickwork of tower, still unfinished 1887) in September, 1876. On the Centennial first of July, 1876, a terrible hurricane swept over Brookville, and blew down almost the whole west side wall of the main building, which had just been completed a few days previous, involving an extra cost of at least \$500. P. S. Crate had the contract of the carpenter work and finished his work that same autumn. In September, 1877, the plastering was commenced (contract given to John G. Cougher, of Sligo, Pa.), and on the 8th of December, 1877, for the first time mass was said in the new church; the main portion of the building being free of scaffolding and fully showing for the first time the handiwork of J. J. Hoffman, son of the above Jacob Hoffman, who had the contract of frescoing the church. Early the next year John W. Osborne, of Clarion county, had finished his contract of

the pews, and February 24, 1878, saw the large and beautiful Gothic building solemnly dedicated by Rt. Rev. Bishop Tobias Mullen, assisted by twelve priests, among them the above Fathers Skopez and Koch. The old brick church on Water street, unsafe with its cracked and leaning walls, had been torn down in August, 1876, and part of its brick are still easily discernible in the upper part of the new tower. The school-house, with the rear recess closed by two large sliding blackboards, serving as sanctuary, was used as a place of worship from August, 1876, until December, 1877. When the church was completed a debt of fully \$4,000 rested on the congregation for all these buildings, costing as they did all of \$15,000. To save the people all unnecessary expenses, and to lighten their burden, Father Wienker commenced in the fall of 1877 to teach school himself without any extra charge to the congregation, and continued this severe, difficult, and trying task, besides his pastoral duties, for full five years. A Catholic school had been commenced toward the close of 1869, by Father Stumpe, Alphonse Roehner, from Buffalo, N. Y., teaching in the basement of the old church until July, 1870. After six months intermission it was reopened by Father Wienker in the spring of 1871, with Lucy Hoffman, daughter of Jacob Hoffman, as teacher. She was succeeded during the next scholastic year by Anna Gildea, from Pittsburgh; John Senger, from Erie; and Sarah Gilfoyle (now Mrs. John Brennan, of Reynoldsville); the last from early summer of 1872, until June, 1874. Her successor from September, 1874, until June, 1877, was Sylvester J. Burgoon, since then for two terms register and recorder of Clarion county. In the winter session of 1875-76 the school was graded, Father Wienker taking the higher classes. The school, in which particularly at the beginning and at most times ever since, some German was taught, was pretty generally attended by the Catholic children living within reasonable reach. They there received a fairer instruction in their religious belief and duties than most of their parents, and were thus better enabled to appreciate and practice the faith and morals of their church for their own good and that of society in general. Besides this they received a very fair secular education, as the number of young men now holding positions that require skill and scholarship, who were in no other common school, prove to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced people.

In the mean time Corsica had been attended by the succeeding pastors of the Redbank Church (now Crate P. O.), ever since August, 1871, except from the spring of 1872 till the spring of 1874, when it again was attached to Brookville; at first by Rev. Bernard McGivney, up to October, 1875, when the new frame church of Reynoldsville, until then attended from Brookville, was dedicated, and besides the new Bethlehem Church given into his charge; he residing for about six months with Father Wienker in Brookville, and then moving to New Bethlehem in the spring of 1876 where he has remained ever since. He was as pastor of Redbank and Corsica succeeded in 1875 by Father Patrick

Cosgrove, he by Father Michael Flood in October, 1877, and he by the zealous, efficient, and well-liked Father J. P. McCloskey, October, 1880, the present pastor of those churches. In Reynoldsville, where Father Wienker had said the first mass in the spring of 1871, Father McGivney was succeeded by his cousin, Rev. Father Terence Brady, (in 1880) who since then has built a very handsome 38 by 80 skeleton brick church on Main street, and in general has proven himself a very successful pastor. Right here we will mention Rev. Father James Brennan, who from early summer 1872, until the spring of 1874, as assistant relieved Father Wienker of a good part of the labors of his charge, which then included besides Fiscus, Corsica, and the growing congregation of Reynoldsville. Punxsutawney, a station on Pine Run (near Ringgold, since then abandoned) and the attendance of the very many Catholic railroad hands, working along the Low Grade Railroad, which was built in the years 1872-73. The same Father Brennan endeared himself to many Brookville people, particularly the Irish element, who were sorry, when the stringency of the times, and the completion of the railroad no longer warranted his labor and support in Brookville, and he was transferred as pastor at first to Driftwood, and later to Du Bois, where he still resides as popular pastor of a large congregation. (He is, by the way, one of the very few Catholic priests that ever, without any solicitation or expectation on his part, was elected justice of the peace by his principally Protestant fellow-citizens while residing in Driftwood, Cameron county Pa.)

About 1881 the small number of Catholics at Punxsutawney commenced to grow by the building of the Rochester and Pittsburgh, now Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad. In this place, where the older inhabitants had the most absurd ideas of the Catholic Church, religion and priests, a prominent citizen of Clayville, Mr. J. U. Gillespie, (since then in 1876 elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature), had, principally by reading the oral discussion between Archbishop Hughes and Breckinridge, (of the Presbyterian denomination) become fully convinced of the truth of the Catholic Church. He then had himself by a Catholic bookseller—George Quigley—for the first time in his life—introduced to a priest—at the Pittsburgh Cathedral, and in that place after due instruction was received into the Catholic Church about the close of the inter-state war. When on his return home the fact became known to his family and the neighboring community, it not only surprised, it alarmed and even shocked many of them. But his religious convictions, though up till 1870 only at his occasional visits to Indiana or Pittsburgh, encouraged by the sight of either a Catholic priest or church, remained unshaken, and were even strong enough to cause his brother and partner in business, William E. Gillespie, to join the same church but a few years later. In the house of the latter the first mass was said, by Father Wienker, accompanied by Father Stumpe, when in 1870, the cherry trees were in blossom. Ever

after that the same Father Wienker said mass once a month on a week-day in Punxsutawney. At first in the house of William E. Gillespie, then in a little building attached to an old store building, across from the Clayville foundry; later in a room above Gillespie and Parsons' store, and since the spring of 1883 in the hall above the store building of G. W. Porter, (west of the Clayville foundry) until March 13, 1887, when for the first time mass was said in the new Catholic Church near the Clayville depot.

An event of some importance was the funeral of William E. Gillespie, on a Sunday afternoon in the May of 1873, when a very large multitude of Protestants for the first time heard a Catholic priest, vested in the garments of his office, perform the Catholic funeral rites, and preach a funeral sermon. This congregation of Punxsutawney in 1882 had become so swelled by the influx of railroad men (principally Hungarians) and miners who commenced their operations at Walston, that Father Wienker had to give up the Catholic school at Brookville, giving it in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, (from Titusville, Pa.), and to devote much of his attention to the interests of the future Catholic congregation of that place. In order to do so he had to try to learn the Hungarian and Italian languages, and succeeded in this to such an extent as to partially make himself understood by them, and hear their confessions in their native tongue. May the 18th, 1885, the present church lots north of Main street, on the small rise northwest of B. R. and P. depot at Clayville, was bought, after a majority of the people in a meeting at their regular church, Sunday, May 10, 1885, had selected that place. The foundation was laid in the summer and autumn of 1885 by two Scotchmen, Stotthard and Hoggan, and soon after the general strikes of the spring of 1886 had been settled, the contract of the brickwork was given to C. C. Van Riper, of Punxsutawney; that of the carpenter work to Hughes and Spencer, of Clayville. August 26, at six o'clock in the morning, Father Wienker blessed and laid the corner-stone. November, 1886, saw the brickwork, and December saw the outside carpenter work finished. The stained glass windows were put in before the close of the year, and in February, 1887, the church was plastered by John Winslow, of Punxsutawney. Immediately after P. S. Crate went to work on the pews, and J. J. Hoffman on the frescoing of the church. In April, 1887, the church will no doubt be completed—a solid, neat, complete building, erected in the Roman style, 40 by 72½ feet in size, 29 feet high to the ceiling, spire 90 feet high—costing little, if any, over \$4,000. Before the end of this year, 1887, Punxsutawney will, no doubt, have her own resident pastor.

Now let us return to Brookville. The intention in 1882 was to have the Sisters of Mercy then coming from Titusville to take charge of the schools, reside in the little cottage house east of the church lots. But just at that juncture J. R. Burgoon, offered and paid \$800 for said property, though it had been offered at \$600 for years without finding a purchaser. (Father Wienker

had bought the so-called Proctor lots at (K. L. Blood's) Sheriff's sale (in 1885) to secure a direct eastern connection with South Pickering street—had built the house referred to principally out of scaffolding and materials left over from the old and new church; he sold the lower part to J. J. Nyland, the upper to J. R. Burgoon, turning the money realized—besides a sixteen foot alley at \$450—over to the church treasury). This sale compelled Father Wienker to turn the parochial residence, built in 1874, over to the Sisters, and to rent a couple of rooms—at Mrs. Thomas Gooder's—where he lived, boarding at the American House until such time as a new house could be built. The foundation for this house was built at once, during the autumn of 1882, on the acre of land situate in front of the church lots, bought of S. S. Jackson early in 1881, by M. Allgeier, B. Klein, and Mrs. Sarah Shannon, with the agreement that the congregation should have ten years time to buy the ground of them at cost and five per cent. interest. As hardly any brick were to be had and could not be manufactured till the following season, and the pastor was anxious to live again in his own house, a solid stone building was determined upon, and erected the following spring (1883) with such dispatch as to have it completed and ready to move into by the beginning of July, 1883. The corners and the segment arches over the windows and doors are built of brick, partly to create a pleasing contrast, a red trimming for the white main body of the pebble-dashed "or rough-cast walls," but principally to dispense with the too expensive cut-stone trimmings. The house 28 by 45 feet, two stories and basement, the upper story serving as a hall for exhibitions, society meetings, etc., cost about \$2,600—and was all built in days' work. Ever since July, 1883, Father Wienker has occupied this house, and from there attended the Fiscus and Punxsutawney congregations, besides Brookville. If he is not transferred to Punxsutawney (principally because of his acquaintance with the various languages spoken in that very mixed congregation), he may for many years continue to labor as pastor of Brookville, and may long before the close of this century see the spire of the new church completed, hear a beautiful chime of bells invite his people to their church, see not a cent of debt left on all the buildings and property, last, but not least, see a large and devout congregation worshipping at the altar, and all their children raised up true Christians, true men and women in a regularly attended, effective Catholic school, taught by religious teachers.

In conclusion a few words on the school, societies, and finances. The school has since the sisters took charge become more popular, has been more generally attended, and particularly since September, 1886, more successful in teaching and training the children. At that time (Sept. '86), a more strict discipline was adopted, also the plan of weekly school reports, which enabled and almost compelled parents to constantly watch the conduct and progress of their children. The schools were from 1882 to 1884, in charge of Mother Ce-

lestine ; since then in charge of Mother Austine, who besides superintending, assisted in teaching the schools. They were enabled to give in February and June, 1886, very interesting public entertainments in the Parochial Hall, which were quite freely attended, and by the press as well as by the general public very highly appreciated. The Sister's salary (\$400) is raised principally by a school-tax, levied by the pastor on all the people of the congregation according to their financial standing, regardless of the number of children they send.

There are connected with the church three societies. The Married Ladies Rosary and Altar Society, who receive the sacraments (many monthly), and meet in the afternoon of the third Sunday ; the Young Ladies' Sodality of Immaculate Conception, who approach (most of them monthly) the sacraments, and meet on the afternoon of the first Sunday of every month at a conference in the church ; while the St. Joseph's Beneficial Society, Branch 494, of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union (I. C. B. U.) of the United States, approach the sacraments at least four times a year, many monthly, and meet in the Hall of the parochial residence on the fourth Sunday of each month. The St. Joseph's Society has a circulating library containing two hundred and four volumes for its own use and that of the congregation in general. It has at present a membership of thirty-one men, partly married, partly single. Some of its members formed last year a St. Joseph's Dramatic Association, which performed several farces in a very creditable manner, together with the above mentioned children's entertainments. The whole of the buildings, church, school-house, sisters' house, and the new parochial residence with all equipments such as fourteen stations of the Cross, oil paintings just bought at \$325, furnaces bought December, 1878, at over \$700, etc., cost by careful management less than \$20,000. Except about \$2,000 collected in the Brookville district, on the Low Grade during its construction, possibly \$300 to \$500, at two picnics in 1876 and at four fairs (in 1875-76-77-79) contributed by Protestants, about \$100 collected in St. Mary's, the whole amount was raised by collections, pew-rents, and regular ordinary receipts within the congregation itself, which all that time supported a Catholic school, besides supporting, however aided by the outside stations, the residing pastor. No outside financial help was sought or received ; nor even has till now (March '87), the congregation received any testamentary bequests. Brookville has at present over 100 Catholic families, Fiscus fully 20, Punxsutawney about 40 Irish, 10 German and American born Catholic families, besides fully 250 Hungarian, and 125 Italian laborers, almost all of whom believe in the Catholic Church.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The First National Bank of Brookville—The Brookville Bank—Banking House of William F. Clark & Son—The Jefferson County National Bank—Bank of I. C. Fuller—The National Bank of Brookville—Mahoning Bank at Punxsutawney—The First National Bank of Punxsutawney—Capital, Officers and Directors of the different Banking Institutions of the County.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKVILLE.

THE First National Bank of Brookville was organized February 14, 1865, with Philip Taylor president, and Richard Arthurs cashier, and the following stockholders: C. B. Clark, C. Rodgers, John Yeaney, Ira C. Fuller, I. G. Gordon, A. L. Gordon, Joseph B. Henderson, H. R. Fullerton, Henry Keys.

This bank had a large capital, and for nine years conducted a very large business, and realized very good dividends.

When the bank went into voluntary liquidation March 26, 1874, J. E. Long was president, and Richard Arthurs cashier.

THE BROOKVILLE BANK.

The Brookville Bank opened its books for business May 28, 1866, with a capital of \$100,000. The officers were, president, William Bigler, of Clearfield; cashier, John S. King, of Brookville. Directors, George R. Barrett, William Bigler, A. C. Finney, Clearfield; Isaac G. Gordon, R. R. Means, H. R. Fullerton, J. M. Steck, C. D. Evans, John S. King, Brookville. Stockholders, J. S. King, J. M. Steck, R. R. Means, I. G. Gordon, H. R. Fullerton, E. H. Darrah. In January, 1867, the stockholders were, J. S. King, J. M. Steck, H. R. Fullerton, S. H. Holliday, Bernard Verstine, G. R. Barrett, Hugh Dowling, David Keck, William Erdice, R. R. Means, H. Brown,¹ John Gatz.¹ In 1867 Hon. G. R. Barrett was elected president, and was succeeded by John M. Steck. Captain Steck was president, and John S. King cashier, when the bank closed out its business in October, 1874. During the eight years that this bank was open it done a very large business, and was a great accommodation to the people of the county.

BANKING HOUSE OF WILLIAM F. CLARK & SON.

In November, 1869, William F. Clark, one of the oldest and best known business men of Brookville, opened a private banking house in connection with his son, Norman F. Clark, under the firm name of William F. Clark & Son. Mr. Clark about this time built a fine commodious bank building adjoin-

¹Dropped out in 1872.

ing his residence on Main street, which was elegantly fitted up with everything necessary to complete a well appointed banking house. This was one of the most popular financial institutions that Brookville has ever had, and carried large deposits; and when it was discontinued in July, 1879, the depositors were paid in full. The closing of the bank was due to the failing health of the junior member of the firm, Mr. Norman F. Clark, who died the ensuing spring.

JEFFERSON COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, BROOKVILLE, PA.

Organized July 27, 1878. Original stockholders, T. K. Litch, Paul Darling, J. B. Henderson, Harry C. Litch, Thomas W. Litch; and these constituted the board of directors: Thomas K. Litch, president; Paul Darling, vice-president; J. B. Henderson, cashier. The bank of R. Arthurs suspended in the month of August following, and W. F. Clark and Son retired during the year. This bank was from that time until the opening of the private bank of I. C. Fuller, the only bank in Brookville. The same board of directors was re-elected annually until the death of Paul Darling, which occurred November 4, 1881. An extended biography of Paul Darling appears elsewhere in this work, and an account of his remarkable and charitable will. The minutes of the bank of which he was an officer, record a resolution by the surviving directors, adopted November 8, 1881.

"WHEREAS, Death has removed our late friend and vice-president, Paul Darling, Esq.

"*Resolved*, 1st. That we give this official and collective evidence of the sorrow that we all individually feel, and of the great loss we have sustained in the sad event.

"2d. That as those who have known him long and well, and intimately, we testify, that he was a true, steadfast, sympathetic and sincere friend, a man of integrity, kind, upright, just, worthy and amiable, a trusty and efficient officer, and in all relations wise in counsel, and excellent in judgment.

"3d. That the sympathy exhibited by this entire community with him in his sickness, and their sorrow in his death, he has well-merited, as they so kindly and feelingly have expressed.

"4th. That these resolutions be made known to his friends, and that they be published in the Brookville and Smethport (McKean Co.) papers, and be entered upon the minutes of the bank."

The minutes of the bank also record the following statement of the fact of his death:

"On Friday evening November 1, 1881, Paul Darling reached the end of his earthly career, passing quietly away, closing his eyes peacefully, no more to look upon the friends and associates of this life."

By his will Paul Darling bequeathed his stock in the bank to W. H. Gray and Mary Gray, this being first change in stock. Mary Gray assigned to W.

H. Gray, January 2, 1882. Edward A. Litch became a stockholder in the bank by purchase from his father.

Mr. John Butler served as clerk in the bank during the illness of Paul Darling, and after his death for a short time. On January 10, 1882, by resolution of the bank George T. Rodgers was chosen clerk, and entered upon his duties on February 1, 1882. A life-sized picture of Darling was ordered by resolution of January 10, 1882. Same day E. A. Litch was elected a member of the board of directors. Thomas K. Litch, president, died August 14, 1882.

The minutes of the bank record the following resolution :

"BROOKVILLE, PA., August 17, 1882.

"At a meeting of the board of directors of this bank, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

"WHEREAS, Thomas K. Litch, Esq., our late president has been removed by death ; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That we give this testimony of the sorrow we all feel in the loss of so worthy and estimable a member of our board.

"*Resolved*, That in all our business relations with him we have found him to be a man of integrity, honest and just, conservative in counsel, a kind and true friend, whose loss was sincerely deplored.

"*Resolved*, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family in their affliction.

"*Resolved*, That this preamble and resolution be entered upon the minutes of the bank, and published in the county papers.

J. B. HENDERSON, }
W. H. GRAY, } Directors."

August 25, 1882, Thomas W. Litch was elected a member of the board of directors to fill the vacancy occasioned by his father's death, and the same day W. H. Gray was elected vice-president, and George T. Rodgers, assistant-cashier. January 9, 1883, Mrs. R. M. Litch was elected member of the board, vice T. W. Litch ; J. B. Henderson was promoted to the presidency ; W. H. Gray was re-elected vice-president ; Edward A. Litch was chosen cashier, vice J. B. Henderson, promoted ; and George T. Rodgers was re-elected assistant-cashier. July 3, 1883, George T. Rodgers became a stockholder in the bank by purchase from W. H. Gray, and January, 1884, he was made a member of the board of directors, vice Mrs. R. M. Litch, and at a meeting of the board was chosen cashier. J. B. Henderson was re-elected president, and W. H. Gray vice-president. The office of assistant-cashier was not refilled, and the board of directors and officers has since that time been unchanged.

In the summer of 1881, three years after its organization, the bank had deposits amounting to \$615,000, and two years later its deposits were over \$660,000, being about four times as much as had ever been controlled by any bank in Brookville. The bank invested its entire capital in government 4's at

par, and afterwards bought \$46,950 of same bonds, most of them at par, all of which it now holds. It has held at times nearly \$50,000 dollars in county and municipal bonds also.

BANKING HOUSE OF IRA C. FULLER.

January 1, 1881, Ira C. Fuller opened a bank in the bank building formerly occupied by the bank of William F. Clark & Son. He did business in this building for about two years, then moved into the room now occupied by the National Bank of Brookville, in the American House building. November 1, 1883, the bank was made a national institution under the name of "National Bank of Brookville."

NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKVILLE.

The National Bank of Brookville was organized August 25, 1883, with capital stock of \$50,000, with the following officers: Ira C. Fuller, president; W. D. J. Marlin, vice-president; B. M. Marlin, cashier. Board of directors: Ira C. Fuller, W. D. J. Marlin, William F. Wanner, Joseph Darr, F. N. Kreidler, Brookville; John Yeane, Shannondale; N. Taylor, Corsica. The books of the bank were opened for business November 1, 1883, in the banking-room in the "American House" lately occupied by the "Ira C. Fuller Bank," where the bank still continues to hold forth. On November 3, 1885, E. H. Darrah was elected a director and also president to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ira C. Fuller. At the regular meeting of the stockholders January 12, 1886, Charles Corbet, esq., and C. Z. Gordon, esq., both of Brookville, were elected directors in place of W. F. Wanner and John Yeane. The bank at present has a surplus fund of \$4,200, and is doing a steadily increasing, and profitable business.

MAHONING BANK OF PUNXSUTAWNEY.

The Mahoning Bank opened its doors for business June 24, 1870. The first meeting of the stockholders was held November 4, 1870, when the following officers were elected: President, Reuben C. Winslow, of Punxsutawney; cashier, M. J. Dinsmore, of Punxsutawney; directors, R. C. Winslow, W. A. Dunlap, W. E. Gillespie, Punxsutawney; William M. Stewart, Harry White, Indiana; Dr. R. M. McChesney, Shelocta, Indiana county. The bank did a general banking business, passing through the panic of 1872-73 with credit to itself and satisfaction to its many patrons and customers, during that trying time. The bank continued doing business with some changes in officers, etc., until July 28, 1886, when negotiations were entered into by M. J. Dinsmore, with the balance of the original stockholders, for the purchase of the bank; the arrangement for the purchase being consummated October 13, 1886, M. J. Dinsmore becoming owner of the entire stock, assets, fixtures, etc. On the

18th of December, Mr. Dinsmore disposed of the same to Dr. Joseph Shields, and retired from the business. The bank then passed into the hands of new parties, and was reorganized with the following officers: President, Dr. Joseph Shields; vice-president, Dr. S. S. Hamilton; cashier, Alonzo Pantall; assistant-cashier, R. W. Dinsmore. Directors, Dr. Joseph Shields, T. Pantall, Dr. A. P. Cox, Dr. S. S. Hamilton, D. C. McIntyre, S. T. North, William G. Lewis. The Mahoning Bank is one of the solid banking institutions of the county, and is doing a good business.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PUNXSUTAWNEY

Was organized August 7, 1883, with a capital stock of \$50,000, with the following officers: President, R. C. Winslow; vice-president, T. Pantall; cashier, James H. Maize. Board of directors, R. C. Winslow, Punxsutawney; T. Pantall, Young township; John R. Pantall, Oliveburg; J. B. Henderson, Brookville; Charles Corbet, Brookville. The books of the bank were opened for business on October 8, 1883, in the east room of Winslow and Calderwood's law office on West Mahoning street, where it continued to do business until about the first of October, 1884, when it was removed to a commodious building especially erected for its occupancy, near the centre of the town, by Jacob Zeitler, esq. The great conflagration that visited Punxsutawney on the morning of October 9, 1886, laid the handsome building of the First National Bank in ruins; but with the exception of the loss of its counters and furniture, the bank lost comparatively nothing, everything in vault and safe being intact when opened. A few days later the bank resumed business in a building adjoining their old location, and ten days after the fire Jacob Zeitler, the owner of the former bank building, had contracted for the erection of a new building, which will be completed about April 1, 1888, and again occupied by the First National Bank. The new structure will be almost a fac simile of the old one. No change occurred in the officers from its organization until January, 1887, when John R. Pantall, esq., succeeded T. Pantall, esq., as vice-president, and Robert Calderwood, esq., was chosen a director in place of T. Pantall. Since its organization this bank has sustained a loss of two of its valued shareholders, in the persons of the late A. L. Gordon, and Isaac C. Jordan. The bank at present has a surplus fund of \$3,000, and is doing a steadily increasing and profitable business.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Masonic Order in Jefferson County—Hobah Lodge—John W. Jenks Lodge—Jefferson Chapter—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Different Lodges in the County—The Knights of Pythias—Different Organizations of the Order—Patriotic Sons of America—The Patrons of Husbandry—The Granges in Jefferson County—Membership—Finances, etc.

MASONRY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.¹

HOBAB LODGE No. 276 F. and A. M., located at Brookville Pa., was chartered by the R. W. G. Lodge of Pennsylvania, on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1853, A. L. 5853. Constituted by brother Robert E. Brown, specially appointed for that purpose on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1853. The officers were: James L. Gillis, W. M.; David S. Deering, S. W.; Evans R. Brady, J. W.; I. G. Gordon, Sec'y. The lodge room was in the upper story of the first American House. This building was burned down on the 23d day of May, 1856. There was a special meeting of the lodge held in the courthouse to make arrangements for the funeral of Brother William McCandless on the 28th of May, 1856, this being the first Masonic funeral of the lodge.

The stated meeting in June, 1856, was held in the building owned and occupied by Louis Theil, situated on lot No. 30 on the south side of Main street, as was all the meetings of the lodge up to and including March 3, 1857.

The stated meeting of March 10, 1857, and all meetings of the lodge up to January 28, 1869, were held in the Evans building, located on lot No. 65, on the north side of Main street.

On the 28th of January, 1869, the lodge moved into the Nicholson building, situated on the south side of Main street on lot No. 32, the third story of which was owned by the Masonic Hall Association. This building was destroyed in the fire of November 20, 1874. A special meeting of the lodge was called and held in the Matson building on the same evening.

The next meeting of the lodge was held December 3, 1874, in the hall, in the third story of the building of McKnight and Brother, situated on the eastern half of lot No. 35, then occupied by the Independent Order of Red Men, at which time they purchased of the I. O. of R. M. their furniture, carpets, etc., leased the hall, and still occupy said hall. The charter members were, James L. Gillis, David S. Deering, Evans R. Brady, Henry P. Sullivan, T. H. Van Valzah, O. P. Reynolds, G. R. Barrett and Henry Raught. There are but two of the charter members now living to-wit: David S. Deering, who resides in Independence, Iowa, and Hon. George R. Barrett, who resides in Clearfield, Pa.

¹ Prepared by W. D. J. Marlin.

The officers of Hobah Lodge for 1887 are: W. M., E. Clark Hall; S. W., Cyrus H. Blood; J. W., John M. Van Vliet; Sec'y, W. D. J. Marlin; Treas., George W. Means. The entire membership of the lodge since its organization, 273; deceased, 35; resigned, 103; suspended, 39; expelled, 3; present membership, 93.

The following compose those who have filled the different chairs since the organization of the lodge: Past-masters, James L. Gillis, 1853-54; Evans R. Brady, 1855-56; Pearl Roundy, 1857; John Henderson, 1858-59; Alexis L. Gordon, 1860-61; John Henderson, 1862; Alexis L. Gordon, 1863-64; William C. Evans, 1865; Alexis L. Gordon, 1866; Lewis A. Grunder, 1867; Madison M. Meredith, 1868; James P. George, 1869; Wilson R. Ramsey, 1870; James L. Brown, 1871; Robert R. Means, 1872; John McMurray, 1873; James K. Hamilton, 1874; William A. Frank, 1875; Philip H. Shannon, 1876; Williamson D. J. Marlin, 1877; James H. Maize, 1878; Charles Corbet, 1879; John J. Patterson, 1880; Solomon Kaufman, 1881; George W. Means, 1882; William B. Cowen, 1883; Abraham F. Balmer, 1884; Benjamin M. Marlin, 1885. Senior wardens, David S. Deering, 1853-54; David Maclay, 1855; Oliver P. Reynolds, 1856; John Henderson, 1857; James P. George, 1858; John Henderson, 1859; Orlando Gray, 1860; James P. George, 1861; William C. Evans, 1862; Augustus R. Marlin, 1863; Isaac G. Gordon, 1864; Madison M. Meredith, 1865; Lewis A. Grunder, 1866; Madison M. Meredith, 1867; James P. George, 1868; Irvin McFarland, 1869; James L. Brown, 1870; Robert R. Means, 1871; John McMurray, 1872; James K. Hamilton, 1873; William A. Frank, 1874; Philip H. Shannon, 1875; Williamson D. J. Marlin, 1876; James H. Maize, 1877; Charles Corbet, 1878; John J. Patterson, 1879; James P. George, 1880; George W. Means, 1881; William B. Cowan, 1882; Abraham F. Balmer, 1883; Benjamin M. Marlin, 1884. Junior wardens, Evans R. Brady, 1853-54; Thomas H. Van Valzah, 1855; Pearl Roundy, 1856; Hugh Brady, 1857; Orlando Gray, 1858; Augustus R. Marlin, 1859; James P. George, 1860; Reed B. Brown, 1861; James C. Rankin, 1862; Morrow B. Lowry, 1863; William P. Jenks, 1864; Solomon Kaufman, 1865; Edward Scofield, 1866; William H. Gray, 1867; George A. Jenks, 1868; Wilson R. Ramsey, 1869; Robert R. Means, 1870; James H. Maize, 1871; James K. Hamilton, 1872; Philip H. Shannon, 1873; William A. Frank, 1874; Williamson D. J. Marlin, 1875; James H. Maize, 1876; Solomon Kaufman, 1877; John J. Patterson, 1878; David Eason, 1879; Thomas H. Means, 1880; William B. Cowan, 1881; John J. Patterson, 1882; Benjamin M. Marlin, 1883; Frank X. Kreitler, 1884. Treasurers, Isaac G. Gordon, 1853-55; William McCandless, 1856; Louis Thiel, 1857; Robert R. Means, 1858-59; Christopher Fogle, 1860-70; Madison M. Meredith, 1871-74; Robert R. Means, 1875-77; Thomas H. Means, 1878; Solomon Kaufman, 1879; Frank X. Kreitler, 1880-83; George W. Means, 1884. Secreta-

ries, Isaac G. Gordon, 1853; Alexis L. Gordon, 1854; William McCandless, 1855; James McCahon, 1856; Wakefield W. Corbet, 1857-58; Evans R. Brady, 1859-61; John T. Reed, 1862-63; Morrow B. Lowry, 1864; Lewis A. Grunder, 1865; William C. Evans, 1866; Joseph B. Henderson, 1867; E. Heath Clark, 1868; John McMurray, 1869-70; Williamson D. J. Marlin, 1871-74; Samuel A. Craig, 1875-77; Williamson D. J. Marlin, 1878-84.

Jefferson Chapter R. A. M. No. 225.—On the 5th day of August, A. D. 1869, A. I. 2399, a warrant was granted by the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, to Jefferson Chapter, No. 225, R. A. Masons to be held at Brookville, Pa., the following being the charter members or officers thereof to-wit: Companions, Madison M. Meredith, M. E. H.; Philip H. Shannon, king; James L. Brown, scribe.

The chapter was constituted on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1869, A. I. 2399, by District Deputy High Priest Companion Miles W. Sage, assisted by a number of Royal Arch Masons, in Masonic Hall, in the Nicholson building, south side of Main street, Brookville, where the meetings of the chapter were held till after said hall was burned down, when they removed with Hobah Lodge No. 276, F. and A. M. to McKnight and Brothers building, opposite the court-house where they still hold their meetings. The first officers of the chapter were Madison M. Meredith, H. P.; Philip H. Shannon, king; James L. Brown, scribe; and George W. Andrews, treasurer; and Robert R. Means, secretary.

Madison M. Meredith served as high priest for 1869-70 and 1876; Philip H. Shannon, 1871; James L. Brown, 1872 and 1877; James S. George, 1873; Wilson R. Ramsey, 1874 and 1882; James K. Hamilton, 1875 and 1880; John J. Thompson, 1878; Nathan Carrier, 1879; Thomas L. Templeton, 1881; John N. Garrison, 1883; Alexis L. Gordon, 1884; George W. Means, 1885; John J. Patterson, 1886. The treasurers were, George W. Andrews, 1869 and '70; Madison M. Meredith, 1872 and '75; Williamson D. J. Marlin, 1871; Robert R. Means, 1876-77; William H. Gray, 1878; Isaac F. Steiner, 1879-81; James K. Hamilton, 1882-86. The secretaries were, Robert R. Means, 1869-71; Williamson D. J. Marlin, 1872-86. There have been admitted, 59; died, 7; suspended, 5; resigned, 7; leaving 40 members.

John W. Jenks Lodge No. 534, F. and A. M., is located at Punxsutawney, and meets in the I. O. of O. F. Hall on the first Tuesday evening of each month. This lodge was instituted March 9, 1875, by William B. Meredith, R. W. D. D. G. M. The following members were its officers for the first year: W. M., Thomas K. Hasting; S. W., Jacob Zeitler; J. W., James C. Shields; Sec'y, James A. Minish; S. D., John Crawford; J. D., William J. Smith; Pur., George W. Porter; S. M. C., William Altman; J. M. C., Andrew P. Cox; Chaplain, James E. Mitchell; Tiler, Adam B. Hoch; Treas., Joseph Shields.

The following are the present officers: W. M., James A. Minish; S. W.,

John W. Parsons; J. W., John Davis; Treas., David P. Frampton; Sec'y, R. M. Swisher; S. D., George W. Porter; J. D., Theophilus Pantall; Pur., John B. Bair; S. M. C., Robert C. Robinson; J. M. C., Henry A. Ham; Chaplain, James E. Mitchell; Tiler, John Crawford. Number of members 42.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Brookville Lodge No. 217, I. O. of O. F.—This lodge was instituted March 16, 1847, with the following officers: Pearl Roundy, N. G.; David S. Deering, V. G., John Hastings, Sec'y; J. S. McCullough, Ass't Sec'y; William McCandless, Treas. There is no means of ascertaining the names of the other charter members, the lodge being burned out and surrendering its charter September 12, 1856, to A. J. Johnstone, D. D. G. M.

The lodge was reorganized December 14, 1869, by D. D. G. M., A. Rudolph, of Jefferson county. The lodge started with a membership of nineteen, as follows: A. Craig, B. T. Hastings, W. W. Corbett, K. L. Blood, G. W. McKinley, D. G. Gourley, S. J. Fryer, J. D. McKinley, Edwin Snyder, J. C. Shobert, R. M. Matson, L. Schnell, George H. Kennedy, O. H. Brown, John M. Espy, J. E. Long, A. B. McClain, Abram Snyder, and William Davie. The following officers were installed at the reorganization: A. Craig, N. G.; B. T. Hastings, V. G.; W. Corbett, Sec'y; K. L. Blood, Treas.

There were admitted at the time of reorganization by initiation eleven members. Since the reorganization there have been admitted by initiation one hundred and seventy-eight, and by card fifty-three members. Of these some have died, others have been suspended, and many have withdrawn by card to join other lodges. There are now in membership one hundred and fifteen. This lodge has furnished charter members for many of the sister lodges in this and adjoining counties. Since the reorganization it has paid out for the relief of brothers, their widows and orphans, the sum of \$2,670. The present assets of the lodge are \$4,679.62. The officers for the ensuing term were installed April 4, 1887, by D. D. G. M., Peter B. Cowan, as follows: N. G., J. R. Heasley; V. G., E. V. Richards; Sec'y, J. W. Walker; Ass't Sec'y, J. C. Snyder; Treas., John S. Moore; R. S., to N. G., T. A. Hendricks; L. S., E. Snyder; W., J. W. Cox; C., L. S. Edwards; R. S. S., O. T. Stewart; L. S. S., J. C. McManigal; Chaplain, William P. Steele; O. G., A. Snyder; I. G., James Vasbinder; R. S. to V. G., W. H. Hoover; L. S., K. R. Hindman. Besides administering to the relief of her own members, Brookville Lodge No. 217, has frequently cast her mite for the relief of those who had no claim upon her treasury. This lodge was among the first to respond to the call of distress at the time of the Chicago fire, and the response was so liberal, that a part of it was returned to the lodge.

Laurel Lodge No. 672, I. O. of O. F., was instituted at Punxsutawney, on the 27th day of July, 1869, by D. D. G. M., A. L. McClusky, assisted by sev-

eral of the P. G. of Palladium Lodge, No. 346 of Indiana. Six of the charter members were present, viz., J. M. Brewer, D. S. Altman, J. C. Green, J. P. Drum, H. Fackner and A. Rudolph. After the institution and organization there were four applicants for membership; H. C. Campbell, D. R. Donnelly, J. R. North and B. Zigler, all of whom were, by dispensation, initiated in all the five degrees. The first officers of Laurel Lodge were, J. M. Brewer, N. G.; D. S. Altman, V. G.; J. C. Green, Sec'y; J. P. Dunn, Ass't Sec'y; H. Fackner, Treas.; D. R. Donnelly, S. W.; H. C. Campbell, Conductor; J. K. North, O. G.; B. Zigler, I. G.; H. Ernst, R. S. to N. G.; H. Iserman, L. S. to N. G.; C. Spindler, R. S. to V. G. Since the institution of the lodge one hundred and seventy-seven members have been admitted. The lodge in 1887 has a membership of 88; funds in treasurer's hands, \$90.57; amount invested, \$5,909.76; regalia and furniture, \$831.70. Total assets of lodge, \$6,842.03.

Cicerone Lodge No. 897, I. O. of O. F., was instituted at Brockwayville, on the 6th day of January, 1875, by Andrew Craig, of Brookville, beginning with sixteen members. The first officers elected were N. G., A. Thrush; V. G., J. C. Moorhead; Sec'y, R. O. Moorhead; Treas., William G. Quigley. Number of members since admitted, one hundred and twenty-eight; members now in good standing, ninety-four; amount of receipts, \$6,775.10; amount of disbursements, \$4,077.43; invested in real estate, etc., \$3,650; in hands of treasurer, \$250. Present officers: N. G., A. R. Chapin; V. G., T. S. Kline; Sec'y, W. D. Clark; Treas., James H. Groves.

Dr. W. C. Niver, a member of this lodge, is believed to be the oldest in Odd Fellowship of any one in the county. This lodge has furnished many of the charter members for the lodges instituted at Ridgeway, Du Bois and Centerville.

Summerville Lodge No. 793, I. O. of O. F., was instituted March 25, 1887, by District Deputy Grand Master P. B. Cowan, of Brookville, assisted by Past Grands, J. S. Moore, of Lodge 217; J. H. Groves, of Lodge 897; W. P. Steele, of Lodge 217; J. H. Monks, of Lodge 813; F. W. Space, of Lodge 963; R. A. Summerville, of Lodge 813; F. P. Hummell, of Lodge 918; D. D. G. P., A. Craig, of Encampment No. 202; P. C. P., S. Kaufman, of Encampment No. 202; P. C. P., J. W. Walker, of Encampment No. 202, and others from neighboring lodges. The following officers were elected and installed: N. G., W. F. Flick; V. G., D. Davis; Sec'y, R. B. Vermilyea; Asst. Sec'y, J. Fenstermaker; Treas., J. C. Smith. Noble Grand's appointments: W., J. A. Haven; C., J. K. Brown; O. G., G. A. Garvin; I. G., D. K. Moore; Chap., J. J. Guthrie; R. S., H. C. Anderson; L. S., J. Horner; R. S. S., J. C. Simpson; L. S. S., J. K. Myers. Vice Grand's appointments: R. S., H. W. Carrier; L. S., D. W. Smith.

The new lodge starts out with a membership of forty-five, has an excellent hall nicely furnished, and is out of debt; conditions that indicate a prosperous career.

Amor Lodge No. 608. I. O. of O. F., was instituted at Marchand, Indiana county, and the charter granted September 2, 1867. The charter members were Hugh J. Brady, James W. Shields, A. J. Hamilton, J. M. Rifenberick, John M. Brown, S. S. Shaffer, S. C. Brown, S. W. Brewer, D. B. Brewer and James S. Crawford. The officers consisted of Hugh J. Brady, N. G.; James S. Shields, V. G.; A. J. Hamilton, Sec'y; Samuel C. Brown, Treas. From September 2, 1867, to August 12, 1879, there were two hundred initiations. Amor Lodge was the nucleus from which the lodges at Cherry Tree, Plumville, Smicksburg, Marion, Ringgold and Punxsutawney were organized.

The charter was called in by the Grand Lodge in the latter part of 1879, and was, on the petition of J. G. Mitchell, S. S. Shaffer, John C. Neale, Sharp Neale, W. H. Heckendorn, John Frampton and others, re-issued November 13, 1884, with authority to locate the lodge at Perrysville, Jefferson county. The first officers under the new organization were William Neale, N. G.; W. P. Postlethwait, V. G.; G. A. Blose, Sec'y; R. H. L. Neale, Treas. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, with thirty-three members in good standing, and is out of debt with a surplus fund in its treasury of from \$150 to \$200. The present officers are Daniel Brewer, N. G.; W. H. Heckendorn, V. G.; T. D. Brewer, Sec'y; W. L. Henry, Treas.

Corsica Lodge No. 813, I. O. of O. F., was instituted at Corsica October 25, 1872, with twenty-three charter members, by D. D. G. M., A. Craig, of Brookville; burned out June 2, 1873, all furniture and regalia saved. Met during the summer in the public school building. November 7, 1873, moved in and dedicated new hall. Charter members: H. A. Smith, C. C. Baker, M. D., J. E. Orcutt, R. A. Summerville, John H. Dehaven, E. B. Orcutt, William Cowan, W. F. Delp, T. A. Hamilton, J. H. Monks, J. W. Martin, P. A. Fleming, A. M. Slack, G. W. McKinley, G. H. Siar, T. D. Spence, George Shultz, W. H. Scott, H. D. Morrison, T. S. Elder, T. F. Richey, A. S. McPherson, G. W. Cummings. First elective officers: N. G., C. C. Baker, M. D.; V. G., William Cowan; Sec'y, T. D. Spence; Ass't Sec'y, G. H. Siar; Treas., A. M. Slack. Present elective officers: N. G., J. H. Simpson; V. G., John Knabb; Sec'y, A. P. Simkins; Asst. Sec'y, A. M. Slack; Treas., J. H. Monks. Whole number initiated, 157; admitted by card, 10; withdrawn by card, 35; deceased, 2; present membership, 77. Total available assets, \$1,467.57; invested in regalia and furniture, \$900; total, \$2,367.57; amount paid out for relief, \$1,150.50.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This order was first instituted in the city of New York twenty-four years ago, and now has a membership of 200,000. The declaration of principles adopted by the order show the basis upon which it is founded:

"Recognizing the universality of human brotherhood, its organization is designed to embrace the world within its jurisdiction—intended solely and only

to disseminate the great principles of friendship, charity, and benevolence, nothing of a sectarian or political character is permitted within its portals. Toleration in religion, obedience to law, and loyalty to government are its cardinal principles. Misfortune, misery and death being written in fearful characters on the broad face of creation, our noble order was instituted to uplift the fallen; to champion humanity; to be his guide and hope; his refuge, shelter, and defence; to soften down the asperities of life; to subdue party spirit; and by sweet and powerful attractions of the glorious trinity of friendship, charity, and benevolence, to bind in one harmonious brotherhood men of all classes and all opinions. The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of the widows and orphans; and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a brother; bury the dead; care for the widow, and educate the orphan; to exercise charity toward offenders; to construe words and deeds in their least unfavorable light; granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others; and to protect the principles of knighthood unto death. Its laws are reason and equity; its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life; its intention is 'peace on earth, and good will toward man.' "

District Deputy Grand Chancellor for Jefferson county, P. C., Thomas H. Scott, 1880-83; P. C., A. F. Balmer, 1883-84; H. C. Campbell, 1885; Thomas H. Scott, 1886.

Valiant Lodge No. 461, Knights of Pythias, was instituted at Reynoldsville, on the 29th day of November, 1879, by the (then) Grand Chancellor, Thomas G. Sample, of Allegheny, Pa., assisted by P. C., Thomas H. Scott; P. C., W. H. Van Lew; P. C., David Hartman; and Brothers Heemer and Riston, of East Brady. At that meeting there were four admitted by card, and ten new members initiated, after which the following officers were elected to serve until December 30, 1880. P. C., Josiah Dent; C. C., W. H. Van Lew; V. C., W. W. Crissman; prelate, John A. Ulrich; M. of E., David Hartman; M. of F., James R. Johnston; K. of R. and S., Solomon Shaffer; M. at A., J. W. Fink; I. G., E. D. Hartman; O. G., Joseph H. Watson; D. D. G. C., P. C., Thomas H. Scott, for Jefferson county.

This lodge started out with fourteen members and an indebtedness of about two hundred dollars; but with an increased membership, was almost out of debt when the fire of the 29th of October, 1880, destroyed the building in which their lodge room was situated, and the lodge lost nearly all its property, which was, however, partly covered by insurance. A new room was rented, and the membership went diligently to work to keep all expenses paid up, and soon cleared off all debts, and now find their order in a prosperous condition. The old hall having been rebuilt where the lodge was first organized, it was leased for a term of five years, and fitted up at a cost of about two hundred dollars. The finances of Valiant Lodge are now as follows: Invested in hall

furniture and fixtures, together with the working materials of the lodge, \$600; four U. S. bonds, \$517.50; one Reynoldsville borough bond \$100; balance on hand (clear of all indebtedness), \$218.75; total, \$1,436.25.

Since its institution the lodge has paid out for sick benefits to date, May 1, 1887, \$535; to other lodge members, \$22. There have been no deaths in the active membership of this lodge; the only death being one who had been suspended for non-payment of dues some two years previous to death. The present membership is seventy-seven, while seventy-five have been suspended for non-payment of dues, from the close of the December term 1881, to the close of the last term ending December 30, 1886. During the same period four have withdrawn from the lodge. The present officers of Valiant Lodge are: P. C., Lewis G. Sidler; C. C., August Kleinhaus; V. G., George B. Blanchard; prelate, Alexander L. Best; M. of E., George H. Allis; M. of F., Wallace W. Ford; K. of R. and S., Thomas H. Scott; M. at A., William Copping; I. G., Joseph Shaffer; O. G., William Gibson; representative to Grand Lodge, Thomas H. Scott; trustees, Joseph Shaffer, M. S. Sterly, and A. J. Broadhead.

Brookville Lodge No. 477, K. of P., was the second lodge of the order organized in Jefferson county; was instituted November 29, 1881, with thirty-six charter members, by D. D. G. C., Thomas H. Scott, esq., of Reynoldsville, assisted by the following past chancellors: E. N. Geer, of Corry; E. V. Marsh and J. L. Kribbs, of New Bethlehem; T. J. Boyer, of Du Bois; W. H. Van Lew, J. H. Gross, J. S. Watson, David Hartman, S. J. Broadhead, of Reynoldsville, and others. The first officers of the lodge to whom the charter was issued were as follows: P. C., J. W. Truesdell; C. C., A. F. Balmer; V. C., Andrew Craig; prelate, Scott McClelland; M. at A., Peter B. Cowan; K. of R. and S., John McMurray; M. of E., Thomas C. Lawson; M. of F., E. L. Kimple; I. G., John B. Means; O. G., W. S. Weaver. There have been initiated and received into membership in the lodge since its organization one hundred and thirty-one members, of whom two have died, three withdrawn, thirty-two were suspended for non-payment of dues, leaving the present membership ninety-four. The lodge pays a weekly sick benefit of \$3.50, and in this behalf they have expended \$913, also a funeral benefit of \$50, and in addition to having an elegantly furnished lodge-room, have over one thousand dollars in their treasury. The past officers of the lodge, according to their seniority, are: J. W. Truesdell, A. F. Balmer, T. C. Lawson, E. L. Kimple, W. S. Weaver, Andrew Craig, A. C. White, P. B. Cowan, Q. S. Snyder, J. R. Van Lear, W. A. Thompson, J. S. Linsinbigler, Samuel C. Ewing and Abram Snyder. The Grand Lodge representatives were as follows: A. F. Balmer, 1881 and 1882; A. C. White, 1883 and 1884, W. S. Weaver, 1885 and 1886. The present officers are: P. C., Abram Snyder; C. C., James J. Webb; V. C., George W. Snyder; prelate, Theodore W. Chesnutt; M. at A., Lawrence M. Snyder; K. of R. and S., W. S. Weaver; M. of E., Joseph R. Heasley; M.

of F., J. C. Snyder; I. G., John H. Buel; O. G., J. S. Linsinbigler. Trustees: W. A. Thompson, Edwin Snyder and William Glenn. Representative to Grand Lodge: W. S. Weaver.

Keystone Division No. 10, Uniform Rank K. of P., was organized October 10, 1882, the officers being sir knight commander, James E. Long; sir knight-lieutenant commander, H. S. Deal; sir knight recorder, P. B. Cowan; sir knight treasurer, A. C. White; sir knight guard, J. R. Emery; sir knight sentinel, L. J. Boyer. This division has a membership of thirty-two—its membership being made up from Brookville and Du Bois Lodges, with armory in the hall of Brookville Lodge.

The beneficiary features in addition to weekly benefits consist of an Endowment Rank, on the death of a member of which \$1,000, \$2,000 and \$3,000 are paid according to the class to which the member belongs. The assessments are paid monthly, and are graded according to age. This feature of the order is controlled by the Supreme Lodge. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania controls a funeral benefit organization known as the "Knights of Pennsylvania Relief Fund." Any Knight of Pythias in general good health is eligible to membership in this fund. The monthly dues are twenty-five cents, and the funeral benefit is \$250.

Charity Lodge No. 488, K. of P., was instituted at Brockwayville, March 26, 1883. First officers, P. C., Rev. H. M. Burns; C. C., R. O. Moorhead; V. C., T. M., Myers; P., J. G. Dailey; M. of E., J. B. Allen; M. of F., C. F. Green; K. of R. and S., Anthony Groves; M. at A., M. S. Longwell; I. G., Arnold Groves; O. G., R. A. McElhaney. Present officers; P. C., W. T. McLaughlin; C. C., Thomas Kearney; V. C., M. M. Rankin; P., G. A. Bowdish; M. of E., G. S. Himes; M. of F., R. O. Moorhead; K. of R. and S., F. R. Knapp; M. at A., C. H. Yates; I. G., John Chilcott; O. G., Thomas Chilcott. Number of members, seventy. No deaths.

Mountain Cliff Lodge No. 393, Knights of Pythias, was instituted April 8, 1873, at Barclay, Bradford county, by District Deputy Grand Chancellor H. S. Clark, of Towanda, Pa., with the following officers: W. C., Fred. Miner; V. C., William Johnston; R. S., John Noble; W. B., Henry Crawford; W. G., James Johnston; W. F. S., Thomas Dilchburn; I. S., Walter Hay; O. S., James Duncan; V. P., John Kellock. Barclay is situated on the top of a mountain, and is a small mining town. Owing to the mines becoming exhausted, the members had to seek employment elsewhere, and the lodge was transferred to Beechtree, Jefferson county, April 7, 1886. The lodge is in good condition, with a membership of one hundred and ten, and since it was first instituted has lost eight members by death. The paraphernalia and fixtures of the lodge are valued at \$700, and it has a fund of \$1,041. The present officers for 1887, are: P. C., John D. Cameron; C. C., Frank Pride; V. C., John McNeil; prelate, William Archibald; K. of R. and S., Andrew Beve-

ridge; M. of E., William Cheery; M. of F., Frank Yard; M. at A., Daniel Jones; I. G., David Ruddocks; O. G., George Buntin. Andrew Beveridge has been K. of R. and S., of this lodge since 1875.

PATRIOTIC SONS OF AMERICA.

This order was first organized in the city of Philadelphia, in 1847; but prior to the Rebellion its organization was very imperfect, and its progress consequently slow, the camps not extending much beyond the Middle States. When the war broke out a general enlistment of its members compelled its entire suspension. In 1866 the order was reorganized and placed upon a more substantial basis. The order has for its object the inculcation of pure American principles, the cultivation of fraternal love; the opposition to foreign interference with State interests in the United States of America; the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and the propagation of free education. Its primary object is to build up an order based upon patriotism, education, charity, and fraternity, and aims most particularly to educate its members in the principles of our government, to use all honorable means to defend and perpetuate the institutions of our country. Its immediate benefits are home benevolence, the care of its sick, the burial of its dead, the protection of and assistance to all who may be in need. There are two camps of this order in Jefferson county.

Washington Camp No. 268, Patriotic Sons of America, was instituted at Reynoldsville, May 9, 1883, by District President J. D. McClintock, of Lock Haven, Pa., with eighteen charter members. The camp now numbers forty-one members, and is in a prosperous condition. George Roller is president and A. L. Best, secretary. No deaths have occurred since the camp was instituted. The amount of camp property and funds in the treasury is \$275.25. Washington Camp meets every Thursday evening. Past president, W. H. Van Lew and A. L. Best of this camp having successively filled the office of district president for Jefferson, Clearfield and Cameron counties.

Washington Camp No. 131, Patriotic Sons of America, was instituted at Brockwayville, on March 4, 1887, with thirty charter members, and is officered as follows: Senior past president, J. P. Keys; president, A. R. Chapin; vice-president, R. S. Welsh; master of forms and ceremonies, J. A. Green; chaplain, Rev. I. M. Smith; secretary, R. W. Hoey; assistant secretary, R. S. Mith; treasurer, S. C. Bond; conductor, E. V. Coville; inner guard, E. A. Green; outer guard, F. L. Himes. The camp holds stated meetings on every Tuesday evening. J. P. Keys was appointed and commissioned district president of Jefferson, Elk and Clarion counties two weeks after the organization of the camp.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY ¹

The first organization of farmers in the association known as the Patrons of Husbandry was effected in Washington City, D. C., December 4, 1867, by a few men interested in agriculture, and at that time, connected with the Department of Agriculture. The officers were: William M. Ireland, master; Anson Bartlett, overseer; O. H. Kelley, secretary; J. R. Thompson, lecturer; William Muir, steward; and William Saunders, treasurer. The other offices were left vacant at the time of the organization simply because there were not members to fill them, but subsequently others were elected and Potomac Grange No. 1, as it is known in history, had a complete corps of officers. From this small beginning has come the association of farmers with granges in every State and Territory and almost every county in the United States. The rapid increase of this association is without a parallel in history. The farmers saw in it a means by which they could improve their condition by education and social intercourse, knowing that these tend only to elevate and refine; and they began to realize that they could not compete with other classes unless they did unite and work together for their common good. They sought relief from the grinding heel of monopolies and great moneyed corporations of our land, which had begun a series of oppressions well calculated to reduce the farmers to a condition but little better than the tenant farmers of Europe. At this critical time the grange was organized, and our farmers, believing it to be their only hope, united with it, hoping for relief. In this they were not disappointed, although relief came slower than was expected.

When the order was incorporated in January, 1873, over twenty-three thousand dispensations had been granted to subordinate granges, mostly in the south and west, and during the years 1873 and 1874, there were eighteen thousand six hundred and forty-one additional dispensations granted by the National Grange in Washington to subordinate granges, mostly in the Eastern States. Since no dispensation was granted to less than thirteen, nor more than forty persons, we can see how rapidly it grew. In fact when the first organization was effected in Jefferson county, there was an actual membership in the United States of more than eight hundred thousand. We give this brief sketch of the organization and success of the National Grange as a prelude to the order's history in Jefferson county.

The first grange, *Porter No. 252*, was organized by Deputy at Large Asa Battles, of Girard, Pa., in the commissioner's office, Brookville, May 12, 1874. R. A. Travis was elected master, and J. P. George, secretary. There were twenty-six charter members. This grange, like Potomac Grange No. 1, had but few persons in it who were eligible to membership, or who would be so considered to-day; but at that time few understood the organization or its

¹ Prepared by M. A. Fitzsimmons, of Brookville.

purposes. Some of its members dropped out and it was moved to Porter township, where it increased in numbers and influence until we find it numbered seventy-seven members in January, 1883; this is the latest correct date received.

The second was *Elder No. 503*, organized by Deputy R. A. Travis, at the residence of J. M. Elder, in Oliver township, March 16, 1875, with thirty charter members, twenty men and ten women. S. B. Williams was their first choice for master, and C. N. Morris sec'y. They have since then initiated fifty-one members. Some of the best patrons of our county took the degrees in this grange. Among these we recall S. B. Williams, J. N. Jordon, C. A. Morris and others, the last named having served eleven successive terms as secretary, and is now occupying the master's chair. H. M. Means is the present secretary. They have a good hall of their own, nicely finished and furnished, in which they meet regularly twice a month.

Ridge Grange No. 516, was organized by Deputy R. A. Travis, in Perry township, March 24, 1875, with thirty-one charter members, and J. N. Kelly, master; W. A. Kelly, secretary, and have since initiated ninety-three, making a grand total of one hundred and twenty-five. They have a commodious hall in which they hold interesting and instructive meetings each alternate week. Ridge Grange has furnished more active, working members of Pomona Grange than any other in the county. This is explained by the statement that the Gourleys, Kellys, Lewises, McCrackens and others have taken an interest in the work, and have made their grange what in reality it should be—a neighborhood home; and the result is seen in the high standard of culture and refinement to be met with among the members. Their first master has been re-elected several times, and is now occupying that position. A worthy recognition of a worthy man.

Beaver Grange No. 521, was organized in Beaver township, March 29, 1875, by R. A. Travis. Master, Daniel Reitz; secretary, J. C. Simney; nineteen charter members and sixty initiates. This grange has made education a specialty, and well have they succeeded in their efforts, than which none have done better. The pleasant faces and fraternal grip of Brothers T. R. Holt, Daniel Reitz, Elias Jones and others will be held in kindly remembrance long after they have received from the Great Master the pass-word into the Grange above.

Mahoning No. 587, was organized by R. A. Travis, with thirty-six charter members. William C. Gillespie was chosen master, and William Perry, secretary. They initiated thirty-four. Among those who by earnest work have won recognition are Brothers Porter, Minish, Perry and Gillespie.

McCalmont Grange No. 590, of McCalmont township was organized by R. A. Travis, August 25, 1875, with thirty-three charter members. A. J. Limerich, master, Peter Uplinger, secretary. This grange although started under

favorable auspices, through internal difficulties lost their grip and fell by the way with no stone to mark their last resting-place.

Union Grange No. 609, organized by R. A. Travis, in Pine Creek township, October 20, 1875. They had but thirty charter members, but with these as a nucleus, they soon became one of the wealthiest, most influential and prosperous granges in the county. D. B. McConnell was their first master, and C. A. Carrier secretary. Among those who have been active supporters not only of the grange, but of grange principles, and labored earnestly to carry them to a practical conclusion we can recall James Suffolk, Charles Shobert, Joseph Bullers, Charles Frost and their estimable ladies. The ladies of Union have entertained Pomona oftener than those of any other grange, and the tables they prepared were a sufficient guarantee that they were well skilled in the culinary department, and their hospitality was equalled only by the grace with which they dispensed it.

Corsica Grange No. 640, comes next on the roll, being organized by R. A. Travis, January 6, 1876, with twenty-two charter members. G. W. McKinley, master; D. M. Hindman, secretary, and forty-two initiates. The members of this grange were not clothed in the proper regalia, or proper spirit, and failed to realize the benefits usually derived from this organization, and having erected a hall in the spring of 1884, they quietly expired, and the hall remains to this day as a memorial, not to what they are, but to what they might have been. We regret these things, but we are not making history, we are only writing it.

Rose Grange No. 653, organized by R. A. Travis, January 27, 1876, is located on the farm of Joseph Thrush, in Rose township. This grange started out with twenty-nine charter members, and has kept the faith; new members uniting with it from time to time until forty-one have been initiated and instructed in the lessons of the degrees. Abner Spyker was the first to fill the master's chair. Joseph Thrush was their secretary for many years.

Pleasant Hill No. 656, with Miller Harding as master, and Mark H. Williams as secretary, and thirty-two charter members, began its interesting and prosperous, though checkered career, February 8, 1876, and during their more than eleven years of active work, they rarely failed to hold their regular weekly meetings on Friday evening; being the only grange in the county that meets once a week. Their accessions amounted to one hundred and three, and the good they have done cannot be estimated; and they are more prosperous now than ever before. The citizens of Knox township who are prevented from uniting with it on account of its secrecy, regard it as second only to the church. Much of this success is due to the moral and religious influence of Mrs. S. A. Hunter, Mrs. M. A. Anderson, Mrs. Rosa McAninch, Mrs. Martha Chitester, Mrs. M. A. Cavanore and other ladies connected with it. There are many good men and true inside the gates, but they willingly yield the palm to the

ladies. Among the ever faithful, S. A. Hunter, I. S. Davis, S. McAninch, S. R. Anderson and others are well entitled to recognition. Brother Hunter has been treasurer during all these years, while the others have filled various offices. C. C. Chitester is now master, and E. E. Hunter secretary. The record of the past is only excelled by their prospects for the future.

Sigel No. 666, was organized February 24, 1876, with thirty-eight charter members: James Coon, master; G. A. Carroll secretary. It existed but a short time and then surrendered its charter to be reorganized several years later under a new name and more favorable auspices.

Sugar Hill No 713, organized by O. S. Cary, June 2, 1876, had thirty-two members: W. C. Bond, master; Miss Florence Marshall, secretary; thirty-seven accessions, and are in good standing in the county and State granges.

Troy No. 672, and *Warsaw No. 691*, existed but a short time and then surrendered their charters, many of their members connecting by demit with other granges. *Fidelity No. 692*, of Rockdale, and *Prudence No. 707*, have a similar record.

O. S. Cary Grange No. 693, of Brockwayville, organized by O. S. Cary, April 8, 1876, with thirty charter members: A. R. Thrush, master; D. D. Groves, secretary. This grange has the largest membership and the finest hall in the county. The members are the most hospitable and generous, and their works are characteristic of the people composing it. Brothers Smith, Hutchison, Keys and others are familiar names in grange circles throughout the county.

Mill Grange No. 712, organized June 1, 1876, started with a complete corps of members: J. G. Allen, master; R. F. Morrison, secretary, and have since added forty-two. Among those whose names are on the roll of honor are E. Perrin and lady, J. G. Allen and wife, R. F. Morrison, T. F. Daugherty, G. W. Brenholts and others.

Richardsville No. 729, A. J. Bartlett, master; G. W. Richards, secretary; organized by O. S. Cary, January 9, 1877, with twenty-two charter members, and after initiating thirteen it yielded to the inevitable and remained dormant until May 5, 1884, when it was reorganized by C. A. Carrier; but lacking the true grange spirit it was but a question of time when it returned to its former condition, and if it is not dead it is because it has not energy enough left to die.

Darling Grange No. 768, was organized by James McCracken and C. A. Carrier, February 3, 1883, with twenty members: Moses Johns, master; Miss P. R. Carrier, secretary. After its organization it promised to be the banner grange of the county; not succeeding in that, it failed in everything else, and is no longer anything but a name. A few of its members, among them Moses Johns and family, were true to their principles and connected with Rose Grange.

Green Valley No. 770, of Knox township, was organized by James McCracken, March 31, 1883, with seventeen members: S. P. Himes, master; H. D. Morrison, secretary; twenty-one additional members have since been added. They are live, earnest, active workers, and although young in years, have taken an advanced position among their fellows.

Howe No. 777, organized by James McCracken, February 26, 1884, with sixteen charter members: W. J. Gayley, master; G. M. Gayley, secretary; has become a permanent organization with excellent opportunities, and the will and disposition to improve them. The recognized leaders are David White, W. J. Gayley, B. H. Whitehill and G. M. Gayley.

Jefferson Grange No. 778, organized by Deputy James McCracken in Polk township, February 27, 1884, with sixteen members, is the youngest of the family. Lewis Evans was chosen first master, and Miss Maggie V. Smith, secretary. They have initiated twenty-four members, and are in a prosperous condition, holding their meetings regularly every two weeks in the house of Brother Perry Smith, one of their most active members.

Since the first organization in the county there have been twenty-three dispensations granted, and a total of six hundred and thirty-three charter members, and eight hundred and fifty-six initiates. Of these, six granges are either dead or dormant, the others in good standing. In addition to these we have a county grange known as Pomona Grange No. 20, of Jefferson county, organized December 4, 1875. The membership of Pomona consists of the masters of subordinate granges and their wives, and three delegates elected annually by each subordinate grange. It meets on the first Wednesday of January, April, July and October, at the different grange halls in the county. The officers are elected for a term of two years. This grange has charge of the educational work of the order, and also recommends the persons to be appointed deputy. The deputies have been appointed by the State Grange Master, and have been R. A. Travis from 1874 till 1876, when he was succeeded by O. S. Cary, who in turn was succeeded in 1878, by C. A. Carrier, whose successors were James McCracken, jr., and M. A. Fitzsimmons appointed in 1880. The latter being reappointed every year since. R. M. Morrison was appointed in 1884, and S. W. Temple in 1886, and James McCracken re-appointed in 1887, completing the list up to the present time.

Space will permit me but a few words more of this brief history of the origin and progress of the order in Jefferson county. It has proven to be "one of the most beneficent and useful secular institutions in the land." We have endeavored to show how and by whom it was inducted into our midst, by whom it was supported and upheld when its growth was slow and feeble, and when it was but little understood and less appreciated, but through ail, its advocates labored earnestly and diligently, and it is now to them a source of unwonted satisfaction to know that those earlier years of toil and sacrifice for the

cause have already contributed many happy hours to hundreds of farmers' families, besides otherwise securing to them innumerable benefits. The unprecedented success of this order is one of the most prominent incentives on record to perseverance under trying and almost insurmountable difficulties. Let those engaged in the good work take courage and bear in mind that he "who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is greater than he who taketh a city."

The foregoing history of the different lodges and societies of Jefferson county is full and correct, with the exception of one or two organizations of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, the secretaries of which would not furnish the necessary data.

There have been other orders represented in the county from time to time, but their record has died with them: notably among these was a lodge of the Sons of Malta, and one of the Improved Order of Red Men, both organized at Brookville. The former was short-lived, but the latter was kept up for several years, surrendering its charter some time during the year 1877. It was at one time strong in membership.

CHAPTER XXV.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The First Fair in the County—Mountain Park—Organization of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society—Officers—Buildings and Grounds—Receipts and Expenditures.

THE first agricultural fair in Jefferson county was held on the grounds of the Mountain Park Association, October 5, 6 and 7, 1870. These grounds, now owned by the estate of Nathan Carrier, jr., were then the property of Jacob Emery and son, who advertised the fair as "Jacob Emery & Son, proprietors." The fair was quite successful, and the exhibits, though not numerous, were of an excellent character. The exhibit of stock was very good, the papers of that day speaking of this feature of the fair as a "credit to the county, and showing the interest taken by our people in improving the stock." The horses of Judge St. Clair, of Bell township, and Thomas Holt, of Beaver, received special mention.

For some reason this was the last exhibition held at Mountain Park, but the race course, which was a very good one, was used for that purpose for several years. There is no record of any premiums being paid by this association.

ORGANIZATION OF THE JEFFERSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 10th of February, 1879, a meeting was held at the office of James T. Carroll, esq., in Brookville, for the purpose of organizing a society to be known as the "Jefferson County Agricultural Society." On motion Thomas R. Holt was elected president of the meeting, and James T. Carroll secretary; the object of the meeting being announced in a brief address by Dr. W. J. McKnight, after which the society was organized by the election of the following officers: President, Thomas K. Litch, of Brookville; vice-presidents, Joseph Grube, of Henderson township; James E. Mitchell, Punxsutawney; Stacy B. Williams, Oliver; James U. Gillespie, Clayville; Robert A. Travis and George Gourley, Perry; Henry Lewis, Porter; E. W. Jones, Beaver; Joseph Thrush and U. Matson, Rose; A. Carrier, Clover; Robert A. Summerville, Union; Allen Cathers, Winslow; James McCurdy and A. L. Smith, Washington; Stephen Oaks, Eldred; Oran Butterfield, Barnett; Thomas Craven, Polk; Dr. John Thompson, Corsica; John Smathers, Ringgold; William Aharah, Heath; Daniel North, McCalmont; John B. Pantall, Young; Henry Brown, Bell; L. P. Seeley, Reynoldsville; George K. Tyson, Big Run; Paul Darling, Brookville; Samuel A. Hunter, Knox; David B. McConnell and Levi Shuckers, Pine Creek; John Ostrander and John Fox, Warsaw; Samuel Geist, Worthville; secretary, Thomas L. Templeton, Brookville; executive committee, Thomas R. Holt, Beaver; Oliver Brady, Pine Creek; David Eason, John Garrison, Nathan G. Edelblute, Brookville.

The association was incorporated May 2, 1879, under the name of the "Jefferson County Agricultural Society and Driving Park Association," and the following officers elected for the year: Thomas K. Litch, president; Thomas L. Templeton, secretary; J. E. Long, assistant secretary; M. V. Shaffer, treasurer, with the same executive committee given above. A fair was held on the grounds, which had been secured by lease, within the borough limits, from the John Dougherty estate, the fall of that year, which proved a success both financially and otherwise, and the association assumed a permanent footing.

Exhibitions, in every way creditable to the county, have been held each succeeding year, and premiums amounting to an average of \$2,000 have been paid. In 1880 N. G. Edelblute was elected president of the association, with Messrs. Templeton and Shaffer re-elected, continued the officers of the association until 1886, when the present management was elected: W. H. Gray, president; S. H. Whitehill, secretary; J. B. Henderson, treasurer. Directors, W. H. Gray, H. C. Litch, S. A. Hunter, G. B. Carrier, Joseph Bullers. There were originally one hundred and twenty-four stockholders holding two hundred and forty-seven shares.

In 1884 the association bought of Colonel Silas J. and Mrs. Kate D. Marlin,

two and one-half acres of land on the south side, upon which the main buildings of the association are erected, at a cost of \$2,250, which was conveyed by deed February 7, 1887. They also rent other ground adjoining, from Bishop Brothers, Means's heirs, A. Beach, George A. Jenks *et al.*, making the enclosure occupied by the grounds cover about ten acres. These grounds are on level ground, lying in the bend of Sandy Lick Creek near where it unites with the North Fork and forms Red Bank. They are well adapted for the purpose, and are within easy access of all parts of the town. Two main buildings, machinery hall, grand and band stands, with good stabling for over five hundred horses and stock, and abundant accommodations for poultry, compose the buildings. The half-mile track is an excellent one. The ground, buildings, etc., owned by the society, are worth about \$10,000.

During the eight years that exhibitions have been held by the association the receipts and expenditures each year have been as follows:

	Expenditures.	Fair Receipts.
1879.....	\$2,002.03	\$2,315.13
1880.....	3,705.13	3,503.84
1881.....	4,650.15	5,151.84
1882.....	5,098.09	5,001.05
1883.....	5,250.37	5,250.39
1884.....	5,783.00	6,162.03
1885.....	5,801.47	4,558.05
1886.....	3,680.94	3,680.94

This society has done much to improve the mechanical, industrial, agricultural and stock raising business of the county, as it has brought the farmers together, and by competition and comparison has added a new incentive to all that which was needed to bring Jefferson county up to the place she should occupy in the agricultural column of the State.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

The Early Temperance Work in Jefferson County—The First Workers for the Cause—The Good Templars—Prohibition—The Temperance Alliance—The Mosaic Movement—The Work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

THE first record of temperance work that we find is a call for a temperance meeting to be held in the court-house, on the evening of the 4th of December, 1837, to be addressed by Rev. Mr. Hill. The call for this meeting, which appears in the *Brookville Republican* of November 29, 1837, is signed by J. P. McGinity, recording secretary of the Jefferson County Temperance Society.

Then, in 1841, Rt. Rev. Bishop Patrick Francis Kenrick, on his way from St. Mary's to Red Bank, delivered a temperance address to a large audience in the court-house in Brookville. From that time there appears to have been all over the county, at different times, societies organized for the purpose of putting down intemperance. In 1843 the Washingtonian Society of Brookville organized temperance societies throughout the county, one of which, at Beechwoods, was organized by Colonel Hugh Brady and S. B. Bishop, esq. In 1849 the Temperance League of Brookville put forth strong efforts to crush the liquor traffic. One of their public meetings, held in the court-house, May 19, 1849, was addressed by Captain W. W. Wise, and on the 18th of February, following, Dr. C. P. Cummins delivered a lecture in the same place under the same auspices, on physiology, anatomy and temperance, with especial reference to show the effects of alcohol on the human system.

July 1, 1854, a temperance convention was held in the court house, and an address published to the people of the county which was signed by R. Arthurs, chairman, and W. W. Wise, G. W. Andrews and D. S. Johnson, committee. The result of this movement was the following official vote at the October election, 1854: For prohibition, 1,385; against prohibition, 1,015. Majority in favor of prohibition, 370. At the February term of court, 1854, no licenses were granted in the county, and at the May term, following, there were no Commonwealth cases. A great many temperance societies have been organized, accomplished their work and sunk into oblivion, while others, with new life infused into their veins, would fill the gap caused by their death. Among the most prominent and longest-lived of these was the Independent Order of Good Templars, which was organized in Brookville, February 12, 1857, by Philip Clover, of Strattanville, D. D., G. W. C. T. L. A. Dodd was elected and installed worthy chief templar; Frank Crandall, worthy vice-templar; J. P. Miller, worthy secretary; Charles Matson, worthy treasurer; Thomas J. Heckendorn, worthy inside guard, and Myron Pearsall, worthy outside guard. This order prospered and did good work for the cause of temperance until the war broke out, and so many of its members enlisting it was for a time broken up, but in February, 1866, with the following officers: worthy chief templar, Daniel Fogle; worthy vice templar, Ellen Guffey; worthy secretary, John Scott; worthy treasurer, Sarah Truby; worthy inside guard, Carrie A. Scott; worthy outside guard, James B. McLain; worthy chaplain, James E. Long; worthy assistant secretary, John W. Walker; worthy financial secretary, John McMurray; worthy marshal, Myron M. Pearsall; worthy deputy marshal, Kate M. Scott; worthy right hand supporter, Mrs. L. Pearsall; worthy left hand supporter, Mary J. Matson, the order was revived and started out with fifty members, and for a number of years did a good temperance work in Brookville and its vicinity, besides exercising a great moral and social influence. It finally succumbed to circumstances and its place was filled by some other society. A temperance

convention, called by the Good Templars, was held in the Methodist church, May 14, 1868. There have been numerous other temperance societies and organizations working for the cause of temperance, at various times, in the county, notably, the Sons of Temperance, Washingtonians and Temperance Alliance. The latter, of which Dr. G. C. Vincent, then pastor of the United Presbyterian church of Brookville, was a prominent mover, did much to agitate the question in the county and prepare the way for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which is now becoming a "power in the land."

The local option law for the State of Pennsylvania, allowing counties to vote on the question, was passed March 27, 1872, and repealed April 12, 1875. At the election held in Jefferson county, March 3, 1873, there was almost nine hundred majority for local option. April 16, 1877, the great Murphy movement was inaugurated in Brookville, in a largely attended meeting at the Presbyterian church. This meeting was conducted by Mr. Joseph Dilworth, of Pittsburgh, and was addressed by J. D. Brooks, esq., of Pittsburgh, and Dr. J. M. Davies, of Parker City, Pa. Two hundred and twenty-five persons signed the pledge. This meeting was followed by others, conducted by T. Benton Dalley, esq., of Blairsville, and so much enthusiasm was infused into the meetings that over one thousand signed the Murphy pledge in Brookville, while the work spread all over the county, until over three thousand were enrolled under the "blue ribbon" banner of temperance. Of these, some were totally reclaimed, while a great many yielded again to temptation; but the impress of this movement has never been effaced, and its effects are still felt. Later, Francis Murphy, the great apostle of temperance, visited Brookville, and held rousing meetings in the court-house. In answer to a call made by the ministers of the different denominations, a convention was held in the Presbyterian church, July 14, 1885, to take into consideration the purpose of organizing a Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Eva Thompson, of Indiana county, gave an explanation of the plan of the union and read the constitution, which had been adopted. It was then decided to form a county union, and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. D. E. Taylor, of Brookville; vice-president, Mrs. V. S. Blood, of Brookville; treasurer, Mrs. Georgiana Wray, of Brockwayville; recording secretary, Mrs. Louie Gates, of Brookville; corresponding secretary, Miss Agnes Thompson, of Punxsutawney.

This union at once went to work, commencing an aggressive warfare upon the liquor traffic. Local unions were organized in different parts of the county of which there are now sixteen, viz.: Corsica, Punxsutawney, Frostburg, Brookville, Reynoldsville, Troy, Warsaw, Bellevue, Richardsville, Cool Spring, Pleasant Hill, Baxter, Brockwayville, Sandy Valley, Beechtree and Mount Pleasant. The first license court held in the county after the Woman's Christian Union was organized, was the February term, 1886. It was a well-known fact that every one engaged in selling liquor was violating the license

law, and evidence enough was found by the union to close the nine bars in the town of Brookville, and out of thirty petitions presented at this court from the county, fifteen were refused on evidence.

After this victory the W. C. T. U. turned its attention to the Legislature, and in order to find out the temperance status of the different candidates for that position, addressed the following open letter to them :

An open letter to Dr. William Altman, nominee of the Republican party, and C. Miller, nominee of the Democratic party, for State Legislature :

*Gentlemen :—*We, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, assembled in county convention at Reynoldsville, this the 16th day of July, 1886, respectfully submit to each of you the following questions :

Will you, if elected, give your vote and use your influence to procure the passage of a bill, submitting to the vote of the people, at the earliest day practicable, an amendment to the State constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage ?

Please give us your answer through the *Brookville Republican* and the *Brookville Democrat*. By order of convention.

MRS. D. E. TAYLOR, President.

To this Dr. Altman returned the following reply :

*To the Editor of the Brookville Republican :—*In response to an open letter published in your issue of July 21, from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, assembled in county convention at Reynoldsville, on the 16th day of July, inst., asking me to define my position, I would most respectfully say that, believing in democratic principles, free government, and the freedom of speech, with the right to exercise conscientious convictions on all subjects, especially of a legislative character, I feel it is the inherent right of all or any part of the citizens of the State to ask the privilege to be heard through the ballot box. Should I be elected as representative of Jefferson county, I will vote for and aid in securing a constitutional amendment, giving the citizens a right to vote on prohibition, maintaining and believing in an old established question, that the majority should rule. Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM ALTMAN.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., July 27, 1886.

Mr. Miller, the candidate of the Democratic party, did not make any reply to the letter of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The result of the election for Legislature, in Jefferson county, was the election of Dr. Altman by a majority of three hundred and thirteen.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is gaining in strength steadily, and is well organized. The officers of the county union are the same as when first organized with the exception that Mrs. Emma J. Arnold, of Reynoldsville, has taken the place of Mrs. Louie Gates as recording secretary, the latter having removed from the county.

The work to be done by the union has been systematized and each department placed under a superintendent. Those having charge of these departments are: Scientific instruction, Mrs. E. D. Bovard, Reynoldsville; Hygiene heredity, Mrs. V. S. Blood, Brookville; Sabbath observance, Miss Mary J. Stewart, Brookville; Mothers' work, Mrs. M. J. Campbell, Baxter; Evangelistic work, Mrs. Joseph McFarland, Belleview; Fair work, Mrs. Sarah H. Hunter, Pleasant Hill; Press and Literature, Miss Agnes Thompson, Punxsutawney; Prison and Jail work, Mrs. Martha Hall, Brookville; Lumbermen and Miners' work, Mrs. Mary Graffins, Punxsutawney; Foreigners' work, Mrs. Georgiana Wray, Brockwayville; Sunday-school work, Mrs. Torrence, Punxsutawney; Unfermented Wine for Sacramental purposes, Mrs. Ellen Allsehouse, Belleview; Legislative work, Mrs. C. C. Benscoter, Brookville; Young Women's work, Mrs. Ada Green, Brockwayville.

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, which is designed to work among the young people of the community, was organized in Brookville, in February, 1887, by Miss M. I. Reno, of Rochester, Pa., State organizer. The officers are taken from the different churches and are as follows: President, Miss Ella Van Vliet; vice-presidents, Misses Essie Calvin, Margery Thompson, Carrie B. Jenks and Mrs. Ada Diveler; recording secretary, Miss Nannie McKinney; corresponding secretary, Miss Phœbe Keck; treasurer, Miss Mary Kimball; librarian, Miss Maud Bishop. This society is in a prosperous condition; has about thirty-two members, with over forty dollars in the treasury. It meets on the first and third Monday evenings of each month. The work done thus far has been principally in furnishing and distributing temperance literature. The Y. W. C. T. U. will prove a valuable auxiliary to the parent society, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as it infuses young blood into the temperance work.

CHAPTER XXVII.

LAND WARRANTS AND TITLES

The Last Purchase from the Indians—Acts of the Legislature of 1784 and 1792, regulating the Sale of Lands in Pennsylvania—Original Warrants in the Several Townships of Jefferson County—Tendency Shown to Early Settlers.

THE Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in October, 1784, purchased, at the treaty with the Indians at Fort Stanwix, the domain embracing in whole or in part the present counties of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Jefferson, Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Allegheny, Butler, Crawford, Mercer, and Beaver.

By an act of the Legislature, passed April 1, 1784, the sale of these lands was authorized. The second section of this law provides that all lands west of the Allegheny Mountains shall not be more than three pounds ten shillings for every one hundred acres.

Section four provides that the quantity of land granted to one person shall not exceed four hundred acres; section six provides for the survey and laying out of these lands, by the surveyor-general or his deputies, into tracts of not more than five hundred acres and not less than two hundred acres, to be sold at public auction at such times as the "Supreme Executive Council may direct."

When all claims had been paid, "in specie, or money of the State," for patenting, surveying, etc., a title was granted to the purchaser. In case he was not ready or able to make full payment at the time of purchase, by paying all the fees appertaining thereto, he was allowed two years to complete the payment, by paying lawful interest, and when the last payment was made, a completed title was given.

By the act of April 8, 1785, the lands were sold by lottery, in portions not to exceed one thousand acres to each applicant. Tickets, commencing with number one, were put in a wheel, and the warrants, which were called "Lottery Warrants," issued on the said applications, were severally numbered according to the decision of the said lottery, and bore date from the day on which the drawing was finished.

Section seven of this act allowed persons holding these warrants to locate them upon any piece or portion of unappropriated lands. The land upon each warrant to be embraced in one tract, if possible.

On the 3d of April, 1792, the Legislature passed an act for the sale of these lands, which, in some respects, differed from the laws of 1784 and 1785. It offers land only to such persons as shall settle on them, and designates the kind and duration of settlement.

By section two of this act all lands lying north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers and Conewango Creek, except such portions as had been or should be appropriated to public or charitable uses, were offered to such as would "cultivate, improve, and settle upon them, or cause it to be done, for the price of seven pounds ten shillings for every hundred acres, with an allowance of six per centum for roads and highways, to be located, surveyed and secured to such purchasers, in the manner hereinafter mentioned."

Section three provided for the surveying and granting of warrants, by the surveyor-general, for any quantity of land within the said limits, to not exceed four hundred acres, to any person who had settled upon and improved said land.

The act provided for the surveying and division of these lands. The warrants were, if possible, to contain all in one entire tract, and the form of the

tract was to be as near, as circumstances would admit, to an oblong, whose length should not be greater than twice the breadth thereof. No warrants were to be issued in pursuance of this act, until the purchase money should have been paid to the receiver-general of the land-office.

The surveyor-general was obliged to make clear and fair entries of all warrants, in a book to be provided for the purpose, and any applicant should be furnished with a certified copy of any warrant upon the payment of one-quarter of a dollar.

In this law the rights of the citizen were so well fenced about, and so equitably defined, that risk and hazard came only at his own. But owing to controversies arising, concerning this law, between the judges of the State Courts and those of the United States, which the Legislature, for a long time, tried in vain to settle, impeded for a time the settlement of the district. These controversies were not settled until 1805, by a decision of Chief Justice Marshall, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

At the close of the Revolutionary War several wealthy Hollanders—Wilhelm Willink, Jan Linklaen, and others, to whom the United States was indebted for money loaned to assist in carrying on the war, preferring to invest the money in this country, they purchased of Robert Morris, the great financier of the country at that time, an immense tract of land in the State of New York, and at the same time took up, by warrant (under the law above cited), large tracts in the State of Pennsylvania, east of the Allegheny River. Judge Yeates, on one occasion, said: "The Holland Land Company have paid to the State the consideration money of 1,162 warrants, and the surveying fees on 1,048 tracts of land (generally 400 acres each), besides making very considerable expenditures by their exertions, honorable to themselves and useful to the community, in order to effect settlements. Computing the sums advanced, the lost tracts, by prior improvements and interferences, and the quantity of one hundred acres granted to each individual for making an actual settlement on their lands, it is said that, averaging the whole, between \$230 and \$240 have been expended by the company on each tract."

An act was passed by the Legislature, March 31, 1823, authorizing Wilhelm Willink, and others, residents of Holland, to "sell and convey any lands belonging to them in the Commonwealth."¹

Large tracts of lands in Jefferson county were owned by the Holland Company, and Charles C. Gaskill, of Punxsutawney, was the agent of the company for their sale. He was appointed by John J. Vandercamp, the general agent. He finally sold to Alexander Caldwell, and Lee, and Gilpin. Mr. Gaskill conveyed much of these lands to actual settlers in this county.

The Timothy Pickering lands were sold by Hon. Thomas White, of Indiana, who also controlled the Samuel Hodgdon and other lands. Both Mr. Gaskill

¹*Smith's Times*, Vol. 8, page 107-8.

and Judge White were very lenient to purchasers. A day was generally set for those parties who had payments to make to meet the owners or their agents, from whom they had purchased lands, at a certain place; but money was scarce, and it was hard for the early settlers to meet their obligations, small as was the price paid in those days. In order to stir his delinquent debtors up to a sense of their indebtedness, Mr. Gaskill published the following notice in a paper published at Kittanning:

"NOTICE.—Having been very indulgent towards those persons indebted for 'HOLLAND LAND,' in Indiana, Jefferson and Armstrong counties, for some time past, I am now under the necessity of informing them, that it will be necessary for them to exert themselves and make as considerable payments, and as soon as possible, on their respective bonds, etc.

"CHARLES C. GASKILL.

"Punxsutawney, November 20, 1819."

To show the leniency of Judge White it is only necessary to state that, at the February term of court, 1887, held at Brookville, a rule was asked for to sell at Orphan's Court a certain farm in Jefferson county, when it was found that the party who had settled upon it, some twenty-five or thirty years before, had bought the land from Judge White, but had never paid one dollar of the purchase money. He had raised his family upon it, and died there, living all these years unmolested. It was no wonder that, in those early days, Judge White was called the "settler's friend."

The following is a list of the different warrants surveyed in the county under the acts of 1785 and 1792, and 1794, with the number of warrant, number of acres, and names of warrantees, in each township:

PINE CREEK.

Survey of 1785: Warrant No. 389, 1052 acres; 292, 403 acres; 422, 432 acres; 428, 514 acres; 390, 645 acres, to Timothy Pickering & Co. Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. 3948, 3946, 3945, 3941, 3940, 1094 acres each; 3947, 3944, 3943, 3942, 3957, 1000 acres each; 3964, 971 acres, to Jeremiah Parker. 3741, 534 acres, to Robert Morris. Survey of later date: 400 acres to Samuel Findlay.

PERRY.

Survey of 1785: Warrant No. 421, 417 acres, to Jonathan B. Smith. 458, 371 acres, to Dr. James Hutchison. 388, 1012 acres, to Timothy Pickering & Co. ——— to Mason. 29, 636 acres, to William Bradford. Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. 5406, 1100 acres; 5461, 1093 acres; 5462, 1060 acres, to Joseph Webb. 3014, 3013, 3012, 3272, 3280, 990 acres each; 3019, 750 acres; 3002, 3011, 3269, 3270, 905 acres each; 3007, 921 acres; 3059, 1088 acres, to Leroy & Linklaen. Surveys of later date: 212 acres to John Hedderson. 164 acres to W. Clawson.

YOUNG.

Survey of 1785: Warrant No. 538, 338 acres, to Samuel Findlay. 513, 383 acres, to Dr. J. Hutchison. 296, 663 acres; 307, 605 acres, to T. Pickering. 378, 200 acres; —, 300 acres, to Henry Geddis. 302, 362, 503 acres each, to William Brown. Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. 3859, 3861, 3856, 311 acres each; 3865, 604 acres; 3866, 502 acres, to Dr. William Cathcart. 3876, 500 acres; 3881, 302 acres, to Henry Geddis. 3855, 898 acres; 3054, 930 acres; 3025, 985 acres, to Leroy & Linklaen. 3955, 1100 acres, to Jeremiah Parker. Surveys of later date: 225 acres to Jas. Johnson; 200 acres to William States; 207 acres to John Nicholson; 113 acres to J. Brady; 220 acres to J. Findley; 87 acres to E. Heath; 396 acres to Robert Means.

ROSE.

Survey of 1785: Warrant No. 394, 700 acres; 349, 1030 acres; 371, 383 acres; 351, 428 acres; 286, 436 acres; 342, 607 acres, to Timothy Pickering & Co. 3206, 3196, 3157, 3156, 3155, 990 acres each; 3083, 600 acres, to Leroy & Linklaen. 3741, 500 acres, to Robert Morris. —, 250 acres, to James Stewart.

BARNETT.

Warrant No. —, 600 acres; 5698, 5693, 838 acres each; 5694, 5697, 5696, 5695, 1100 acres each; 5701, 1412 acres, to George F. Alberti. 5870, 990 acres; 5872, 945 acres, to J. B. Smith. 5100, 5095, 1100 acres each, to Jonathan Miffin.

SNYDER.

Survey of 1785: Warrant No. 183, 1075 acres; 254, 641 acres, to T. Pickering & Co. 335, 348 acres; 186, 335 acres; 440, 679 acres, to Richard Summers. 251, 552 acres; 464, 276 acres, to George Lattimore. 150, 507 acres, to Jared Ingersoll. 398, 406 acres, to James McCarty. 494, 458 acres, to Richard McCarty. 104, 324 acres, to B. Harvey. 35, 536 acres, to D. Kennedy. 459, 529 acres, to G. & A. Cory. 84, 640 acres, to Henry Syphert. 81, 324 acres, to E. Bradley. 70, 500 acres, to F. Sivart. —, 500 acres, to Henry Syphert. 299, 1005 acres, to Ed. Bird. 130, 389 acres, to John Hutchison. Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. 1554, 1000 acres; 4242, 1100 acres; 4470, 740 acres; 4400, 4459, 500 acres each, to James Wilson. 4277, 950 acres; 4278, 1046 acres; 4279, 600 acres, to John Bryan. 5793, 1000 acres; 5801, 200 acres, to Robert Morris. 2918, 2742, 900 acres each; 2963, 2965, 400 acres each, to Wilhelm Willink & Co. 3935, 1024 acres; 3937, 1000 acres, to Francis Nicholls. 5804, 394 acres, to Matthew Leffborough.

ELDRED.

Warrant No. 3071, 3070, 3057, 3031, 900 acres each, to Leroy & Linklaen. 3356, 3352, 3351, 3350, 3349, 3348, 3383, 3379, 3362, 3361, 3357, 1100 acres each; 3346, 600 acres; 3387, 500 acres; 3398, 450 acres, to Robert Gilmore. 3545, 3548, 3547, 3546, 1100 acres each, to William Bingham. 5092, 5991, 550 acres each, to Jonathan Mifflin.¹ 3407, 550 acres; 3400, 600 acres, to Thomas M. Willing. 4019, 336 acres, to John Nicholson. —, 300 acres, to William Douglass. 3723, 3701, 1025 acres each, to Robert Morris.

WASHINGTON.

Survey of 1785: Warrant No. 510, 407, 650 acres each; 504, 636 acres; 122, 169, 1026 acres each; 425, 603 acres; 159, 1018 acres; 413, 565 acres; 87, 1045 acres; 187, 613 acres, to T. Pickering & Co. 124, 237, 333 acres each; 199, 557 acres; 186, 330 acres, to Richard Summers. 102, 415 acres, to J. B. Smith. 157, 305 acres, to J. D. Sargent. 329, 300 acres, to James Reed. Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. 2957, 850 acres; 2987, 927 acres; 2760, 913 acres; 2989, 864 acres; 2889, 900 acres; 2888, 928 acres; 2968, 914 acres; 2884, 981 acres; 2969, 759 acres; 2955, 620 acres; 2975, 908 acres; 2944, 870 acres; 2943, 869 acres; 2881, 215 acres; 2890, 410 acres, to Wilhelm Willink & Co. 3932, 1020 acres; 3933, 1008 acres; 3934, 1009 acres, to Nicholls & McPherson. 5813, 1092 acres, to Thos. Grant and D. Smith. 4399, 4398, 4397, 990 acres each; 4376, 360 acres, to James Wilson. —, 1111 acres, to T. J. Maltrem. Surveys of later date: 478 acres to William McCullough; 440 acres to White & Shaw; 220 acres to D. Denniston.

PORTER.

Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. 3104, 600 acres; 3105, 3016, 3106, 3015, 3112, 3113, 990 acres each; 3110, 3114, 3274, 500 acres each; 3276, 250 acres; 3273, 483 acres, to Leroy & Linklaen.

CLOVER.

Survey of 1785. Warrant No. 681, 1106 acres; 678, 250 acres, to Samuel Bryan. Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. 3075, 3081, 800 acres each; 3205, 390 acres; 3202, 300 acres; 3203, 3204, 3200, 3079, 990 acres each; 3078, 750 acres; 3080, 900 acres; 3082, 600 acres; 3083, 200 acres, to Leroy & Linklaen.

GASKILL.

Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. —, —, 900 acres each; 3116, 872 acres; 3219, 982 acres; 3294, 990 acres; 3292, 864 acres; 3289, 950 acres;

¹ One-half of these warrants were in Jefferson and the balance in Clarion county.

3297, 915 acres, to Leroy & Linklaen. 2909, 889 acres; 2484, 450 acres; 2895, 440 acres; 2949, 488 acres; 2937, 977 acres; 2746, 734 acres; 2947, 754 acres; 2945, 979 acres, to Wilhelm Willink & Co.

WARSAW.

Survey of 1785: Warrant No. 331, 1089 acres; 322, 1040 acres; 312, 1047 acres; 341, 640 acres; 327, 1044 acres; 302, 400 acres; 64, 423 acres; 495, 424 acres; 41, 588 acres; 98, 407 acres; 567, 1058 acres; 547, 500 acres, to T. Pickering & Co. 172, 504 acres, to John Bayard. 742, 260 acres, to Jacob Weaver. Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. 3974, 1050 acres; 3972, 1093 acres, to Jeremiah Parker. 3039, 3037, 3098, 900 acres each, to Leroy & Linklaen. 3778, 1047 acres; 3796, 1030 acres; 3797, 600 acres, to Samuel Hodgdon. 4031, 999 acres; 4018, 1026 acres, to James Nicholson. 3902, 986 acres, to Wilhelm Willink & Co. 3931, 3930, 3927, 1000 acres each; 3929, 956 acres, to Nicholson & McPherson. Surveys of later date: 440 acres to J. Moorhead; 400 acres to R. P. Barr; 437 acres to E. Heath; 300 acres to John McLaughlin; 438 acres to J. B. Evans; 440 acres to T. Gordon.

WINSLOW.

Survey of 1785: Warrant No. 101, 433 acres; 211, 223, 219, 125, 471, 430 acres each; 534, 556, 506, 660 acres each; 460, 450 acres; 120, 1001 acres; 193, 201, 607 acres each; 509, 437 acres; 512, 640 acres; 481, 438 acres; 491, 650 acres, to Timothy Pickering & Co. Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. 2961, 500 acres; 2953, 926 acres; 2936, 927 acres; 2951, 911 acres; 2967, 944 acres; 2972, 840 acres; 2976, 928 acres; 2984, 913 acres, to Wilhelm Willink & Co. 3853, 1082 acres; 3852, 1041 acres; 3894, 1007 acres; 3854, 311 acres; 3860, 815 acres; 3850, 1002 acres; 3851, 1001 acres, to Dr. William Cathcart. 3875, 531 acres; 3871, 1002 acres, to Henry Geddes. 5827, 1003 acres, to Jared Ingersoll. 4032, 811 acres, to John Nicholson.

HEATH.

Warrant No. 2768, 850 acres; 2770, 2777, 924 acres each; 2749, 2649, 900 acres each; 2454, 2364, 989 acres each; 2369, 962 acres; 2617, 1002 acres; 2370, 2625, 984 acres each, to Wilhelm Willink. 4021, 4020, 1026 acres each; 4019, 600 acres, to John Nicholson. 400 acres to Job Packer; 300 acres to Smith Brown; 300 acres to James O'Harra; 300 acres to John Pierce; 100 acres to Samuel Wilson.

RINGGOLD.

Survey of 1785: Warrant No. 686, 715 acres; 683, 588 acres, to Arthur

Bryan. Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. 3276, 250 acres; 3274, 150 acres; 3286, 500 acres; 3282, 910 acres; 3281, 820 acres, to Leroy & Linklaen. 2930, 2941, 2944, 500 acres each; 2939, 2947, 2933, 2950, 2966, 2632, 990 acres each, to Wilhelm Willink.

UNION.

Survey of 1785: Warrant No. 678, 377 acres, to Samuel Bryan. 677, 1100 acres, to Dr. William Smith. Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. 3394, 1050 acres; 3391, 700 acres; 3390, 800 acres; 3395, 860 acres; 3388, 900 acres; 3396, 3397, 1100 acres each; 3387, 550 acres; 3398, 600 acres, to Robert Gilmore. 2401, 1100 acres; 3400, 500 acres; 3403, 150 acres, to Thomas M. Willing.

BEAVER.

Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. 3244, 3065, 3072, 3274, 500 acres each; 3043, 3042, 3028, 3014, 2998, 3004, 3207, 990 acres each; 3205, 3202, 600 acres each, to Leroy & Linklaen. 2936, 990 acres, to Wilhelm Willink.

POLK.

Warrant No. 2765, 600 acres; 2748, 2956, 800 acres each; 2733, 2860, 2750, 2744, 2811, 900 acres each; 2901, 931 acres, to Wilhelm Willink. 3926, 1039 acres; 3925, 1023 acres; 3928, 1098 acres, to Nicholson & McPherson. 3939, 1024 acres; 3938, 1023 acres, to Francis Nicholls. 4022, 1028 acres; 4023, 4017, 1026 acres each; 4016, 383 acres, to John Nicholson. 547, 600 acres; 325, 679 acres, to T. Pickering. 631, 265 acres, to I. Gordon. 315, 309 acres, to Samuel Bole. 571, 406 acres, to Rev. R. McMurdy. 287, 287 acres, to H. R. Stry. 105, 105 acres to E. Heath. 500, 500 acres, to Samuel Hodgdon.

OLIVER.

Survey of 1785: Warrant No. 247, 307 acres; 527, 301 acres, to J. D. Sargeant. 108, 331 acres, to James Gilchrist. Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. 3271, 905 acres; 3041, 3029, 3208, 2997, 990 acres each; 3030, 959 acres, to Leroy & Linklaen. 3298, 998 acres; 2935, 2930, 990 acres each; 2964, 2908, 2938, 905 acres each; 2807, 1065 acres; 3006, 816 acres; 2830, 795 acres; 2646, 871 acres; 2400, 978 acres; 2401, 1006 acres; 2622, 999 acres; 2615, 711 acres, to Wilhelm Willink.

KNOX.

Survey of 1792 to 1794: Warrant No. 3971, 3969, 3967, 3966, 3965, 3953, 1035 acres each; 3963, 3961, 3951, 3949, 3960, 3959, 3958, 1000 acres each; 3968, 1065 acres; 3952, 3950, 1094 acres each, to Jeremiah Parker.

BELL.

Survey of 1785 : Warrant No. 318, 442, 311 acres each, to George Lattimore. 520, 200 acres to T. Pickering & Co. Survey of 1792 to 1794 : Warrant No. 3288, 900 acres, to Leroy & Linklaen. 2618, 440 acres ; 2372, 940 acres ; 2904, 2765, 918 acres each ; 2761, 910 acres ; 2762, 892 acres ; 2745, 942 acres, to Wilhelm Willink. 4036, 1000 acres, to John Nicholson.

MCCALMONT.

Survey of 1792 to 1794 : Warrant No. 2764, 2917, 2957, 1002 acres each ; 2961, 462 acres ; 2990, 916 acres ; 2763, 975 acres ; 2806, 918 acres ; 2849, 921 acres ; 2626, 1009 acres ; 2621, 1051 acres ; 2620, 994 acres ; 2919, 2616, 593 acres each, to Wilhelm Willink & Co. 2973, 2975, 3956, 1000 acres each ; 3954, 1094 acres to Jeremiah Parker.

HENDERSON.

Survey of 1785 : Warrant No. 520, 241 acres ; 525, 416 acres ; 249, 456 acres ; 144, 540, 433 acres each, to Timothy Pickering & Co. 135, 332 acres ; 271, 438 acres ; 60, 437 acres, to Jared Ingersoll. 544, 435 acres, to James Gilchrist. 461, 717 acres, to James Hutchinson. Survey of 1792 to 1794 : Warrant No. 5736, 234 acres ; 3870, 410 acres ; 5735, 986 acres ; 3862, 614 3863, 610 acres to Dr. William Cathcart, 3794, 1000 acres, to Rev. Robert Cathcart. 3874, 620 acres ; 3883, 617 acres, to Henry Geddis. 5826, 459 acres, to H. Luffborough. Survey of later date : 248 acres to W. Campbell ; 60 acres to J. Brady.

The different towns and villages of the county are situated on the following original warrants¹ : Brookville, on warrant 394, T. Pickering, original owner ; Reynoldsville, on warrant 3875, Henry Geddis, original owner ; Brockwayville, on warrants 84, 81, and 35, H. Syphert, D. Kennedy, and E. Bradley, original owners ; Corsica, on warrant 681, Dr. William Smith, original owner ; Summerville, on warrant 378, Leroy & Linklaen, original owners ; Port Barnett, on warrant 390, T. Pickering & Co., original owners ; Big Run, on warrant 525, T. Pickering & Co., original owners ; Punxsutawney, on warrant —, Samuel Findley, original owner ; Perrysville, Mason warrant ; Sprankles Mills, on line of warrants No. 3298 and 3925 ; Cool Spring, where James Gray lived, No. 2964 ; Walston (Coal Mines), warrant 3054, Leroy & Linklaen, original owners ; Adrian (Coal Mines), warrant 3955, Jeremiah Parker ; Clayville —, warrant 3055 ; Emerickville, on warrant No. 3947, Jeremiah Parker, original owner ; Fuller's Station, on warrant No. 3959, Jeremiah Parker ; Richardsville, on warrant — ; Mayville, on warrant 341, Timothy Pickering, original owner ; Sigel, on warrant 3356, Robert Gilmore, original owner ; Knoxdale,

¹ The list of original warrants were furnished by Mr. Eli Coulter.

on warrant 3961, Jeremiah Parker, original owner; Ringgold, on warrant 2939, Wilhelm Willink & Co., original owners; Sandy Valley, on warrant 187, Timothy Pickering, original owner; Rockdale Mills, on warrant 2955, Wilhelm Willink & Co., original owners; Belleview, on warrant 3196, Leroy & Linklaen.

*A List of Survey'd Lands of Dr. Smith's Estate*¹—*Lands in Partnership with John Nicholson*.—Warrants dated December 21, 1792, No. 3549 to 3566 inclusive.

Quantities of land warrants, 3549 to 3560 inclusive, 500 *acres each*. (Smith).

Quantities of land warrants, 3561 to 3566 inclusive, 1000 *acres each*. (Nicholson).

The first lot in name of Warrantee William Smith—6000 acres.

The last lot in name of Warrantee John Nicholson—5000 acres.

Nearly all the land on east side *Big Toby's Creek*.

"*February, 1813.*

"Plot | of 334,950 | Acres of Land, | purchased by | Benjamin B. Cooper and Oliver Wayne Ogden, | of the Holland Land Co., | situate in the counties of M'Kean and Jefferson. . . .

"In the printed draught I find these lands are located to the right and left of Toby's Creek, on Cooper Creek, Mill Creek, Iron Creek, Furnace Creek, and others not named, in Jefferson county. Cooper's Port situated at the confluence of Furnace and Cooper Creeks.

"Each settler shall receive fifty acres as a bounty, to be selected by himself in a square form, out of any land not sold or settled—additional land, \$2 per acre, payable in five and seven years, free of interest for two years."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

The First Court held in Jefferson County—The Early Lawyers—The Pioneers, whose Fame yet Survives—The Patriotism of the Bar—Members who have risen to Eminence—The Bar Represented in the Councils of the State, in the Halls of Congress and on the Supreme Bench—The Eminent Dead—Resident Members.

THE bench and bar of Jefferson county, since its organization in 1830, has admitted many members who have since risen to eminence in their profession, and in other walks of life. Many of the older members have passed away—have been summoned to appear before a higher tribunal, some of whom, hav-

¹Furnished by J. W. Jordon, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

ing exchanged the brief for the sword, died gloriously on the field of battle; while others have lived to a good old age, and have seen the students, whom they trained for the forum, occupying prominent places at this bar and in the higher courts, in the halls of the national Congress and councils of the nation; while others have died just at the outset of their career, which gave promise of success and usefulness.

THE BENCH.

The first term of court was held in the upper rooms of the old jail, in December, 1830, and was presided over by Hon. Thomas Burnside, of Bellefonte, who resigned in 1835, Hon. Nathaniel Eldred being appointed to fill his place. He, too, resigned and was succeeded by Hon. Alexander McCalmont, of Franklin, and on the expiration of his term of office Hon. Joseph Buffington, of Kittanning, was appointed. The office was then, under the new constitution, made elective, and Hon. John C. Knox, of Tioga county, was elected in 1851, but resigned in 1853, on account of his appointment to the Supreme bench of the State. Judge Knox was succeeded by Hon. John S. McCalmont, of Franklin, who was appointed to fill the vacancy, but in 1861 Judge McCalmont resigned to accept the colonelcy of the Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and made a brilliant war record. Judge McCalmont is now commissioner of customs in the treasury department of the United States at Washington City.

Hon. Glenni W. Scofield, of Warren, was appointed by Governor Curtin to fill Judge McCalmont's unexpired term, and no one has been closer identified with the political history of Jefferson county since that time, than Mr. Scofield. In 1862 he was elected to Congress from the nineteenth district, of which Jefferson county then formed a part, and served in that body for five consecutive terms. During the trying days of the war Mr. Scofield proved an able and patriotic legislator, upholding the hands of the president, and proving faithful to the interests of his constituents. Judge Scofield was appointed registrar of the treasury by President Grant, which position he held until President Hayes appointed him a member of the Court of Claims of the United States. His home is still in Warren, Pa.

Hon. James Campbell, who next donned the ermine, was born in Mifflin county on the 13th of July, 1813. He was educated in the academy at Germantown, and Lafayette and Jefferson colleges, graduating at the latter institution in the class of 1837. After he had thus obtained a thorough and classical education he read law in Lewistown, Pa., and was admitted to the bar there. Mr. Campbell removed to the then new town of Clarion in 1840, and was admitted to the bar at the first court held in that county on the first Monday of November, 1840, and soon acquired a good practice and became the leader of the early bar of Clarion. In 1847 he was married to a daughter of

Rev. J. R. Hallock, and has since that time made Clarion his home. In the fall of 1861 he was elected president judge of the district composed of the counties of Mercer, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest. This was a large and laborious district, but in 1866 the two western counties were cut off and erected into a new judicial district. At the end of the term, in 1871, Judge Campbell returned to the practice of law, and continued until the spring of 1886, when he retired to private life. During his term of office he administered justice in a capable and satisfactory manner. He is now president of the Clarion State Normal Association.

Hon. William Parsons Jenks was born in Punxsutawney. His father, Dr. John W. Jenks, whose history is given elsewhere in this volume, was one of the pioneers of the county, and William P. was raised amid the privations and toils that beset the early settlers. In September, 1843, he removed to Brookville and entered the law office of his brother, D. B. Jenks, esq., as a student, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1845. In December, of the same year, he was married to Miss Sarah Catharine Corbet, daughter of James and Rebecca Corbet, and has since that time resided in Brookville. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1866 and 1867, and in 1871 was elected president judge of the eighteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of Jefferson and Clarion, being the only citizen of the county who, from its formation to the present time, has been elected to preside over its courts. Judge Jenks retired from the bench January 1, 1882, and resumed the practice of law in Brookville, but upon the appointment of his brother, Hon. George A. Jenks to be solicitor-general of the United States, he assumed the place of the latter as attorney for Mr. John E. Du Bois; and as the oversight of this immense business demands nearly all his attention, he is obliged to spend most of his time at Du Bois. There are few abler attorneys or jurists in the State than Judge Jenks.

Hon. James B. Knox, the next to assume the judicial robe in this district, was born in Knoxville, Tioga county, November 4, 1831, his parents dying when he was four years of age. He removed with his brother, John C. Knox, to the western part of the State, and was educated at Jefferson college. He studied law with Hon. Alexander McCalmont, of Franklin, and afterwards at Kittanning, under his brother, Hon. John C. Knox, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. In the following year he settled at Clarion, and was married in 1855. He went into the army as captain of Co. E. Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and was successively promoted to major and lieutenant colonel of his regiment. He participated in all the hard-fought battles in which the reserves took part. The exposure and hardships endured during these campaigns brought on asthma and weakness of the lungs, which finally caused his death. Colonel Knox resigned from the army November 23, 1863. In 1873 he entered into partnership with J. T. Maffet, esq., and was very successful in

practice. He was elected on the Democratic ticket president judge of the Jefferson-Clarion district in 1881, taking his seat on the bench in January, 1882. Judge Knox died after a very brief illness, at the American House, in Brookville, December 22, 1884, just after he had finished the term of court. He was an able lawyer, a brave soldier and a good citizen.

Hon. William L. Corbet was born on his father's farm, near Clarion, in February, 1826. He was educated in the common schools and Clarion academy, and studied law with D. W. Foster, esq., of Clarion, and was admitted to the bar of Clarion county in 1847. He was deputy attorney-general of the State from 1848 to 1850, and a delegate to the constitutional convention in 1873, and was elected to the State Senate from the twenty-eighth district in 1876. Mr. Corbet was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Knox, by Governor Pattison, and served as president judge until January, 1886. Judge Corbet was admitted to this bar at the February term, 1847, and has practiced a great deal in the courts of the county, being interested in many of the most important cases brought before them. He is a prominent and well-known Democratic politician, and is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of western Pennsylvania, being particularly strong in argument.

Hon. Theophilus S. Wilson is now president judge of the eighteenth judicial district. He is forty-eight years of age, and is a native of Clarion county, where his grandfather, Robert Wilson, settled in 1801. After leaving the public schools and private instruction, he attended the Brookville academy in 1852, and then took a course at Allegheny college, at Meadville, Pa. He was admitted to the bar at a special term of court held at Clarion, by Judge Scofield, in 1861, and to the bar of Jefferson county at the May term, 1866. His preceptor was G. W. Lathey, the oldest member of the Clarion bar. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Hon. George A. Jenks, of Brookville, under the name of Wilson & Jenks, which firm was very successful, controlling a majority of the legal business transacted. Later John W. Reed, of Clarion, was admitted to the firm. When Judge Wilson retired from the firm, on account of his election to the bench, his place in it was taken by his son, Harry Wilson, a graduate of Lafayette college, who was admitted to the bar in 1866, and the firm is now Reed & Wilson. The legal training of Judge Wilson, through the extensive practice of the firm, was of the kind that eminently fitted him, in the most direct way, to the promotion as judge. A close student, methodical, thorough in every detail, and of remarkable industry, he brought to the position a far more than ordinary share of sagacity and high legal ability. When, four years ago, Clarion county was made by the State Legislature a separate judicial district, with 40,000 population, Mr. Wilson was the only attorney presented by the Clarion county bar for appointment, but Governor Hoyt vetoed the bill. When the late Judge Knox was a candidate for judge, Wilson received the unanimous vote of the Clarion county convention of his party, but



Isaac C. Gordon

declined the district nomination and refused to be a candidate against Judge Knox, whose majority was over 1,700 in Clarion county. Judge Wilson was elected president judge in 1885.

SUPREME BENCH.

Jefferson county is honored in having one of her oldest citizens occupying a place as one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State. Isaac Grantham Gordon was born in Lewisburg, Union county, Pa., December 22, 1819. His father, Zacheus Gordon, was a native of Northumberland county; the family being originally from Scotland, but his grandfather having removed to Ireland, they were known as Scotch-Irish. When a boy he learned the trade of a moulder, with the intention of becoming an iron founder, but having one of his feet accidentally injured by molten iron, he relinquished that idea, and being of a very studious disposition, and with a taste for classical and scientific pursuits, he applied himself to his books, and with the aid he received in the common schools and one term at the Lewisburg Academy, he acquired by dint of strong perseverance, a liberal classical and scientific education.

In 1841 he entered the law office of James F. Linn, of Lewisburg, and continued his legal studies for two years, when he was admitted in April, 1843, to practice in the courts of Union county. In July of that year, he removed to Curwensville, Clearfield county, where he opened an office, and shortly after entered into partnership with Hon. George R. Barrett. In 1846 he located in Brookville, and entered into partnership in the practice of law with Elijah Heath, which was continued until Judge Heath's removal to Pittsburgh, in 1850.

In 1847 Mr. Gordon was married to Miss Mary C. Jenks, daughter of Dr. John W. Jenks, of Punxsutawney. In 1860 and 1861 he represented the district composed of Jefferson, Clearfield, Elk and McKean in the State Legislature, being made chairman of the General Judiciary Committee during the latter session. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Hartranft president judge of the new judicial district formed from the counties of Mercer and Venango, taken from the eighteenth district, to serve until the next election.

Judge Gordon continued to practice at this bar from the time of his admission until he was elected at the October election in 1873, to the Supreme Bench. His term of office will expire January 1, 1889. Owing to the death of Chief Justice Mercur, on the 4th day of June, 1887, Mr. Gordon is now chief justice. Justice Gordon is still a resident of Brookville, and his only son, Cadmus Z. Gordon, is a member of this bar.

THE BAR.

We give the names of the members of the Jefferson county bar, as they have been recorded on the annals of the court, in the order in which they were

admitted to practice. Many of these attorneys were not residents of this county, but were regularly admitted to this bar, and practiced in our courts, and the history of the bar would not be complete without them.

Admitted at December Term, 1830.

Thomas Blair, of Kittanning, came here occasionally; now dead.

Thomas White, of Indiana, practiced in this court for many years, and was identified with the early history of the county, having acted as agent for the sale of the Pickering and other lands. He was president judge of the district composed of the counties of Indiana, Armstrong, Westmoreland and Cambria, for a number of years prior to his death which occurred in 1866.

George W. Smith, of Butler, practiced in the courts of Jefferson county for ten or fifteen years, was afterward president judge of his district.

Joseph W. Smith, of Clearfield, was here occasionally.

John Johnston, of Clearfield, was here occasionally.

William Banks, of Indiana, practiced in this court for many years.

Hugh Brady.

Robert E. Brown, of Kittanning, came here occasionally.

February Term, 1831.

Joseph Martin.

William Watson, of Kittanning, Pa., came here occasionally.

Joseph Buffington, of Bellefonte, practiced at this bar for many years; was appointed president judge of this district, and afterward served as member of Congress from his district, and president judge of the Armstrong district.

September Term, 1831.

Cephas J. Dunham, of Brookville.

Ephraim Carpenter, of Indiana, came here for many years.

Lewis W. Smith, of Clearfield, came here occasionally.

Benjamin Bartholomew resided in Brookville a number of years, and represented the district in the Legislature in 1846. He removed from Brookville to Warren, and then to Schuylkill county, where he was afterwards district attorney. Hon. Linn Bartholomew, his son, was born in Brookville.

December Term, 1833.

Michael Gallagher of Kittanning, was a prominent attorney of Armstrong county, but only occasionally practiced at this bar.

James McManus, of Bellefonte, came here occasionally.

February Term, 1834.

William F. Johnston, of Kittanning, practiced regularly at this bar for many years; was afterwards governor of Pennsylvania.

May Term, 1834.

C. A. Alexander.

James Burnside, of Bellefonte, only practiced at this bar occasionally; was

afterwards appointed president judge of the Centre district. Judge Burnside married a daughter of Hon. Simon Cameron.

February Term, 1835.

Michael Dan McGeehan, of Ebensburg, a prominent citizen, and one of the oldest and best known members of the bar of Cambria county; came here occasionally.

General William R. Smith, from the eastern part of the State, was only here once; removed to Du Buque, Ia.

May Term 1835.

Hiram Payne, of McKean county, practiced at this bar, regularly for a number of years. He was engaged in the sale of lands, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1837.

September Term, 1835.

Lewis B. Dunham, of Brookville, was the first man admitted on examination to the Jefferson county bar, and the first law student in the county. He practiced here for a number of years, and then removed to the West, and is now engaged in the banking business in Maquoketa, Ia. Mr. Dunham did not practice his profession after he left Brookville. He has represented Iowa in the State Senate.

Stewart Steele, of Blairsville.

September Term, 1836.

Richard Arthurs, of Brookville, has continued to practice at this bar ever since his admission, and is the oldest member of the bar now living. He was elected district attorney in 1850. He has seen nearly all the present members of the bar grow up from childhood.

About this time 'S. A. Purviance, of Butler, Henry Souther, of Ridgway and Benjamin F. Lucas, of Brookville, were admitted, but there is no record of their admission. Mr. Lucas resided in Brookville for many years, removing to Pittsburgh about the time the war broke out. Mr. Souther now resides in Erie.

December Term, 1835.

Alexander McCalmont, of Franklin, practiced for many years at this bar, and was president judge of the district.

James Ross Snowden, of Franklin, a prominent attorney and politician, came here occasionally.

Elijah Heath, of Brookville.

David Barclay Jenks, of Brookville.

December Term, 1839.

William M. Stewart, of Indiana, attended court here frequently for many years, and was a very prominent attorney. Mr. Stewart has been for a number of years engaged in the banking business in Philadelphia.

September Term, 1839.

John W. Howe, of Franklin, came here regularly for many years. He was a prominent attorney and was elected member of Congress from his district.

Thomas Struthers, of Warren, also came here regularly for many years.

December Term, 1840.

Thomas Lucas, of Brookville.

September Term, 1842.

J. W. McCabe, of Kittanning, came here a few times.

February Term, 1843.

Carlton B. Curtis, of Warren, came here frequently; elected to the Legislature and Congress twice from the districts of which Jefferson county formed a part. Mr. Curtis served as colonel of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He removed after the war from Warren to Erie, where he died a few years ago. He was prominent as an attorney, a soldier, and a politician.

Andrew Mosgrave, of Kittanning, came here occasionally.

May Term, 1843.

David S. Deering, of Brookville, read law, was admitted, and practiced at this bar for several years. He now resides in Iowa, and has quit the profession.

February Term, 1844.

C. W. Leffingwell.

May Term, 1844.

Ephraim Buffington, of Kittanning, came here occasionally; still resides in Kittanning.

September Term, 1844.

Edward Shippen, of Meadville, Pa., only attended court here a few times.
John S. McCalmont.

December Term, 1844.

C. W. Carskadden, of Mercer, or Franklin, came here once or twice.

Edwin C. Wilson, of Mercer, or Franklin, came here once or twice.

May Term, 1845.

John Potter, jr.

September Term, 1845.

W. P. Jenks, of Brookville.

December Term, 1845.

Isaac G. Gordon, of Brookville.

February Term, 1847.

William L. Corbet, of Clarion.

May Term, 1847.

John W. Mish, of Pittsburgh, came here but once.

George W. Zeigler, of Brookville, practiced at this bar until 1869, when he removed to Selin's Grove, Snyder county, and subsequently to Sunbury, where

he resides and practices his profession. Mr. Zeigler was a prominent attorney and politician, being twice elected on the Democratic ticket to the Legislature from this district.

Edward Hutchison, of Brookville, read law and was admitted here, but never practiced at this bar; removed to Indiana, and from there to Ebensburg where he died.

February Term, 1849.

George W. Smith, of Butler, came here regularly for a number of years. He was a good lawyer and a prominent Whig politician.

Guthrie P. Reed.

John K. Coxson, of Brookville.

Titian J. Coffey, of Indiana, a prominent attorney, practiced here for a number of years; was afterwards State Senator, and appointed attorney-general of the United States from 1861 to 1865. Mr. Coffey resides in Washington, D. C.

May Term, 1849.

James S. Myers, of Franklin, Pa., came here regularly to attend court for several years.

September Term, 1847.

George W. Andrews, a native of Fryburg, Me., in 1844, removed to Pennsylvania, and resided in Lebanon and Lancaster counties until June 1, 1847, when he located in Brookville, and practiced at this bar until he removed to Denver, Col., in November, 1873, where he still resides, and is engaged in practicing his profession. Mr. Andrews was a prominent lawyer, and a good citizen. In 1873 he was a member of the constitutional convention.

December Term, 1849.

David Barclay, of Brookville, was for many years, until his removal to Pittsburg in 1860, one of the most prominent attorneys at the Brookville bar, an influential citizen and a strong politician, being elected on the Whig ticket to Congress from this district in 1854. Mr. Barclay now resides in Kittanning where he is practicing law.

May Term, 1851.

Samuel Sherwell, of Kittanning, did not practice here.

S. Newton Pettis, of Meadville, did not practice here.

September Term, 1851.

L. D. Rodgers, of Brookville, practiced here for a number of years; removed to Franklin, and subsequently to Tacoma, Oregon, where he now resides.

Charles L. Lamberton, a resident of Clarion when admitted, afterwards removed to Brookville, where he resided for a few years, then returned to Clarion, and was elected to the State Senate from this district. After his term of office expired he located in the eastern part of the State.

September Term, 1852.

Larry S. Cantwell, of Kittanning, practiced occasionally at this bar. He was a prominent attorney and soldier of the late war; now dead.

Glenni W. Scofield, of Warren.

J. Alexander Fulton, of Kittanning, came here occasionally.

James Boggs, of Clarion, came here occasionally.

December Term, 1852.

William W. Wise, of Brookville.

May Term, 1853.

James McCahon, of Brookville, read, was admitted, and practiced here for a number of years; then removed to Kansas, where he died recently.

Martin R. Cooley, of Brookville, read and was admitted here, and then removed to Michigan, where he soon afterwards died.

September Term, 1853.

W. W. Barr, of Clarion, practices here occasionally. Mr. Barr is a prominent Democratic politician, and represented the district composed of Jefferson and Clarion counties in the State Legislature in 1864 and 1865.

Charles R. Barclay, of Punxsatawny, read law and was admitted here, but did not practice; soon after removed to Iowa, where he is now practicing medicine. Dr. Barclay is a brother of Hon. David Barclay.

December Term, 1853.

Michael K. Boyer, of Brookville, was elected to the Legislature the same year he was admitted to the bar, and never returned to the county to practice.

February Term, 1854.

James K. Kerr, of Franklin, practiced here occasionally. He was a good lawyer, and a strong Democratic politician, being the candidate for Congress in 1860, in his district. Mr. Kerr died in Pittsburgh.

P. W. Jenks, of Punxsutawny.

Andrew J. Boggs, of Kittanning, came here occasionally. He was elected president judge of the Armstrong district, and a few years ago died.

May Term, 1854.

Albert Willis, of Ridgway, came here but seldom.

September Term, 1854.

Reuben Mickel.

Samuel J. Fryer, of Brookville, resided here for a number of years; now lives at Parker City, Pa.

February Term, 1855.

A. L. Gordan.

A. A. McKnight.

May Term, 1855.

Hon. Gaylord Church, of Meadville; was here but once.

Bernard J. Reid, of Clarion, practiced regularly at this bar for many years, and is still engaged occasionally in suits in the courts here.

George Rodgers, of Brookville, never practiced ; died soon after admission.
Mr. Rodgers was a brother of the late Dr. Mark Rodgers.

September Term, 1855.

William K. McKee, of Punxsutawney.

February Term, 1859.

John Hastings, of Punxsutawney.

George A. Jenks, of Brookville.

May Term, 1859.

John Conrad read law with Hon. A. W. Taylor, in Indiana, Pa., and T. L. Heyer, Johnston, Pa. ; was examined and admitted to the bar in Ebensburg, Cambria county, in 1856, and subsequently in Indiana and other counties ; went to Marienville, Forest county, in the fall of 1857, and in the spring of 1859 located in Brookville, Pa.

Silas M. Clark, of Indiana, practiced here occasionally. He is now one of the Justices of the Supreme Court.

William A. Todd, of Indiana, came here occasionally.

September Term, 1859.

Charles Horton, of Ridgway, practiced here but seldom.

J. C. Chapin, of Ridgway, practiced here but seldom.

Samuel Dodd, of Franklin, practiced at this bar occasionally. He is a very prominent lawyer, and now resides in New York, where he is attorney for the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Dodd is a brother of Colonel Levi A. Dodd.

February Term, 1860.

Reuben C. Winslow, of Punxsutawney.

September Term, 1860.

James Craig, of Clarion, came here occasionally.

February Term, 1861.

E. A. Brooks came to Brookville and was admitted, and then removed to Forest county.

September Term, 1861.

Charles E. Taylor, of Franklin, Pa., practiced here occasionally ; now president judge of the Franklin district.

Harry White, of Indiana, now president judge of his district. Judge White served as State senator for three terms, and was elected twice to Congress from the districts of which Jefferson formed a part.

December Term, 1862.

Alexander C. White, of Brookville ; elected district attorney in 1867 and 1870, and member of Congress in 1884.

Lewis A. Grunder, of Brookville.

February Term, 1864.

Albert C. Thompson, of Brookville, read law in Brookville and admitted to

this bar, but removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1865, where he was in 1872 elected probate judge of Sciota county, and subsequently president judge of his district, which office he resigned to accept the nomination for Congress in 1884, to which he was elected and re-elected in 1886.

May Term, 1865.

Charles S. Andrews, of Brookville, read law here, but after being admitted removed to Pithole, Pa., where he opened an office, but soon afterwards removed to Brazil, Ind., where he is engaged in the banking business.

J. B. Finlay, of Kittanning, was here but once.

May Term, 1866.

J. W. Patrick, of Clarion, practiced at this bar occasionally.

W. E. Lathy, of Clarion, practiced at this bar occasionally, now of Tionesta, Pa.

T. S. Wilson, of Clarion, now president judge of this district.

September Term, 1866.

R. M. Matson, of Brookville, practiced at this bar until within a few years. He still has his library in Brookville, but is now engaged in the lumber business in Forest county.

V. O. Smith, of Brookville, removed to State of New York in 1868, opened law office at Dalton, N. Y., where, in his absence, his office, library and all his papers were destroyed by fire. After practicing two years left the bar to become a farmer in the Genesee valley.

December Term, 1866.

E. H. Clark, of Brookville.

John McMurray, of Brookville, was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1873, from this district, and in 1875 was appointed a clerk in the auditor-general's office, of Pennsylvania, where he remained four years. Since 1878 he has been editor of the *Brookville Democrat*. In July, 1885, Major McMurray was appointed chief of the division of lands and railroads, in the office of the secretary of the interior of the United States, which position he yet retains.

September Term, 1867.

William F. Stewart, of Brookville, practiced at this bar until December, 1884, when he went to Atlanta, Ga., where he was admitted to the bar. He returned to Brookville and resumed his practice in April, 1885.

February Term, 1868.

H. Clay Campbell, of Punxsutawney, practiced in Punxsutawney until the fall of 1870, when he removed to Indiana, and from there went to Pittsburgh, where he practiced until 1879, when he returned to Punxsutawney and purchased the interest of John Hastings in the firm of Hastings & Brewer. He removed to Brookville in July, 1885.

May Term, 1868.

W. D. J. Marlin, of Brookville.

February Term, 1869.

John H. Fulford.

February Term, 1871.

Benton P. Arthurs, of Brookville, Pa.

May Term, 1871.

William M. Fariman, of Punxsutawney, elected district attorney in 1876.

Charles M. Brewer, of Punxsutawney.

John St. Clair, of Punxsutawney.

December Term, 1871.

Camden Mitchell, of Reynoldsville.

Marion M. Davis read law with A. W. Taylor, esq., of Indiana, and was admitted to practice in the courts of Indiana county in 1866. In 1867 he removed to Osage Mission, Kansas, where he practiced for about a year, when, on account of ill health, he was obliged to return to Pennsylvania. In 1871 he located in Reynoldsville, where he served as justice of the peace for a term of five years.

May Term, 1872.

Charles Corbet, of Brookville, elected district attorney in 1873.

Joseph L. Covin, of Philadelphia, was here but once.

September Term, 1873.

James T. Maffett, of Brookville, practiced here for a short time after admission, then removed to Clarion, where he has since practiced. Mr. Maffett was elected on the Republican ticket to the present Congress, from this district.

May Term, 1873.

John F. Craig, of New Bethlehem, has never practiced at this bar since admission.

February Term, 1874.

H. W. Walkinshaw, of Greensburg, located here after being admitted, but removed in a short time to Saltsburg, Pa.

Adjourned Term, June, 1874.

Thomas T. Ritchey, admitted, and removed to New Bethlehem, then to Tionesta, where he is now practicing.

December Term, 1874.

George W. Hood, of Indiana, now State senator from this district.

May Term, 1875.

John T. Dilts, of Punxsutawney, removed to the West after he was admitted.

Henry W. Mundorff, of Punxsutawney, was for some time a member of the firm of Conrad & Mundorff, and now clerk to the prothonotary.

A. J. Monks, of Punxsutawney.

September Term, 1875.

C. C. Benscoter, of Reynoldsville, studied in Williamsport, and was first admitted to the bar of Lycoming county, elected district attorney in 1882 and removed to Brookville; re-elected in 1885.

December Term, 1875.

Samuel A. Craig, of Brookville, elected district attorney in 1879.

Adjourned Term, January, 1876.

Madison M. Meredith, of Brookville, removed to Edenburg, Clarion county, in 1877, and from there to Clarion. He was appointed corporation clerk in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, during the administration of Governor Pattison.

Adjourned Term, August, 1876.

C. H. McCauley, of Ridgway, practices occasionally at this bar.

September Term, 1876.

D. E. Brenneman, of Brookville.

George W. Means, of Brookville.

J. A. Scott, of Brookville.

C. Bartles, jr., was here but once.

December Term, 1876.

Burke Corbet, of Brookville, removed to Grand Forks, Dakota, in May, 1878, where he is now practicing his profession.

Frank R. Hindman, of Clarion, seldom attends the courts of this county.

William A. Hindman, of Clarion, seldom attends the courts of this county.

February Term, 1877.

M. F. Leason, of Brookville, removed to Kittanning after admission, where he is now practicing his profession.

John W. Walker, of Brookville, elected justice of the peace for Brookville borough in 1885.

John C. Whitehill, of Brookville.

May Term, 1877.

J. M. Hunter, of Kittanning, was here but once.

September Term, 1877.

Joseph A. McDonald, of Reynoldsville, has left the county.

J. J. Frazier, of Clarion, was here but once.

December Term, 1877.

A. C. McCombs, of Clarion, was here but once.

February Term, 1878.

John E. Calderwood, of Punxsutawney.

September Term, 1878.

S. H. Whitehill, of Brookville.

February Term, 1879.

William M. Gillespie, of Punxsutawney, is entirely blind.

Thomas Sutton, of Indiana, was here but once.

September Term, 1879.

Calvin Rayburn read law in Brookville, but after being admitted located in Kittanning, where he is now practicing.

George T. Rodgers, of Brookville, now cashier of the Jefferson County National Bank, not practicing.

February Term, 1880.

A. A. Graham was here but once.

W. S. Thomas practiced at this bar and resided in Brookville for a year or two after being admitted, and then removed to Clearfield.

Hiram H. Brosius, of Brookville.

September Term, 1880.

Cadmus Z. Gordon, of Brookville.

J. W. Lee, of Franklin.

February Term, 1881.

John T. Shannafelt, of Clarion.

May Term, 1882.

James M. Corbet, of Brookville, removed to Grand Forks, Dakota, in April, 1882, where he is now associated with his brother Burke, as Corbet Brothers.

September Term, 1882.

John M. Van Vleit, of Brookville.

Denny C. Ogden, of Brookville, removed to Greensburg after being admitted, and is now district attorney of Westmoreland county.

February Term, 1883.

Cyrus H. Blood, of Brookville.

May Term, 1883.

J. Davis Broadhead, of Bethlehem, comes here occasionally, is interested in the sale of coal lands.

September Term, 1883.

G. A. Rathburn, of Ridgway, practices occasionally at this bar.

Alexander J. Truitt, of Punxsutawney.

J. F. McKenrick was here but once.

February Term, 1884.

A. L. Cole, of Du Bois, practices occasionally in these courts.

Charles B. Earley, of Ridgway, practices occasionally in these courts.

September Term, 1884.

Edward A. Carmalt, of Brookville.

G. S. Crosby, of Kittanning, a prominent attorney of Armstrong county, who died in 1886. He was here but once.

T. C. Hipple, of Lock Haven, was here but once.

December Term, 1884.

John T. Cathers, of Kittanning, was here but once.

Harry Hall, of St. Marys, was here but once.

February Term, 1885.

W. H. Ross, of Clarion.

George W. Biddle, of Philadelphia.

George Biddle, of Philadelphia.

Silas M. Pettit, of Philadelphia.

John G. Hall, of Ridgway.

Robert Snodgrass, of Harrisburg, deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania.

May Term, 1885.

F. J. Maffett, of Clarion.

September Term, 1885.

E. L. Davis, of Tionesta.

December Term, 1885.

Francis B. Guthrie, of Titusville.

David I. Ball.

September Term, 1886.

G. Ament Blose, of Hay, Jefferson county.

Charles B. Craig, of New Bethlehem.

May Term, 1887.

T. H. Murry, of Clearfield.

William L. McCracken, of Perry township.

John W. Bell.

THE EMINENT DEAD.

Of those who were admitted to practice in the courts of Jefferson county quite a number have been summoned, from time to time, to appear before the bar of the court presided over by the Omnipotent Judge. We have taken these up in the order in which they were admitted to the bar, and only notice at length those who were residents of the county.

Hugh Brady was born at Northumberland, January 29, 1798. He studied law with the late Daniel Stanard, of Indiana. On the 6th of September, 1821, he was married at Huntingdon, Pa., to Miss Sarah S. Evans, and removed to Brookville May 5, 1832. He was admitted to the bar of Jefferson county at the December term (the first court), 1830, and his name is the seventh on the records of the court. He attended all the subsequent terms of court until he removed to Brookville. His father, William P. Brady, who resided in Indiana county, was connected with the Nicholson Land Company, and owned, or had in charge, much of the land surrounding the borough in Rose township. He was a surveyor, and was frequently here in that capacity in the early days of the county. He was a grandson of Captain John Brady, the great Indian

fighter, from whom Hugh Brady derived his taste for military affairs, and from whom also his son, Captain Evans R. Brady, inherited the heroism that he displayed so often on the field of battle, and which caused him to at last give his life for the country for which so many generations of his ancestors had fought, but for whom the honor of "dying for the flag" was reserved.

Mr. Brady was generally known as "Colonel" Hugh Brady, having been appointed aid to Governor Johnston, with the rank of colonel. Colonel Brady died at his residence in Brookville, September 4, 1861. Mrs. Brady died September 10, 1865. The only survivor of the family is Mrs. Elizabeth Craig, who is now among the very few who can remember Brookville as a wilderness.

The next name on the list of the dead is that of Cephas J. Dunham, who was admitted to the bar at the September term, 1831, and practiced until his death in 1843. He is buried in the old grave-yard. None of his family reside in the county, and no record can be found of him except what we give above.

Caleb A. Alexander, admitted May term, 1834. He was one of the first board of trustees of the Brookville Academy, and was elected county auditor in 1838. He was a prominent attorney, and one of the first and most earnest advocates of the public school system in Jefferson county. He resided in Brookville until about the year 1842, when he removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he died during the late war.

Elijah Heath was born in Warren county, N. J., in October, 1796. When about eighteen years of age he served in the State Militia during the War of 1812-15. He first came to Jefferson county in 1820, and remained until 1822, when he returned to New Jersey, and was married that year to Miss Mary W. Jenks, sister of Dr. John W. Jenks. He then moved to Punxsutawney, where he lived until about 1832, when he settled in Brookville. He read law with Benjamin Bartholomew, and was admitted to the bar at the December term, 1835. He entered into partnership with Isaac G. Gordon in 1846, which partnership, under the firm name of Heath & Gordon, was continued until August 9, 1850, when it was dissolved on account of Judge Heath's removal from Brookville.

Mr. Heath was, from the very first, connected with the political history of the county; we first find him a candidate for constable of Perry township (which then embraced Punxsutawney) in 1821, to which office he was elected in 1823. He was elected county commissioner in 1829, and in 1830 Governor Wolf appointed him one of the first associate judges for the county, which office he resigned in 1835. In 1831 he was elected one of the justices of the peace for the borough of Brookville. In the docket kept by him during the time he held this office we find that he done quite a large matrimonial business, many of the older citizens of the county being joined in wedlock by him. Among the first to visit him in this capacity were Hiram Carrier and Margaret Brocius, Dr. C. G. M. Prime and Catharine Wagley; then, a year later,

appears the record of the marriage of James C. Matson, of Rose township, and Harriet Potter, of Pine Creek, parents of Drs. C. M. and W. F. Matson.

Judge Heath was one of the early members of the Methodist Church, and was one of the first class formed in Brookville. He was an avowed Abolitionist in those days, when it was a heinous offense to raise a voice against slavery, and we have already recorded how dearly he paid for helping two poor slaves to escape from the Brookville jail.

In 1850 Judge Heath removed to Pittsburgh, where he resided until 1863, when, shortly after the death of his wife, who died in October, 1863, he returned to his native State. He died at New Monmouth, N. J., in May, 1875. His only surviving child is John Heath, of Bay City, Mich.

David Barclay Jenks, eldest son of Dr. John W. Jenks, was born in the State of New Jersey in 1815 or 1816, and came with his parents to Punxsutawney in 1818. He received such education as the county afforded, and attended Washington College, where he graduated, and read law and was admitted to the bar of Jefferson county in 183—, and then located in Brookville. Both his brothers, William P. and Phineas W. read law with him. He was very successful as an attorney, and became one of the most prominent citizens of the new town, but just when his career seemed to be begun, he was stricken down by disease while attending court at Clarion, and died after a few hours' illness, May 6, 1848. Mr. Jenks married Miss Sydney Jack, daughter of Colonel William Jack, now Mrs. George W. Andrews, of Denver, Colorado. They had two children—Mary H., married to Dr. John Mechling, now residing in Denver, and Annie W., married to Thomas H. Kingman, now a resident of Orange, N. J.

Samuel Barclay Bishop, son of Rev. Dr. Gara Bishop and Mrs. Sarah Bishop, was born in Philadelphia, July 19, 1815, and came to Brookville in July, 1835, and was admitted to the bar about the year 1837. On the 17th of June, 1842, he was married to Miss Esther Hall. Mr. Bishop was one of the first attorneys at the bar, and a prominent and influential citizen. He died March 26, 1856, and August 18, of the same year, his wife followed him to the tomb, leaving four sons. Of these, Ely, the youngest born, died October 18, 1869, and Charles Morris died March 18, 1876, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Dr. William G. and Samuel Barclay Bishop, the other sons, both reside in Brookville, the latter on the same lot, on Main street, where their parents lived and died.

Jesse G. Clark, son of William and Susannah Clark, was born January 22, 1816, and came with his parents to Brookville in October, 1830. In 1837 he was admitted to the bar of Jefferson county, and in 1840 was elected to the office of treasurer. On the 10th day of October, 1838, he was married to Miss Sarah W. Hastings, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hastings, the result of this union being two sons and one daughter. Mr. Clark enjoyed a lucrative

practice, and was one of the most prominent citizens of the county. He died February 4, 1847. Of the sons, Elijah Heath, the eldest, is now a prominent member of the same bar at which his father practiced in its early days, and is a resident of Brookville. William T., the younger son, died June 20, 1885, in his forty-first year, leaving a wife and six children. He was a gallant soldier, serving in the first three months service, and for almost two years in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment, being promoted to first lieutenant of his company. He was severely wounded at Chancellorsville. Clara Adelaide, the daughter, died December 18, 1846, in the second year of her age. Mrs. Clark, now Mrs. Means, having become the wife of Captain R. R. Means, whom she also survives, is still a resident of Brookville.

Thomas Lucas was one of the first settlers in Jefferson county, and one of the first justices of the peace in the county, his old "docket" showing that he held that office in Pine Creek, and then in Brookville, after the county seat was established from 1810 to 1840, the first entry being January 15, 1810, and the last March 16, 1840. In 1835 he was appointed prothonotary. Mr. Lucas was admitted to practice in the several courts of the county at the December term, 1840, when he was over fifty years of age, and practiced until his death, which took place in 1847. The record on his tomb-stone in the old grave-yard, reads as follows: "Thomas Lucas, died February 11, 1847, aged sixty-four years." At the time of his death Mr. Lucas resided in the house, which he had built, opposite the United Presbyterian Church, now the property of John J. Thompson. The only member of his family living is his daughter, Nancy, now the wife of Dr. R. T. Henry, of Princeville, Lewis county, Ill.

John K. Coxson was born in Mercer county, July 8, 1812, and came to Jefferson county in 1848, locating in Brookville, in the same year. He was admitted to the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1842, and appointed to Williamsfield, in the Warren district. He afterwards filled the appointments at Clintonville, Red Bank, Luthersburg, and Punxsutawney. The History of the Erie Conference, in the record of the year 1846, says: "Rev. John K. Coxson settled in Jefferson county, Pa., where he entered the practice of pleading law." He read law for two years with Judge Thompson, of Venango county, and one year in the office of George W. Zeigler, esq., of Brookville, and was admitted to the bar of Jefferson county in 1849. January 24, 1850, he was married to Miss Thetis Thom, of Luthersburg, Clearfield county, and that same year removed to Punxsutawney, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 16, 1879. Mr. Coxson continued the practice of his profession until his death, but devoted considerable time to portrait painting and to literary work, and was engaged in the newspaper business for about five years. He was a man of more than usual mental abilities, and of great versatility of talent.

William Williams Wise was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, Pa., on the 27th day of April, 1827. At an early age he attended the old academy in Greensburg, where his manly, honest character, endeared him to both his teachers and fellow pupils. At the age of fourteen, when already well advanced in the classics, he entered the office of the *Indiana Register*, in Indiana, Pa., where he learned the art of printing. While here he "burned the midnight oil" to prepare himself for the study of law. During his apprenticeship he published several poems which bore the impress of unusual literary merit. In 1847 the Mexican War broke out, and young Wise laid down the composing stick for the musket, and enlisted in Company D, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered into the service at Pittsburgh, January 4, 1847. He remained with his company until December 25, when he was placed on detached service, by order of General Patterson. In March or April he rejoined his company, and was mustered out of service at Pittsburgh, July 14, 1848. During his stay in Mexico, he edited and printed a paper, at General Scott's headquarters in the city of Mexico. At the close of the war he decided to locate in Brookville, where his father owned some land, and June 8, 1849, entered into partnership with Captain Evans R. Brady, in the publication of the *Jeffersonian*. In December, 1851, the partnership of Brady & Wise was dissolved by Captain Wise retiring. In 1850 he was elected to the Legislature from the district composed of Jefferson, Clarion and Armstrong. He was one of the most able and brilliant members of that body. At that time he was a Democrat in politics, but when the Republican party was formed he warmly espoused its principles, and soon became one of the acknowledged leaders of the new party in Jefferson county. In 1858 he was the choice of Jefferson county for Congress, but withdrew his name at the convention in favor of Chapin Hall, who was nominated and elected. In December, 1852, he was admitted to the bar of Jefferson county, and was for a time a partner of Hon. D. Barclay. He was an able and successful attorney. On the 30th of August, 1855, he was married to Miss Evaline Taylor, eldest daughter of Hon. Philip Taylor, of Brookville. When the war cloud burst over the land, Captain Wise closed his law office, bade adieu to his wife and little boy, and promptly enlisted in defense of his country. He was elected captain of one of the first three months companies from Jefferson county, Company I of the Eighth Pennsylvania. Soon after these companies reached the front, Captain Wise was selected to go into the enemy's lines, and endeavor to gain information as to the number and disposition of the enemy's forces, and his plan of operation. We can best give an account of this hazardous service by quoting from a letter written by him to his wife, May 30, 1861: "Colonel Irwin, who was then commanding the Third Brigade, ordered me to make a reconnaissance of the enemy's post at Sheppardstown, Williamsport, and along the line of the Potomac towards Harper's Ferry. Starting the same night

(in citizen's dress), I went to Hagerstown, through Maryland, into Virginia, penetrated the camp of the secessionists and acquired information that high military authorities considered very valuable. It is true that I was liable to be hung or shot at any moment, but, you know, the first duty of a soldier is to obey the commands of his superiors, no matter what the consequences may be. Returning in safety, after several perilous adventures, I was sent to Harrisburg, with a report of my expedition, maps of the country through which I passed, etc., etc. There a telegraphic message from the secretary of war ordered me to Washington, where I proceeded at once — had an interview with General Cameron, dined with him that afternoon, and also had a long and confidential conversation with General Scott, with whom I emptied a bottle of wine, and smoked a cigar. . . . Colonel Irwin, Governor Curtin, the secretary of war and General Scott, all unite in pronouncing my service in the enemy's country as most important." For this service, Captain Wise was promoted by the secretary of war, to a captaincy in the regular army, and assigned to Company I, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, and he at once resigned his captaincy in the volunteer service, and reported for duty to his new regiment. He was ordered to Johnstown, Pa., to recruit for his regiment, and his wife and little boy spent the time of his stay there with him. The Fifteenth was ordered to join the Western Army, under Rosecrans, and Captain Wise was kept in active service, constantly taking a gallant part in several battles. At Shiloh his company was hotly engaged and lost heavily. On the 31st of December, 1862, he was mortally wounded in the battle of Stone River, and died the following day. The story of his last fight can best be told in the words of one of his brother officers, Captain I. H. Young, of the Fifteenth, who wrote the sad intelligence to his wife. ". . . On the morning of the 31st, before Murfreesboro, the enemy had driven back the right wing of the army. Our brigade of regulars was in the division of the reserve. The moment had come, when upon them depended the safety or destruction of our entire army. A moment terrible in danger. Steadily at the call of our glorious Rousseau, the little battalion marched on, and amid the fury of the storm of grape and ball and shell, gained the open field he pointed out; but they could not withstand the hosts of the rebels who had driven back the strong division of the right. They fought on, falling back, then again advanced, and drove the foe until they reached their former position, not to hold it yet, for the thousands of the enemy were still too strong for twelve hundred men, if each had been a Rousseau; again they fell back, again they advanced, and this time there were but six hundred hearts to beat on the open field—the field of their glory, and the six hundred held the point. The day was ours—the army was safe. It was during this glorious time, the proudest in our army's history, the moment most sublime even in a soldier's dream, that fell our brother captain. But you are not a soldier; whatever there may be of glory comes to you too faintly to

be felt or heard *yet*, amid the wailing and breaking of heart-strings. We offer you the fullest sympathy of soldier hearts, and pray you to believe with us, that heaven is *just* the other side of your soldier's grave. We *honored* your husband, for he possessed the brave man's noblest attributes; we *loved* him for the oftentimes we had seen and felt the kindly sympathies of his generous soul."

His brother officers having placed the body of Captain Wise in a vault in Nashville, to await the wishes of his friends, his remains were brought home by Mr. M. H. Shannon, who had been sent for them, and on the 10th of February, 1863, he was borne to his last home, followed by the entire bar to which he had so long been such an ornament. At the court which was then in session, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions on his death, consisting of Isaac G. Gordon, David Barclay and George A. Jenks, and among others was the following:

"*Resolved*, 2, That the bar has lost an ornament—a gentleman of learning and ability, and who, from his legal acumen and surpassing eloquence, gave promise of a bright and distinguished future, and in whose intercourse was combined friendship, courtesy and kindness."

Captain Wise, when he fell, had received no less than three rebel bullets in his person; and no one ever died a nobler, braver death. In his death Jefferson county lost one of her best citizens, and the bar one of its brightest ornaments; an able lawyer, an accomplished jurist, and an orator not often excelled. He left a wife and one little boy. Mrs. Wise, on September 27, 1882, went to join her soldier husband, and their son, Malcolm William Wise, is now a resident of Du Bois, where he occupies the position as cashier of the First National Bank of that place.

Alexander Lewis Gordon was born in Lewisburg, Union county, February 14, 1829. He, in his youth, attended the public schools of the county, but his education was nearly all self-acquired. About 1852 he came to Brookville and commenced the study of the law with his brother, Hon. Isaac G. Gordon. In 1853 he taught school in the academy building, and at the February term, 1855, he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Gordon was married June 8, 1858, at Shelbyville, Ill., to Miss Achsa J. Hardin, who survives him. In 1858 he was elected district attorney, and re-elected in 1861, and was appointed assessor of internal revenue for the district in 1864, which position he held until the office was merged with those of the collector and deputy collector. On the election of his brother, Hon. I. G. Gordon, to the supreme bench, he formed a copartnership with Charles Corbet, esq., and the firm of Gordon & Corbet continued until his death. He was for almost twenty years secretary and treasurer of the Red Bank Navigation Company, which office he held at the time of his death. When the citizens of the county were called to face the stern realities of war, A. L. Gordon gave his whole sympathy to the cause, and though not

physically able to endure the hardships of a soldier's life, he aided with his voice and means in putting men in the field, and when the safety of his own State was endangered in the summer of 1863, he assisted in recruiting Company B, of the Fifty-Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, and on the promotion of Captain Cyrus Butler to lieutenant-colonel, he was promoted captain, and served with his company until the needs of the service no longer demanded their services, and during that time assisted in putting down the famous "Morgan raid." Mr. Gordon was one of the most prominent and most widely known members of this bar, and equally prominent in the Republican party. For many years he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church of Brookville, and his heart was deeply interested in the Sunday-school work. The interest he manifested in the youth of the town, and the lessons he taught them have left their impress upon the school and community. An ardent lover of children, and not being blessed with any of his own, he was in the habit of selecting a number of little ones, to whom each succeeding Christmas he was a veritable Santa Claus, and by whom he will never be forgotten. In the spring of 1885, the disease, which for some time had been sapping his vitality, assuming alarming symptoms, he went to Philadelphia to obtain the advice of eminent physicians there, but they could afford no relief, and on the 3d of May he passed away; his devoted wife and brother being by his side during his illness and death. The Pennsylvania Railroad placed a special car at the disposal of his friends to bring his remains home for burial, and on their arrival at Driftwood they were met by an escort from the bar consisting of Messrs. G. A. Jenks, A. C. White, S. A. Craig, W. F. Stewart, W. D. J. Marlin, and G. W. Means, who escorted the remains of their fellow-attorney to the depot at Brookville, where a detail of E. R. Brady Post, G. A. R., took charge of the remains and bore them to his late residence, from which they were followed on the Tuesday following by a sorrowing community to the cemetery; the services being conducted by Hobah Lodge A. Y. M. and E. R. Brady Post G. A. R., both of which turned out as organizations to do honor to a brother and comrade.

Amor Archer McKnight, son of Alexander and Mary McKnight, *née* Thompson, was born in Blairsville, Indiana county, April 19, 1832. In the ensuing autumn his parents removed to Brookville, where, June 15, 1837, his father died. Amor McKnight at an early age evinced a deep love for study, and proved an apt and diligent student in the common schools, and the Brookville Academy, where he obtained a good common education. He was a close, careful reader, and when quite young, gathered together, as his means would admit, a collection of books, which in after years proved the nucleus of an excellent and extensive library. The death of his father when he was very young, made him the main support of his mother and her little family, and the loving care for that mother as long as she lived was one of his

noblest traits. To his younger brothers his care was almost parental. At an early age he returned to Blairsville, and learned the art of printing in the *Appalachian* office, that paper then being edited by the late Alfred Mathias. On his return to Brookville he worked for some time in the office of the *Jefferson Star*. The late Mr. Samuel McElhose, who was editor of the *Star*, in his notice of Colonel McKnight's death said of him: "He was an excellent workman; what he found to do he did with all his might." The practical and general knowledge he gained in the printing office, he admitted in after years, had been of incalculable benefit to him. On leaving the *Star* office he entered the law office of W. P. Jenks, esq., where he applied himself to the study of the law one-half of each day, the balance of the time he had to work at the "case" in the printing office, as a means of support. At the February term, 1855, he was admitted to practice, and soon afterwards entered into partnership with G. W. Andrews, esq., now of Denver, Col. Their firm was one of the most successful, and had as large a practice as any at the Brookville bar. When the first alarm of war sounded forth he was one of the first to enlist in defense of his country, but his military record is given elsewhere in the history of his regiment. The court of Jefferson county appointed R. Arthurs, W. P. Jenks, G. W. Andrews, A. L. Gordon, and D. Barclay, esqs., to report resolutions upon the death of Colonel McKnight, when he fell at Chancellorsville, one of which reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That whether regarded as a soldier, patriot, citizen, friend, brother, or protector of his aged parent, Colonel McKnight was true to duty. By his death our country has lost one of its brightest ornaments, the legal profession a well informed, trustworthy and honorable member."

William K. McKee was born in Bellfonte, Centre county, on the 17th day of July, 1833. His parents came to Punxsutawney when he was five years of age; his father, Thomas McKee, being the first sheriff elected in the county. He received as liberal an education as the county afforded. In 1853 he commenced the study of law with J. K. Coxon, esq., and completed it with P. W. Jenks, esq. At the September term, 1855, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of the county. In October of the same year he was elected district attorney. He was a faithful and competent officer, and though suffering from the disease (consumption) which caused his death, was in his place in the court-room at the February term, but after this he sank rapidly, and died at his residence in Punxsutawney, March 8, 1858. Mr. McKee was married June 3, 1855, to Miss Martha Jane Campbell, of Punxsutawney, whom he left with two little children, to mourn his loss. The latter have both since died, Martha dying only twenty days after her father, and Bertha, who died July 11, 1872. Mrs. McKee, now Mrs. Stumph, still resides in Punxsutawney. Mr. McKee was a worthy and devoted member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Punxsutawney. He was greatly esteemed by his fellow-associates of the

bar, and at an adjourned court held March 15, 1858, the following resolutions were presented by Hon. David Barclay, and adopted:

"Whereas, It hath pleased God to remove from our midst a member of this bar, William K. McKee, by death; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in this dispensation of Providence, afflictive though it be, we recognize and acknowledge the hand of Him that 'doeth all things well,' and while we bow with submission to His will, express our heartfelt regret that a courteous gentleman, a kind friend, a promising member of this bar, and a faithful public officer should be thus suddenly called away.

"Resolved, That to the family of our deceased brother we tender our warmest sympathies and invoke Him 'who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb' to support and sustain them in their sad bereavement."

Mr. Barclay, in his remarks to the court on this occasion, paid a high eulogy upon the life of the young member of the bar, whom he said had been "possessed of a good mind, sound judgment, and a legal acumen, and gave promise of great usefulness and a brilliant future."

Lewis A. Grunder was admitted to the bar of Jefferson county at the February term, 1864, and was elected that same year district attorney. He removed from Brookville to Warren, and subsequently to Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, where he died May 25, 1878. He was engaged in the practice of his profession when he died. In 1865 or 1866 Mr. Grunder was married to Miss Emma Smith, of Brookville, who, with one son, Harry Matson Grunder, survives him. Mrs. Grunder resides in Mechanicsburg.

Benton Polk Arthurs, eldest son of Richard and Sarah J. Arthurs, was born in Brookville, November 14, 1845. After receiving all the education that the common schools afforded he attended some of the best schools in the country, and then read law with his father, Richard Arthurs, esq., and was admitted to the bar at the February term, 1871; but though his career as an attorney opened up very brightly, it was soon ended, as that dread disease, consumption, marked him for its victim; and though all that the loving care of his family, aided by the best medical skill, could do, was done to arrest the disease, he died November 25, 1872. In July, 1863, when only a boy in years, he enlisted in the Emergency Company, commanded by Captain Charles McLain, and which was attached to the Independent Battalion of Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Leisinger, and served with this company until it was discharged in January, 1864. Mr. Arthurs was married to Miss Jennie Mitchell, who assisted him while he was reading law, by hearing his recitations. In this way she acquired a general knowledge of the law and a taste for legal study, and after Mr. Arthurs's death, when she had returned to her parents home in Kansas, she prosecuted the study and was admitted to the bar at Emporia, Kansas, and soon after her admission was married to Judge Kellogg, an eminent jurist of that State, and for some time was his partner in the legal business.

The increasing cares of her household have, however, caused her to lay aside the duties of her profession. In the death of Benton Arthurs this bar lost one who gave promise of being an ornament and an honor to it; and his parents and friends saw his sun go down when it gave promise of ushering in a day of brightness.

Andrew Jackson Monks was born in Eldred township (now Union), January 5, 1833. His father, John Whiteman Monks, was born in Centre county, in 1803. His mother was Elizabeth McDonald, also born in Centre county, in the year 1809. Mr. Monks came to what is now Curlsville, in Clarion county, in 1806, and in 1827 he and Elizabeth McDonald were married, and removed to Jefferson county in 1828, and settled on the farm (now owned and occupied by his son, G. D. Monks), about one and a half miles from Corsica, where he died November 6, 1854. His widow, in 1866, removed to the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ardery, of Corsica, where she died August 20, 1882. Andrew Jackson Monks, or Jackson, as his friends called him, was of a very studious disposition, and, after obtaining all the education that the common schools afforded, he attended Allegheny College, and lacked but one term of graduating when he left the college, but he kept up his studies and was one of the best read men in the county; while as a classical scholar he was excelled by few, as he read Latin and Greek fluently and understandingly. During his early manhood Mr. Monks was one of the most successful teachers in this county. In 1856 he removed to Punxsutawney, and was engaged in teaching his second term of school there when the tocsin of war called him from his books, and he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and shared all the dangers and toils of his regiment until he was wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness, and again severely wounded before Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864. Sergeant Monks was commissioned first lieutenant of Company I, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, January 1, 1865, but was not mustered. He was mustered out of the service July 23, 1865. He was ardently attached to the brave men of his regiment,—his comrades of almost four years' service. After the close of the war Mr. Monks returned to Punxsutawney, where he afterwards made his home. He was elected commissioner of Jefferson county in 1866, and made a careful and efficient officer. In 1869 or '70 he was appointed postmaster of the Senate at Harrisburg, and was subsequently employed in the State historian's office for three years, the last two volumes of the History of Pennsylvania Volunteers being mainly compiled under his supervision. At the May term of court, 1875, Mr. Monks was admitted to the bar of Jefferson county. He was well versed in the law and was ardently attached to his profession, but his failing health was a great drawback to his advancement; yet, up to a very short time before his death, his place was always filled in the court room, as he was conscientiously faithful to all business entrusted to his care. Mr. Monks was

very active in all that related to the good of the county, and was a prominent worker in the Republican party. At the age of twenty years, while teaching school at Clarington, Forest county, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a consistent member and earnest worker in the church of his choice until death opened the portals of heaven for him. He was ardently attached to the Sunday-school, and was the superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school at Punxsutawney, for many years, until his failing health obliged him to resign. He died at his home in Punxsutawney, November 22, 1884, of consumption. The rebel ball, which had entered his side at Petersburg, and which he carried with him to the grave, was, by his physicians, attributed as the cause of his death. Mr. Monks was married to Mary Elizabeth St. Clair, daughter of Judge St. Clair, of Punxsutawney, January 13, 1859, and five children were born to them. Of these little Annie died July 30, 1870, in the second year of her age; Clara, the eldest daughter, was married to James J. Davis, of Punxsutawney, December 13, 1882, and died at the residence of her mother, of consumption, in the 26th year of her age, July 6, 1885, leaving a little daughter less than a year old; Minnie E. Monks died, while quietly sitting in her invalid chair, on the morning of November 26, 1885, aged about twenty-one years. Minnie was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and, though a sufferer from consumption for over four years, was an active worker in the church. Mrs. Monks, who in less than a year was bereft of her husband and two elder children, resides in Punxsutawney with her two remaining children, John and Nellie.

RESIDENT MEMBERS OF THE BAR OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The following list comprises the members of the bar, who were residents of the county in 1887, with their post-office address. They are given according to their seniority: Richard Arthurs, William P. Jenks, Brookville; Phineas W. Jenks, John Hastings, Punxsutawney; George A. Jenks, John Conrad, Brookville; Reuben C. Winslow, Punxsutawney; Alexander C. White, Elijah H. Clark, William F. Stewart, H. Clay Campbell, Williamson D. J. Marlin, Brookville; William M. Fairman, Charles M. Brewer, John St. Clair, Punxsutawney; Marion M. Davis, Camden Mitchell, Reynoldsville; Charles Corbet, Henry W. Mundorff, Samuel A. Craig, C. C. Benscoter, Daniel E. Brenneman, George W. Means, J. Armat Scott, John W. Walker, John C. Whitehill, Brookville; John E. Calderwood, Punxsutawney; Stewart H. Whitehill, Brookville; William M. Gillespie, George D. Jenks, Punxsutawney; Hiram H. Brocius, Cadmus Z. Gordon, John M. Van Vliet, Cyrus H. Blood, Brookville; Alexander J. Truitt, Punxsutawney; Edward A. Carmalt, Brookville; G. Ament Blose, Hay; William L. McCracken, John W. Bell, Brookville.

The bar of Jefferson county, which we have thus briefly sketched, is by no means mediocre in legal attainments. The record given shows to what a

degree of excellence and renown it has attained in the past, and to-day it ranks with any body of attorneys in the State. All the resident members of this bar, except three already mentioned, have read, passed their examination, and been admitted in this county.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.¹

FROM the date of the first settlement made at the confluence of Mill Creek and Sandy Lick, in territory afterwards a part of Jefferson county, until 1817, there is no record of the location of any physician within the boundaries of the county, as ordained by the act of Assembly, dated March 26, 1804. Many years before the Barnetts migrated to this section of the State a band of Moravians had passed through the southern portion of the county, and were detained, on account of sickness among them, from which some died. Andrew Barnett, one of the original pioneers, died in the autumn of 1795, from what his companion, Scott, supposed to be an attack of *cholera morbus*. Scott was the only white man who witnessed the event, and, with the assistance of some friendly Indians, he buried him on the north bank of the mouth of Mill Creek. Andrew Barnett was one of the three who first set foot on Jefferson county soil with the intention of making a permanent settlement, and the first to die.

In 1810 Jefferson county only numbered 161 inhabitants. The atmosphere, balsamic from the exhalations of the pines and hemlocks; the water, pure freestone, with all else conducing to health, it proved no tempting location for a physician, and, consequently, it was not until some time during the year 1817 that one is found permanently located for the practice of his profession within its confines. In this year a Dr. Newton settled on land now embracing the present site of Summerville. Whence he came, or whither he went when he left the county some years after, is not known. It is supposed, however, that he came from the State of New York, or, possibly, from one of the New England States, as he was known among the early settlers as the "Yankee doctor." He distilled his own spirits of turpentine and essential oils, which, with spirits, now procurable at the distillery of Ludwig Long, were transformed into embrocations for bruises and sprains so incident to pioneer life. For other remedies he seems to have depended wholly on the *indigenous materia medica*, and through his skillful prescription and compounding of these, gained quite an enviable reputation as a physician.

¹ Prepared by Dr. C. M. Matson, of Brookville.

Dr. Newton performed the first capital surgical operation ever performed in the county, in the amputation of Moses Knapp's thigh, in 1819; and as this is the first operation of any kind that there is any record of, it demands a more extensive notice, even if this should somewhat detract from the reputation of Drs. Newton and Rankin, for the former was assisted by the latter, who then was located near the present site of Rimersburgh, Clarion county.

Knapp was Samuel Scott's adopted son, and came to Port Barnett with his foster-father and Joseph Barnett when they returned in 1796. He was a millwright, and in taking out the timber for a mill he intended to build near the present site of Baxter station, his foot, or leg, was crushed by a falling tree. Dr. Newton was called to dress it, but on discovering the serious nature of the injury had a messenger dispatched after Dr. Rankin. On Rankin's arrival, after consultation, an amputation was decided upon, but as neither of them had instruments a neighbor of Knapp's was sent to Kittanning, to procure them. But as no instruments were to be had there, another messenger was sent to Indiana, on the same errand. This also proving a failure, the doctors proceeded to business with such as they could improvise. With what instrument the soft tissues were separated, is not known, but it is presumed with a hunting-knife, as, according to the testimony of eye witnesses, there were no flaps or other provisions for covering the bone, but, in their own language, "cut square off." They divided the bone with a carpenter's saw, and, as it was ever afterwards exposed, Knapp always had a tender stump.

In 1819 Dr. John W. Jenks removed from Bucks county to the present site of Punxsutawney where, in company with others, he had built a cabin and commenced improvements the year before. Dr. Phineas Jenks was his preceptor, and he graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1816. He had about completed arrangements to go to Europe, for the purpose of prosecuting his medical studies in one of the universities there, but was dissuaded by his brother-in-law, Rev. David Barclay, who induced him to become one of a little colony of pioneers who intended settling in the wilds of Jefferson county, of which number himself was one.

As the taxable inhabitants only numbered 161 in 1821, two years after the doctor's location in the county, and these, for the most part, widely separated, he could not depend on the practice of medicine for support, but was compelled to do as others, clear land, or turn his attention to other business, as the necessities of the settlers required. In 1824, in connection with Rev. David Barclay, he erected a grist-mill on Elk Run, a short distance above Punxsutawney, and in the fall of the same year was elected one of the first board of commissioners for the county; and in 1830, when full rights, powers, and privileges were bestowed upon the citizens of the county, Dr. Jenks was appointed by Governor Wolf to fill the position of associate judge, an office he continued to fill for the most part of the balance of his life.

Dr. Jenks married Mary Barclay, daughter of Rev. David Barclay ; and Phineas W., David Barclay, Hon. William P., Mrs. Mary Gordon, wife of Hon. I. G. Gordon, now chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Captain James D., and Hon. George A., solicitor general of the United States, now residing at Washington City, D. C., were born of this marriage. He continued to practice medicine until his health failed. He died in 1850.

Sometime prior to the year 1825 Dr. R. K. Scott settled on land located about three miles west of Brookville, on the S. and W. turnpike, but being of a migrating disposition it is impossible to follow him in his different locations with any degree of certainty. He resided for a time in Brookville, also in Summerville, in Corsica, in Armagh, Indiana county, and somewhere in Ohio. Nothing is now known of his skill as a physician ; but as he did not enjoy any considerable reputation, it is presumed not to have been great. Justice, however, may not have been done him, from the fact that when his cases began to assume a very serious phase, Dr. James Stewart, of Indiana, who had an extensive and well merited reputation, was sent for, and the consequence always seems to have been that Dr. Scott was discharged, his medicines pitched out of the house, followed by fierce denunciations and a torrent of expletives of such a character as to cause the very atmosphere to smell sulphurous for days afterwards. In 1847 or '48 Dr. Scott was living in Brookville, where his wife died, but where he died or at what age, is not known.

The site for the county seat was selected, by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, in the spring of 1830, at the confluence of the North Fork and Sandy Lick Creeks, and named Brookville ; and in the following June lots were sold at auction, but not for more than a year after this did any physician locate in the place.

About September 1, 1831, Dr. Alvah Evans came to the place and opened an office for the practice of his profession. He is described as having been a young, handsome, portly man, riding what was considered a fast horse, in those days, of which he was very proud. It was he who induced Major William Rodgers to purchase a small stock of drugs, and keep them for sale with his other merchandise ; but it was a stock, the major says, he was compelled in time to close out, as he had no custom for drugs outside the doctors, and they bought on credit and never paid their bills.

On examination of the account of Dr. Evans, in the day book of Major Rodgers, kept at the time, are found some items of interest in regard to the price of medicines then, such as, for example : November 16, 1831, To 1 lb. Dover's powder, \$1.50 ; 3 boxes Hooper's pills, 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents ; 4 oz. mercurial ointment, 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents ; 1 pint of wine, 25 cents ; 1 pint of brandy, 50 cents. Whisky retailed at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per quart and was purchased at 16 cents per gallon, per bbl. He was also charged with a bottle of quinine (quantity not stated), 25 cents. It would be a matter of deeper interest to know how, and

in what cases, he used it, as this alkaloid had only been discovered by Pelletier and Caventou, of France, in 1820, and in 1831 its physiological action was but little understood. It was probably administered as a simple tonic.

Dr. Evans only remained in Brookville four or five months, and from what State he came or whither he went on leaving Brookville, none seem to have known.

In the spring of 1832, about the 1st of May, Dr. C. G. M. Prime came to Brookville to practice law, but as no reciprocity existed between the State from which he came and Pennsylvania, he could not be admitted to the bar for a year; therefore he resumed the practice of medicine. After a residence of one year he was admitted to the bar, but as long as he remained in the place he continued to practice medicine in connection with law; and, judging from the number of prosecutions instituted for Sabbath breaking, blaspheming, etc., in those days, his law practice was fully as remunerative as his medical.

Dr. Prime amputated the arm of Henry Vasbinder, whose hand had become gangrenous from the inflammation, caused by his thumb having been bitten by Isaac Mills, in a fight. In this operation he was assisted by another physician, but by whom can not now be ascertained. During his residence in Brookville he married a Miss Wagley. He left the place on the night of April 3, 1835, going, it is said, to Mississippi, where he became a plantation physician, and was afterwards shot and killed at a card-table. He is described as a tall, spare man, of sandy complexion, and possessed of a reckless disposition.

Nearly two years before Dr. Prime left, viz.: in June, 1833, Dr. George Darling came from Smethport, McKean county, and located in Brookville. He was born in the State of Vermont, and acquired his medical education there, but his first location as a physician was in some part of the State of New York; thence he removed to Smethport, and afterward to Brookville. How long he remained in any of these places is not known. His wife died in Smethport, and of his family he only brought his younger son, Paul, to Brookville; his eldest child, a daughter, became the wife of Dr. McCoy, of Smethport, and the elder son, Jedediah, afterwards made medicine his profession and practiced it many years in the same place. Two other children were born of this marriage, both dying in childhood. On July 31, 1835, Dr. Darling married Julia Clark, by whom he had three children, two dying in infancy, and Mary, the youngest of the three, afterwards became the wife of Henry Gray, of Brookville.

In July or August, 1843, Dr. Darling left Brookville and located somewhere in Beaver county, on the Ohio river, and afterwards in the State of Ohio; but how long he remained in either place is not known. After some years he returned to Smethport, where he continued to practice until the infirmities of age prohibited his further attention to the duties of his profession. After his retirement he again removed to Jefferson county, and lived on a farm four miles east of Brookville. His home, for the last few years of his life, was

with his brother-in-law, Enoch Hall, but he spent the last few months of his life in the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. H. Gray, where he died November 16, 1869, aged eighty-three years.

Dr. Darling was a small man, of rather dark, sallow complexion, with a peculiarly calm, peaceful expression of countenance, polished in manner, fastidious in taste, always smelling strongly of medicines, and, as a physician, sustained a very fair reputation.

On the 23d day of June, 1835, Rev. Gara Bishop, M.D., removed to Brookville from Clearfield, for the purpose of locating in the place as a physician, and also to act as a supply to the Presbyterian congregations of Brookville and Beech Woods, occasionally, also, preaching at Corsica, or rather, where Corsica is now situated.

On the 3d of April, 1838, the congregation at Brookville requested one-half of his time and Beech Woods one-fourth, thus making it necessary to preach two sermons per Sabbath for three Sabbaths out of four. He continued to act as supply for these congregations until the spring of 1840, when he was relieved of the Brookville congregation by their calling Rev. David Polk as regular pastor; but Dr. Bishop continued to act as supply to the congregation in Beech Woods, for some time after, and, when released from his duties as supply to the latter congregation, never again accepted a call as pastor, nor acted as supply, but turned his entire attention to the practice of medicine, only preaching when invited to fill the pulpit of another minister or to assist on communion seasons. Dr. Bishop continued to practice medicine until stricken with paralysis a few months before his death, and although he partially recovered was never able to resume the duties of his profession, dying October 17, 1852.

Dr. Gara Bishop was a large man, six feet or over in height, weighing not less than two hundred pounds, of fair complexion and commanding presence, dignified in manner, as became a divine, and of a genial, social disposition, enjoying a very fair reputation as a physician among the people of his time. He is said to have read medicine while in Philadelphia during the time not occupied by his ministerial duties, as the science was always interesting to him, never intending to make it a profession until after his removal to Clearfield county. He married in Philadelphia, and from this union were born, William, who afterwards read medicine with his father and practiced for many years in Emlenton, Venango county, now deceased; Sarah, now wife of Edmund English; Samuel B., for many years a member of the Brookville bar, now dead; Jacob Janeway Jones, who also read medicine with his father, and afterwards practiced in Millville, Clarion county, Plumville, Indiana county, and Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, now dead; Emma, who married John Henderson; Ezra Stiles Ely, a member of the Brookville bar, killed accidentally, and Louisa, now the wife of J. H. Gates.

Sometime during the year 1836, Dr. Asaph M. Clark (eclectic), located in Brockwayville. He was the son of Philetus and Penelope Clark *née* Godard, born in the town of Granby, Hartford county, Conn., on the 22d day of March, 1808, and in the fall of the same year his parents removed to Russell, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where they remained until the year 1819, when they emigrated to Pennsylvania, settling on the Little Toby, about four miles from Brockwayville, in Clearfield county then, but now in Elk. They were the first settlers in that section of the State, and Philetus was the first postmaster in all that region. Dr. Clark's early educational advantages were limited, but being of an active, inquiring mind, he eagerly embraced those thrown in his way. On this subject he himself wrote in 1878: "My earliest instructions I received from my mother, of course. I cannot remember when I learned to read, but I can remember the old books to which I had access,—Noah Webster's spelling book, the Bible, the English Reader, the Columbian Orator and the American Preceptor. Afterwards I read Foster's Essays, Dodridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Adams's Arithmetic, and Locke on the Human Understanding. Still later, the New Edinburgh Encyclopedia, a voluminous and very scientific work, came into my hands. This opened up a new world of thought to me, and my hunger for learning was partly appeased, though not satisfied. It has always been a pursuit under difficulties; matches had not been invented, the flint, steel and spunk were the only means of getting fire; kerosene lamps were unknown; candles were costly, and money to buy them out of the question, but the pitch pine which grew on the mountain sides, some of which had fallen and rotted on the ground, left a supply of pitchy knots which, being split in pieces, would burn better than candles, give a greater light and cost nothing."

He was married, March 6, 1831, to Miss R. M. Nichols, and commenced shortly afterwards to read medicine under his father-in-law, Dr. Jonathan Nichols, who was also a Baptist minister. Dr. Clark graduated from the Eclectic Institute, Cincinnati, O., February 25, 1851. About January 1, 1858, he removed to Brookville, where he acquired an extensive practice, but returned to Brockwayville in the fall of 1863, continuing the practice of medicine till within a few days of his death, which occurred in 1884.

Dr. Clark was a man of very fair ability, well versed in the literature of the eclectic system of medicine, which he practiced, as, also in general literature; of great kindness of heart, so great, indeed, that his sympathies sometimes interfered with his duties as a physician, and almost precluded him entirely from the practice of surgery.

Dr. James Dowling was born in Mercer county, Pa., October 19, 1806, and read medicine under the tuition of Dr. Crosett, of Kinsman, Ohio; married Catherine Calvin, of Mercer county, October 10, 1831. He removed to Jefferson county in 1841, and located at New Prospect, afterwards known as

Dowlingville, now Baxter, where he married Sarah Lucas, of Clover township, December 7, 1842, his first wife having died some years before his removal to Jefferson. In 1843 he removed to Brookville, and was elected to the Legislature in 1844, and was granted a diploma from the Pennsylvania Medical College March 4, 1845.

By the first marriage he had five children—Maggie, Mary, John C., Mathew, and James—and with the exception of Mathew, who is now living in Kentucky, all are dead. Captain John C., of Company B, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment, was killed at Fair Oaks, and Sergeant James, of the same company and regiment, at the battle of the Wilderness. Mary married Dr. J. G. Simons, and died in Mercer county. By the second marriage there were born four sons and two daughters, all of whom are dead except William L., now residing in Corsica.

For many years Dr. James Dowling's practice was very extensive, and probably no physician who ever located in the county enjoyed so great a reputation as he, at one time. His manner was social and agreeable; careful in his dress and personal appearance; attentive to his patients, and kind to the poor. In the fall of 1860 he started on a tour through the counties of Elk, Clearfield, and several places in the eastern part of the State, and had arrived at Luthersburg, Clearfield county, on his return, when he was taken seriously sick. A messenger was dispatched to Brookville for his brother, Dr. Hugh Dowling, but before his arrival Dr. Dowling had ceased to breath. His death occurred on December 24, 1860.

Dr. Hugh A. Calvin, son of John and Nancy Calvin, was born in Crawford county, Pa., September 24, 1814; read medicine with Dr. James Dowling, who was then practicing in Jamestown, Crawford county, and after finishing his course, located in Hartstown, same county. The date of his removal to Jefferson is not exactly known, but it was probably in 1841 or 1842, for he entered into a partnership with Dr. Dowling, whose brother-in-law he was, while Dowling was practicing in Dowlingville. Dr. Calvin remained in Dowlingville but a short time, returning to Hartstown, where he resumed his practice, and continued in it for several years, when he again removed to Jefferson county, and located in Brookville. The date of this, his second location in the county, cannot be definitely determined, but it is supposed to have been in 1850 or 1851. He married Susan Lucas, who bore him five children, all of whom are dead. He died March 11, 1853.

Dr. Calvin's reputation as a physician was fair. He was a man of medium height, delicate physique, and in manner quiet and unobtrusive.

Dr. Stewart H. Whitehill located in Summerville in 1845. He was the third son of Stewart H. Whitehill, of Fayette county, Pa., a farmer and stockholder in the Monongahela Navigation Company. His mother was a daughter of Judge Boyd, of the same county. He was born in 1821, near Connellsville,

Fayette county; was educated in Uniontown, and read medicine with Dr. James Gaston, who gave him a certificate dated May 8, 1841, after which he practiced in Westmoreland county until 1845, when he came to Troy (Summerville). On December 30, he married Lavina J., eldest daughter of Darius Carrier, from which union were born W. W. Whitehill, now of Youngsville, Warren county, and Stewart H. Whitehill, esq., of Brookville, Pa. Dr. Whitehill left the county in 1850, and is now dead, but the date of his decease, with after history, is not known. Nothing reliable can be gotten concerning his ability as a physician, personal appearance, etc.

Dr. Hugh Dowling was born in Jamestown, Mercer county, Pa., January 17, 1819; came to Brookville in 1844 to read medicine under the supervision of his brother, Dr. James, and after taking a course of lectures at Cleveland Medical College, commenced the practice of medicine with his brother in 1847. He married Sarah Kinsman, of Trumbull county, Ohio, August 12, 1848, but from this union no children were born. Dr. Hugh Dowling was engaged continuously in the practice of medicine from the year 1847 until within a few months of his death, when his health became so seriously impaired as to preclude its further pursuit. He died from dropsy, dependent on a valvular lesion of the heart, on the 26th day of December, 1875.

Probably no physician ever practiced medicine within the confines of the county so much misunderstood and so little appreciated as was Dr. Hugh Dowling. He was a man of singularly clear judgment and unquestionable skill, yet frequently inattentive to his patients; kind and gentle with persons he loved; taciturn, or harsh and irritable with those he disliked; cautious and conservative almost to a fault when in council, yet, once having expressed an opinion, he maintained it to the verge of obstinacy. In personal appearance he was about five feet ten inches in height, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, with a rather pleasing expression of countenance, with a strong tendency to gravity.

Dr. Mark Rodgers came to Corsica in 1847, from Henry county, Mo., where he had been engaged in the practice of medicine from 1844. He attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania during the winter of 1856-7. Before this Dr. Rodgers had engaged extensively in other business, such as mercantile, droving, etc., but continued to practice until 1863, when he removed to Brookville. He did not resume the practice of medicine after his removal, but turned his entire attention to merchandising, in which he was very successful, until within a few weeks of his death, which occurred August 10, 1883.

Dr. Rodgers was born in Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., and was a hatter by trade, having worked several years with his father before reading medicine. He was a man of medium height, heavy in proportion, black hair, inclined to curl; hazel eyes; apparently very grave yet social in his manner,

and abounding in genuine humor; kind, patient, and of remarkably even temper, but few persons ever having seen him show any manifestation of anger. For many years before his death he had been an elder of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Charles Wood (irregular) was born at Rattlesnake Tavern, in Centre county, Pa., in 1815; came to Punxsutawney about 1837; studied medicine awhile with Dr. Young, and commenced to practice in Punxsutawney about 1845. In 1850 he went to California; returned the next year and continued to practice until his death, which occurred August 30, 1865.

Rev. Charles P. Cummins, M. D., was the son of John and Mary Cummins *née* Cooper, and was born near Strausburgh, Franklin county, Pa., in 1803. He was educated at Cannonsburgh; read medicine with Dr. Hunter, of Strausburgh, and attended medical lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He located at Fayetteville, Franklin county, where he practiced several years. During his residence in Fayetteville he was converted, and felt it his duty to preach the gospel. After passing the usual theological course, he was ordained and preached for eight or ten years to the congregation of Dickinson Church, near Carlisle, Pa. This was his first charge, and during the time, he continued the practice of medicine. He was then called to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where he remained as a pastor for two years; thence he returned to Pennsylvania to take charge of a congregation at Waynesboro, but remained only one year, as he received a call from the Presbyterian congregations of Brookville and Corsica, which he accepted February 26, 1847. In September, 1850, he, in connection with K. L. Blood, purchased the drug store of David Deering; but as business increased, the congregations became dissatisfied, thinking that secular affairs too much distracted his mind from his duties as pastor, and consequently the partnership was dissolved in 1854.

On Thanksgiving day, November, 1856, Dr. Cummins amputated Judge Joseph Henderson's leg above the knee, which operation was performed in presence of Drs. James Ross, of Clarion, James Dowling, Hugh Dowling, George Watt, A. P. Heichhold, J. G. Simons, and David Elliott, of Brookville, and A. M. Clark, of Brockwayville. Dr. Cummins severed his pastoral relations with the church in Brookville, September, 1861, and removed to Beaver, Beaver county, where he again engaged in the practice of medicine as a profession, in connection with the drug business. He did not remain long in Beaver, removing to Allegheny City, where he continued the practice of medicine and also his drug business. The active duties of a busy practitioner proved too arduous, his health failed, and he died March 23, 1865.

While residing in Brookville, although not making medicine a profession, he was considered a man of excellent judgment, and very frequently called as counsel by other physicians. He was a man of very fine social qualities, whose Christian character was not questioned, and who filled the position of pastor very acceptably for many years.

Dr. Cummins was a man of medium size, light hair, blue eyes and rather sallow complexion, of pleasing expression, and when amused his face beamed with genuine good humor.

In the year 1848, Dr. Henry Wadsworth located in Brookville. He was born in county Meath, Ireland, but it is thought came here from Canada. In 1851 he married Rebecca McGrew, and left Brookville to locate in Philadelphia, on Master street, afterwards removing to 1753 Frankford avenue. He was connected with a hospital in the city during the War of the Rebellion, and went to Paris in 1885. It is not known if he yet lives. He sustained an excellent reputation as a physician; a small, slight man of dark complexion, very dark hair, large dark eyes, and quick in movement.

Dr. Andrew Jackson Johnson, was born in Bellefonte, Centre county, September 23, 1820. He studied medicine, for at least part of his course, with Dr. McCoy, of Bellefonte, and was for a while assistant to Dr. Harris, in a drug store in the same place; probably finishing his course of reading with him. He then went to Lock Haven, where he entered a drug store as a partner of a Mr. Wagoner, and during the winter of 1847 and 1848 attended one of the medical colleges in Philadelphia. Some time after the close of the session, in the year 1848, he located in Punxsutawney, where he continued to practice medicine in connection with the sale of drugs until his death, July 17, 1863.

Dr. William Altman was born in Indiana, Indiana county, October 20, 1825; read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. James M. Stewart, of Indiana. First located at Armagh, Indiana county, where he remained from October, 1847, to July, 1848, when he removed to Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, and continued the practice there until July 1, 1857, when he removed to Os-kaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa, and remained there till June 1, 1858, when he returned to Punxsutawney, and continued to practice until December, 1862. On December 17, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon, and was in charge of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, until May, 1863, when he received a commission as surgeon of same regiment, remaining as such until the close of the war in 1865. He was elected associate judge for Jefferson county and served in that position from 1870 till 1875. He was elected to serve in the State Legislature for the years 1885 and 1886, and re-elected for the years 1887 and 1888. He is medical examiner for several life insurance companies, and has also held a number of municipal offices in Punxsutawney. Dr. Altman is a graduate from Jefferson Medical College, class of 1853.

About the same year, 1848, Dr. James Watt located in Brookville. He was born nearly opposite Tarentun, on the Allegheny River, in Westmoreland county. Nothing is now known of the date of his birth, parentage, nor where, when, nor with whom he studied. Neither is it known whether he had practiced before his location here or not. He was in Brookville only four

or five years, as his health failed him, and he returned to the place of his nativity, where he died sometime afterwards of consumption. He was a tall, spare man, of delicate physique and sallow complexion, a man of fine moral character, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was considered a good physician.

About a year after the location of Dr. James Watt in Brookville, Dr. George, his brother came to the place. He had been lumbering on a tract of land the brothers owned in partnership, near Reynoldsville, but came to the county from Philadelphia, where he had previously been engaged in the practice of medicine. He came to Brookville to assist his brother James in some emergency, and as he was a man of unquestionable skill, especially in surgery, and liked the place, he never returned to his lumber camp, but continued to practice; the delicate condition of his brother's health rendering this course the more imperative. He read medicine in Pittsburgh, but with whom is not now known. He was never married, and the last few years of his life in Brookville, was deplorable. He contracted debts, judgments were entered against him, and to satisfy these his library, instruments, horse, and everything he possessed were sold. He became very dissipated; his health failed, and for the last few months he became an object of charity. His condition coming to the knowledge of his friends, he was taken to the place of his nativity, where he died in the fall or early winter of 1858. Dr. George Watt was a large man, fully six feet in height, and weighing two hundred pounds or more; of ruddy complexion, large gray eyes which, when surprised, assumed a peculiar stare; polite in his demeanor, affable and agreeable in manner, of fine literary attainments and great skill.

Dr. Thomas Jefferson Bennett (Thompsonian), was born in Livingston county, N. Y.; studied with his father, who had acquired considerable reputation in the practice of the Thompsonian system, especially in the treatment of dysentery, and as that disease prevailed extensively in the county during the summer and early autumn of the year 1850, "Old Dr. Bennett," as he was called, came to Brookville to treat it. He came in August, and as the disease had proved very fatal, on the onset of the epidemic, he soon had more business than he could attend to, a considerable part of his time being taken up with the pulverization of his roots and herbs. To assist him, he sent for his son, T. Jefferson, who was then at Richardsville, and when he left in October, his son remained to take charge of some patients not fully recovered. Dr. T. J. Bennett has engaged continuously in the practice of medicine since 1850, and is, consequently, the oldest practitioner in Brookville. He has been twice married; in 1854, to a daughter of William Richards, of Richardsville, and in 1862, to Mrs. James Moore, of Brookville.

Dr. H. R. Bryant located in Summerville in 1850 and continued to practice until 1868 or 1869, when he returned to the State of New York. He was postmaster for several years at Summerville.

Dr. William C. Niver (eclectic), is the son of William and Caziah Niver, *n.e.* Utter, and was born in Friendship, Allegany county, N. Y., July 10, 1823. He read medicine with Dr. E. H. Williard. Finishing his course in 1849 he came to Ridgway, Elk county, where he taught school and practiced until May 23, 1852, when he came to Jefferson county, locating in Brockwayville. He was married August 10, 1854, to Semiramis M. Brown, who bore him six children. Dr. Niver has been engaged in the continuous practice from 1852 to the present time.

On the 8th day of April, 1852, Dr. Reed Bracken Brown located in Summerville. He was the son of John and Mary Brown, and born at Glade Mill, Butler county, November 26, 1828; read medicine with Drs. McQuaide and Donnell, at Etna, Pa., and practiced a year there prior to his removal to Jefferson county; graduated from Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, March 11, 1852; married Susan Lavelly, May 25, 1854; was elected to Legislature to represent the county for the years 1875 and 1876; appointed surgeon of the Low Grade Division A. V. Railroad in May, 1873, which position he has held ever since; appointed one of the board of pension examining surgeons August, 1884, and is now president of the board. Dr. R. B. Brown has engaged continuously in the practice of medicine, the term in Legislature excepted, since the spring of 1852. He was elected treasurer of Jefferson County Medical Society in October, 1877, and re-elected annually since; was one of the first delegates to represent the County Medical Society in that of the State in 1878; was also delegate from the Medical Society of Pennsylvania to the American Medical Association, and has consequently been a member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania since 1878, and of the American Medical Association since 1880.

Dr. David McClay was born in Union county, and came to Brookville to locate as a physician in 1852 or '53. He remained only a year or two on account of failing health, and left Brookville with the intention of locating in one of the southern States—it is thought Texas. Of Dr. McClay nothing further can be learned.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Miller was born at Stone Valley, Huntingdon county, April 16, 1830; received his literary education at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg; read medicine with his brother, Dr. Mathew Miller, at McAlavey's Fort; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 9, 1853; located in Brookville in May, 1853; married Jane Clark December 19, 1854, and immediately after removed to Fairmount, Marion county, Va., to take the practice of Dr. Stewart, his cousin. A few weeks after his arrival in Fairmount he was attacked with typhoid fever, which was then prevalent there, and died January 29, 1855. Of Dr. Miller's ability as a physician, nothing can be learned. He was not long enough in the county to establish much of a reputation, had he been even very skillful, but he is remembered as a tall, handsome, quiet, well clad man of easy, graceful manner.

Dr. Alexander Peter Heichhold was the son of John and Susan Heichhold, and born at Myerstown, Lebanon county, November 10, 1825. His ancestors in either parent's family were among the earliest German settlers in the Tulpehocken Valley, their settlement there dating back long before the Revolutionary War. His educational advantages were limited, being confined to those of a "subscription school," which he attended between the ages of seven and twelve years, and nine months at the Myerstown Academy after he was seventeen years old. In 1841 he was apprenticed to a harness maker, but became dissatisfied and was released at the expiration of eighteen months' service.

In 1845 he came to Kittanning and accepted a position as a clerk in a dry goods store owned by his brother. In 1846 he entered the office of Dr. George Goodhart, of Rural Valley, as a student, and during the following winter attended a course of lectures at the medical department of the Western Reserve University Cleveland, O., and on returning to Kittanning became a student of Dr. Josiah E. Stevenson, with whom he remained until April, 1848, when he returned to Cleveland, and taking a summer and winter course, graduated from that college on February 21, 1849. On his return to Kittanning he was offered, and accepted a partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Stevenson.

On the 13th day of June, 1850, he married Rachel Yocome, but her predisposition to pulmonary disease caused the doctor to leave Kittanning in 1852, and locate in Ringgold, Jefferson county, he being of the opinion that a pine region might prove beneficial to her. He remained in Ringgold until late in 1854, when he removed to Brookville and entered into partnership with Dr. Hugh Dowling. Having taken a very active part in the enlistment of volunteers to fill the call of the president for 75,000 men for three months service, and also for men for Captain A. A. McKnight's regiment, which he was recruiting after the expiration of his three months service, in October, 1861, he appeared at Harrisburg for examination to enter the medical staff of the army, and was one of thirty out of two hundred and fifty who passed. He was immediately appointed surgeon with the rank of major, and assigned to the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, of which Captain McKnight had become colonel. He served in that regiment during the winter of 1861 and '62, and participated in the Peninsular Campaign under McClellan, and when his army reached Harrison's Landing Dr. Heichhold was the only surgeon in the brigade, some having deserted, while others were sick. For his conduct in this campaign honorable mention was made of him by Colonel McKnight and Colonel Alexander Hays in their reports. At Fair Oaks he helped to organize about fifteen hundred stragglers, and led one wing of them into the fight. He was also in the Bull Run campaign under Pope. In September, 1862, in consequence of a misunderstanding with General Robinson, who commanded the brigade, concerning the location of the regimental

hospital he resigned. After remaining at home for three months he again entered the army as assistant surgeon of the United States army and was stationed at Presbyterian Church hospital, Georgetown, D. C., and at Lincoln hospital, Washington, D. C., for several months, and then was ordered to Camp Convalescent, where, at the request of the entire delegation in Congress from Pennsylvania, he was assigned to the Pennsylvania Division. He remained here nine months, receiving the highest praise from the commandant of the camp and the surgeon-in-chief.

The doctor was an ultra Republican, and an early advocate for the enlistment of colored troops. It is not singular, therefore, that a commission was sent him by Secretary Stanton, at Camp Convalescent, as surgeon of the Eighth Regiment, United States Colored Troops, with orders to report at Camp William Penn, near Philadelphia. In January, 1864, he accompanied this regiment to Hilton Head, S. C., and thence to Florida, where he remained till August, when he came with his regiment to Bermuda Hundred, Va., and was assigned to the Third Division of the Tenth Army Corps, being made the chief medical officer of the brigade, and when the Twenty-fifth Army Corps was organized he became the surgeon-in-chief on the staff of General William Birney, who commanded the Second Division of that corps. He held this position until mustered out at Brownsville, Tex., November 10, 1865.

Dr. Heichhold served through all the operations of the army against Richmond, and was present at the surrender of Lee. After the surrender he accompanied his division—then commanded by General C. R. H. Jackson, who had superseded General Birney—to the Rio Grande, where the entire Twenty-fifth Corps had been ordered to enforce the Monroe doctrine against Maximilian, in Mexico.

After the close of his military service, he resumed the practice of medicine in Brookville, in which he continued until July, 1869, when he was appointed by Secretary Boutwell, a special agent of the U. S. Treasury Department, and remained connected with that department until the close of President Arthur's administration, a period of nearly sixteen years, after which he again resumed the practice of medicine, and located at Reynoldsville. He was also appointed postmaster at Brookville, by President Lincoln, in the spring of 1861.

Dr. Samuel G. Miller removed from Armstrong or Indiana county, to Ringgold, in the autumn of 1854. He read medicine with Dr. Ferguson, at Dayton, Armstrong county. He remained two or three years, and then located somewhere in Cambria county. The last information had of him was, that he had entered the ministry of the M. E. Church, and was preaching the Gospel.

In the spring of 1855, Dr. David Elliott located in Brookville. He was a son of David Elliott, D. D., President of the Western Pennsylvania Theological Seminary. Dr. Elliott remained until 1858, when he received an appointment

in the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. How long he retained this is not known, but probably during the remainder of Mr. Buchanan's administration. He was connected with the army in some capacity, not known, during the Rebellion, and returned to Brookville in the fall of 1865 or 1866, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He died of pneumonia, at Brookville, in 1868.

In the spring of 1855, also, came Dr. James A. McFadden, to Brookville, who entered the office of Dr. George Watt as a partner. This partnership existed about one year, when he was employed by K. L. Blood to take charge of his drug store in Brookville. Dr. McFadden married Eliza C. Marlin, in June, 1854. He left Brookville in 1858, and practiced for some time at the mouth of Mahoning, and at Elderton, Armstrong county, after which he located at Buena Vista, Allegheny county, where he was at the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion. He was appointed assistant-surgeon of the Sixty-third Regiment P. V., August 1, 1861, and resigned June 17, 1862. Was appointed assistant-surgeon of the Sixty-first Regiment P. V., April 1, 1863, and mustered out at expiration of term, September 7, 1864. He died about 1870.

In March or April, 1856, Dr. J. G. Simons, from Hartstown, Crawford county, located in Brookville, entering into partnership with his father-in-law, Dr. James Dowling. He had married Mary Dowling, February 26, 1856, and remained until 1859 or 1860, when he returned to Hartstown, and died of hemorrhage from the division of the sublingual artery caused by his teeth in a fall. Dr. Simons was considered a man of fair skill.

In 1856 a Dr. Kelley (irregular) located in Corsica, and practiced a year or more and then left, and returned again in 1859, and practiced for a short time. But little is known of him.

About the year 1856 Dr. James N. Beck located at Rockdale Mills, and remained a few years. Nothing is known of him further.

Dr. William James McKnight (electic), was the son of Alexander and Mary McKnight *née* Thompson. He was born May 6, 1836; studied medicine with Dr. A. M. Clark, of Brockwayville; attended a course of lectures at the Electic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, during the winter of 1856 and 1857. Commenced the practice of medicine in Brookville in the spring of 1857, and continued to practice there until 1859, when he removed to Brockwayville, having prior to his removal married Penelope, a daughter of Dr. A. M. Clark. At Brockwayville he entered into partnership with Dr. William C. Niver, and remained four years, when he returned to Brookville some time during the autumn of 1863, where he has remained since.

In January, 1864, he opened a drug store. He was appointed by Governor Curtin examining surgeon for the county in 1862, and was also examining surgeon for pensions for several years. In 1869 he graduated from the University of Medicine and Surgery at Philadelphia. He was elected to represent



W. J. McKnight

Indiana and Jefferson counties in the Pennsylvania Senate in 1880, and renominated in 1884, but defeated by George W. Hood, of Indiana, an independent candidate. In March, 1884, he graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Dr. John Calvin Dowling was a son of Dr. James Dowling, and was born in Jamestown, Mercer county, June 7, 1835, and came to Jefferson county in early childhood, when his father removed from Jamestown to New Prospect (now Baxter), Jefferson county, in 1841. Having received a common school education, he was a student for one year or more at the Brookville Academy, and, also at Annapolis, Md., one year, where he had been appointed a cadet at the U. S. Naval Academy. He did not remain at the latter school longer, as he had resolved to follow his father's profession in consequence of which, he entered his father's office in 1854, and in 1857 entered into partnership with Dr. James Stewart, Greenville, Clarion county, where he continued to practice until April, 1861, when he returned to Brookville, and rendered very material service to Captains McKnight and Wise, in recruiting volunteers for three months military service to fill the first call of President Lincoln for volunteers to crush the Rebellion that had been inaugurated by the attack on Fort Sumter. On the organization of Company B, Eighth Regiment, he was chosen first lieutenant, and afterwards, when Captain Wise was appointed to the Regular Army, Lieutenant Dowling had charge of the company until the expiration of its term of service.

On his return from the three months service, he entered with increased energy into the enlistment of volunteers for the regiment being recruited by Captain A. A. McKnight, for three years service. On the organization of the regiment—the famous One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers—he was chosen captain of Company B. The military history of Dr. John Dowling has already been given in the history of his regiment in the preceding chapter of this volume.

When the sad intelligence reached his home of the death of this gallant officer and those who fell with him on that fatal field, and who were Brookville's first offerings to the cause of freedom, the flags were draped in mourning, and suspended at half mast, and gloom and sorrow pervaded the entire community. Dr. John C. Dowling was a young man of very agreeable manner, of very fair education, and fine social qualities. He was loved and respected by those who knew him, but his professional life was too short to acquire a reputation as a physician.

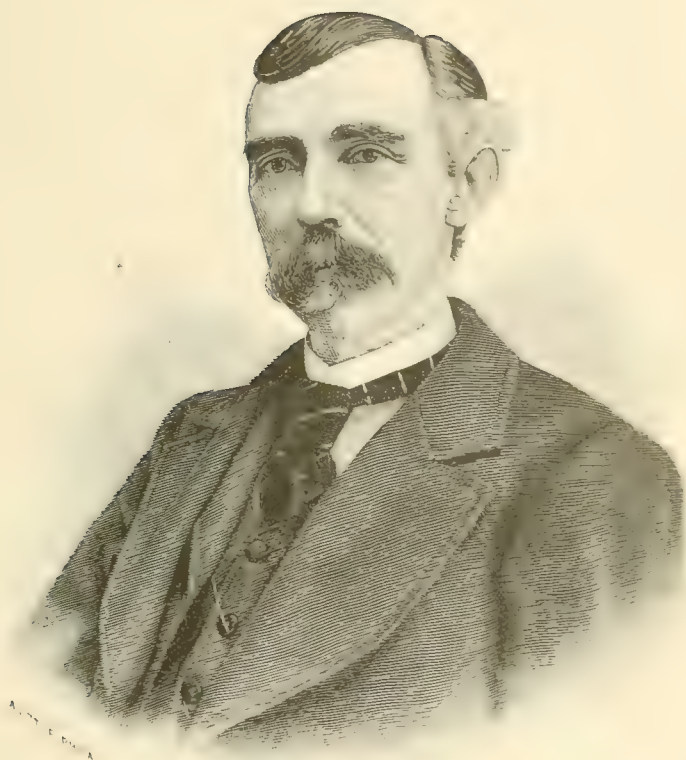
Dr. Charles M. Matson was the son of James C. and Harriet Matson *née* Potter; born July 22, 1833; read medicine with Drs. Dowling and Heichhold; married Alice Johnson, only child of David S. and Naamah Johnson, September 3, 1857; attended lectures at Cleveland Medical College; located in Corsica April 1, 1858, as a partner of Dr. Mark Rodgers, and remained

until April 1, 1859, when he engaged in other business till December, 1862, when he entered the office of Dr. John Mechling, of Brookville, as his assistant. In February, 1863, he entered into an equal partnership with Dr. Mechling, and in March, same year, bought the doctor out but continued the partnership until Dr. M. could find a location suiting him better. They continued together until May 1, 1863, when Dr. Mechling left to report to Colonel H. S. Campbell, at his headquarters, Waterford, Erie county, he having been appointed surgeon of the board of enrollment for the Nineteenth Congressional District, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1863. Dr. Matson continued the practice established by Dr. Mechling's energy and skill till May 1, 1864, when he was ordered to report for duty, having been appointed surgeon to succeed Dr. Mechling, who resigned, to take effect April 21, 1864. This position he held until June 15, 1865, when he was honorably discharged by Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war. During this period of the war the duties of medical examiner were very arduous, and the number of physical examinations made by Dr. Matson—volunteers, substitutes, drafted men, and of those seeking to be stricken from the enrollment list on account of physical disability to bear arms, was nearly fifteen thousand; probably about three thousand of these were re-examinations.

On October 27, 1864, he married Amanda Truby, his wife having died May 2, 1863. After his discharge Dr. Matson resumed the practice of medicine in Brookville, in which he has been engaged since.

He was instrumental in the organization of the Jefferson County Medical Society in 1877, and was elected its first president; was one of the first three delegates to the State Medical Society, and the first delegate to the American Medical Association in 1878.

Dr. John Mechling was born near New Washington, Butler county, Pa., in 1832; received a liberal education, and for some time before reading medicine was principal of an academy in the State of Indiana; read medicine with Dr. McJunkin, of Butler, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in March, 1859, locating in Brookville in April of same year. During the first year of his residence in Brookville he acquired a very extensive practice, which he continued to maintain until May 1, 1863, when he left the place to assume the duties of examining surgeon at the provost marshal's headquarters, Waterford, he having been appointed to that position on the 21st day of the previous month. He continued in this office until April 21, 1864, when he resigned. After his resignation he went to Denver, Col., and remained until the next fall, when the threatening attitude of the Indians caused many of the inhabitants of Denver to leave for other places of greater safety. He arrived at Salt Lake City and opened an office there, where he remained until the next spring, when he returned *via* San Francisco and Panama to Brookville. He then entered the office of Andrews & Conrad, attorneys at law, as a student;



Chas M. Watson,

attended the Law Department of the University of Albany, graduating in the spring of 1868. He then returned to Denver to engage in the practice of law, but in time returned to the practice of medicine. He married Mary H. Jenks, daughter of the late D. B. Jenks, esq., in November, 1864, and died in Gunnison, Col., about 1880.

Taking in consideration the short time Dr. Mechling remained in Brookville, he had acquired a wonderfully extensive practice. He was prompt, energetic, agreeable, and skillful; six feet two inches in height, slender, with dark hair, and beard covering his breast; gray eyes, well dressed, gentle, kind, yet somewhat brusque. He was very popular with the masses, and held in high esteem by the professional fraternity.

Dr. William H. Reynolds (eclectic) was born in Franklin county, New York; read medicine with Dr. A. M. Clark, at Brockwayville; located in Reynoldsville in 1859, where, in connection with other business, he has been engaged in the practice of medicine ever since.

Dr. John McConnell Jones, son of Isaac and Jane Jones, *née* Wilson, was born near Strattanville, Clarion county, May 22, 1833. Isaac Jones was one of the first settlers of Jefferson county, having come with his parents from Centre county, in 1802. John McC. attended Elder's Ridge Academy for two years, and was a student for some time at Washington College; read medicine under Dr. James Ross, of Clarion; attended medical lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia; commenced the practice of medicine in Perrysville, where he remained about one year, and in the year 1859 removed to Corsica; married a daughter of Samuel Frampton, late of Clarion county, and continued to practice until November, 1863, when he was attacked by typhoid fever, and died on the 24th of that month in Corsica.

During the decade ending with the year 1859 several other doctors were engaged in the practice of medicine in the county, of whom no reliable data can be procured. Dr. Joseph Shields, it is thought, located in Perrysville about 1852, where he practiced many years, and then removed to Punxsutawney, where he yet resides engaged in the practice of medicine, in connection with the sale of drugs and general merchandise. Dr. J. J. J. Bishop, a son of Dr. Gara Bishop, with whom he read, also located in the county, and practiced for a few years at Punxsutawney.

Dr. Joseph Woods Sharp was born December 28, 1836, at Shelocta, Indiana county; read medicine with Dr. Joseph Shields, of Perrysville, Jefferson county; entered into partnership with his preceptor in 1861, whose interest he afterward purchased; continued the practice until 1869, when he removed to Dayton, Armstrong county, where he now resides. He married Mary Ann Walker, December 28, 1859.

Rev. Dr. Robert Smith Hunt (homeopathist), son of George and Mary Hunt, *née* Cooper, was born June 10, 1828, at New Alexandria, Westmoreland

county; received a liberal education, commencing with that afforded by the common school, supplementing it by a course at Elder's Academy, near Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland county, and nearly three years in Allegheny College, Meadville.

He entered the ministry of the Baptist denomination and had charge of a congregation for some time in Armstrong county. He read medicine with Dr. Simkins, of Slate Lick, same county, and attended a course of lectures at the Western Homœopathic College, Cleveland, O., in the winter of 1856-7; commenced to practice at Richardsville, Jefferson county, in 1860, where he practiced medicine and preached to the Baptist congregation there until the spring of 1863, when he removed to Brookville. In 1859 he married Louisiana M. Blood, who died in 1881. He graduated from the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery (eclectic) February 15, 1868; also received certificates from the electropathic institution at Philadelphia, and Dr. Horatio R. Storer, of Boston. He was for several years a member of the Board of Pension Examiners for Jefferson county. A few years ago Dr. Hunt married Mrs. Rachel Steck, *née* McCreight.

Dr. John M. Cummins, the son of Rev. C. P. Cummins, M. D., and Margaret Cummins, was born at Dickinson, Cumberland county, Pa.; read medicine with his father, and graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in the spring of 1862; entered into a partnership with Dr. John Mechling same spring, which was mutually dissolved the following autumn to permit Dr. Cummins to go to assist his father in his practice in Beaver. He remained in Beaver but a short time, as he was appointed surgeon to a volunteer regiment in the field, and continued as such till 1864, when he returned and located in Allegheny City, where he continues in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Samuel C. Allison was born December 30, 1830, near Greenville, Clarion county; read medicine with Dr. John Mechling, at Brookville; attended a course of lectures during the winter of 1860-61; located in Clarion, in December, 1861; removed to Punxsutawney in February, 1863; about the same time married Jane Craig, a daughter of Samuel Craig, of Brookville; removed to Marchand, Indiana county, October, 1865; attended a second course of lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, during the winter of 1866-7; graduated 1867; removed to Brookville in the fall of 1869, and returned to Punxsutawney in the fall of 1870, where he has been continuously engaged in the practice of medicine ever since.

Dr. John Thompson, the son of Jonathan and Catharine Thompson, *née* King, was born at Tyrone Forge, now $\frac{1}{2}$ Tyrone, Huntingdon county, January 1, 1835. His father removed to Clarion county when the subject of this sketch was ten years of age, settling near Strattanville. Here he attended school until his sixteenth year, when he worked for about a year for his father and brother Jesse, who were millwrights. When eighteen years old he was



Wm. B. Brown



W. M. B. Gibson.

employed as clerk for Isaac Jones & Sons, Greenville, Clarion county, and afterwards by Reynolds & Evans, with whom he continued for three years, applying himself assiduously, during his leisure hours, to the acquisition of knowledge through every channel presenting itself. At the end of the time specified he gave up his position with Reynolds & Evans and went to St. Louis, Mo., where he had a brother residing, for the purpose of reading medicine under Professor E. H. Gregory, visiting physician to Charity Hospital and demonstrator of anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College. During the period of his student life he was Dr. Gregory's daily attendant in his hospital visits, and graduated from this college in the spring of 1860, after which he was appointed assistant physician to the City Hospital by the Board of Health of St. Louis, where he remained six months, the last of which he had entire control of the hospital on account of the absence of Dr. Corning, who was brigade surgeon, and left with the brigade during the border troubles between Kansas and Missouri. At the end of a month Dr. Corning, with a part of the State troops, returned, and Dr. Thompson was appointed surgeon to those remaining as guards of the border. He held this position till the outbreak of the Rebellion, when the governor of Missouri ordered the return of the State troops to Camp Jackson, St. Louis, where Dr. Thompson, with the rebel troops to the number of about five thousand, were captured by General Lyon and paroled at the St. Louis Arsenal. After his parole the doctor returned home to Greenville, Clarion county, where he entered into partnership in the practice of medicine with Dr. James Stewart, of that place, which continued for two and a half years. He married Mary A. Rifenberic, of Greenville, July 30, 1861, and located in Corsica, Jefferson county, January 5, 1864, where he has continued in the practice of his profession ever since.

Dr. Barnabas Sweeny was the son of Barnabas and Margaret Sweeny, born January 8, 1826, near Tarentum, Allegheny county; read medicine first year with Dr. James L. Taylor, and the two succeeding years with Dr. James Stewart, both of Indiana; married Lena Ann Armstrong, daughter of Colonel Thomas Armstrong, of Elderton, Armstrong county, October 1, 1850, who lived but six months. Some time after the death of his first wife he married Elizabeth W. Robinson. He located first by taking charge of Dr. Thomas Allison's practice, in Middletown, now Elderton, from September 9, 1849, to May 20, 1850. He then located in Smicksburgh, Indiana county, in partnership with Dr. Sims, which partnership lasted about one year, after which he continued to practice there until October, 1864, when he removed to Brookville, where he continued to practice until April 1, 1883, when he removed to Du Bois, Clearfield county, where he has been engaged in the practice of medicine since.

Some time during the year 1864 Dr. William Meredeth Bruce Gibson located in Reynoldsville. He was born in Clarion county, and read medi-

cine with Dr. R. B. Brown, of Summerville. After practicing a few years in Reynoldsville he removed to Rockdale Mills, where he remained a few years, returning to Reynoldsville in 1871 or 1872, where he has continued to practice medicine since. Dr. Gibson has been one of the surgeons of the L. G. Division A. V. R. R. for many years, and is also a member of the Jefferson County and Pennsylvania Medical Societies.

In 1865 or 1866 Dr. George W. Barnett located in Ringgold. He was born in Young township, Jefferson county, and is said to have read medicine with Dr. Joseph Shields. He remained in Ringgold about eleven years, when he removed to Mt. Tabor, Armstrong county, where he practiced for about three years, and then went to Nebraska, since which nothing is known of him.

Dr. Perry McElvain was born in Butler county, near North Washington; read medicine with Dr. C. M. Matson, Brookville; attended a course of lectures at Ann Arbor during the winter of 1864-65; located at McLeansboro, Ill., in the autumn of 1866, but afterwards removed to Alto Pass, in the southern part of Illinois, where he now is practicing medicine.

Dr. John Calvin King was the son of Jacob and Sarah A. King, *née* Corbett; born in Clarion county in 1841; read medicine with Dr. R. B. Brown, Summerville; attended lectures at the University of New York, and located for the practice of medicine at Rockdale Mills, Jefferson county, in the spring of 1867, remaining there until the fall of 1868, when he removed to Reynoldsville, where he has remained in the continuous practice since. He married Miss E. A. Coleman, September 23, 1869.

Dr. Samuel McCartney Bleakney was born in Armstrong county; attended a course of lectures at the Buffalo University during the winter of 1865-66; located in Worthville, Jefferson county, in the year 1866 or 1867, where he has continued to practice since.

About 1868 Dr. Charles Calvin Baker located at Sigel, Jefferson county. He was born in Smethport, McKean county, and attended a course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College. He had practiced many years at Clarington, Forest county, prior to his removal to Sigel.

August 20, 1870, Dr. James Albert Miller located in Perrysville, Jefferson county. He is the son of Samuel G. and Mary Ann Miller *née* Keener, and was born near Saltsburgh, Indiana county, August 23, 1844; read medicine with Dr. William Jack, of Jacksonville, Indiana county, and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, O., July 13, 1870; married Laura A. Hamilton, daughter of Robert Hamilton, of Perrysville, November 26, 1872, and has continued in the practice of his profession from 1870 to the present time.

Sometime during the month of October, 1870, Dr. Robert Morse Boyles removed from Rimersburg, Clarion county, and located in Reynoldsville, Jef-

ferson county. He is the son of H. and Eleanor Boyles, and was born April 26, 1840, near Curllsville, Clarion county; received his education at Glade Run Academy, Armstrong county, and read medicine with Dr. James N. Beck at Rockdale Mills, Jefferson county; attended a course of medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., during the winter of 1860 and '61, and entered the practice of medicine at Goheenville, Armstrong county, in May, 1862, and removed to Rimersburg, Clarion county, in February, 1865. He graduated at the Cleveland Medical College in February, 1867; admitted to membership in the Clarion County Medical Society in June, 1868, and continued in the practice of medicine at Rimersburg until his removal to Reynoldsville. He married Margaret A. Bollman, of Goheenville, July 4, 1864, who died August 7, 1876, at Reynoldsville; was a private in Company E, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in service while that regiment was on duty; was appointed hospital steward and temporarily assistant post surgeon at New Creek, Va., while the regiment was on duty there. He became a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, at its organization; is also a member of the Pennsylvania Medical Society and the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association. He removed to Du Bois, Clearfield county, July 28, 1884, where he continues the practice of his profession.

It is thought that Dr. James William Hoey located in Brockwayville sometime in 1871. He was born in Delaware county, in or near Media. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College March 8, 1856. Names of places, with length of time in each, prior to his location in Brockwayville, is not known.

Dr. George Hines Hilliard located in Richardsville in 1872 or '73. He was born in Clarion county, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College March 9, 1872. He remained in Richardsville until 1885 or '86, when he returned to Clarion county, where he is now engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. John Wesley Foust came to Reynoldsville from Port Matilda, Centre county, in April, 1873. He was born in Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, August 25, 1844; read medicine with Dr G. W. Thompson at Mill Creek, Huntingdon county; attended a full course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College during the winter of 1866 and '67, and commenced the practice of medicine at Port Matilda, Centre county, in April, 1868; was elected associate judge for Jefferson county, in 1885; has practiced medicine continuously since 1868.

Dr. Daniel G. Allinder is the son of William and Mary Allinder, and was born and educated in Pittsburgh. He graduated from one of the regular colleges in Philadelphia, and practiced medicine a short time in Pittsburgh, prior to May, 1873, when he located in Brookville and remained the greater part of a year, when he returned to Pittsburgh, locating on Butler street, near Forty-Fifth, where he is yet engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Marcus Alexis Masson located in Brookville in January, 1873. He was the son of Joseph Masson, a native of the province of Tours, France. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Pheugh, was born in Mercer, Mercer county, where also was born her son Marcus A., May 17, 1848. He read medicine with Dr. E. R. Palmer of the University of Louisville, Ky., and graduated from that university March 6, 1872, located in Foxburg, Clarion county, in March of same year, and remained until January, 1874, when he removed to Brookville. He married Charlotte Cowling, sister of the late Prof. Cowling of the University of Louisville, Ky., December 17, 1872. He remained in Brookville only one year, as he removed to Reynoldsville and located there January 11, 1875. In November, 1876, he removed to Petrolia, Butler county. He practiced medicine in Petrolia until February 14, 1878, when he was taken sick, from which sickness he died at his mother's residence, Foxburg, Clarion county, November 14, of same year. Dr. Masson was a man of very fine personal appearance, agreeable and social in manner, possessed of a strong personal magnetism, and withal a man of much more than ordinary ability in the practice of his profession, which lost, by his early death, one, who in after years, would have been considered one of its most brilliant members.

Dr. Jeremiah Hare Wick removed from Armstrong county, to Brookville, in 1873, where he remained eighteen months; thence he went to Corsica, where he remained a year, when he removed from the county, and his present residence is not known.

About 1874 Dr. William Abram Baker located at Sigel, Jefferson county, and remained some time, afterwards removing, it is said, to Ohio. He is the son of Dr. C. C. Baker, and was born in Clarington, Forest county, and attended lectures at the Cleveland Medical College. It is thought that it was sometime during this year that Dr. William Burchfield Alexander located in Reynoldsville. He was born in Clearfield, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 7, 1868. Dr. Alexander is also engaged in banking at Reynoldsville.

Dr. Michael M. Rankin is the son of Hugh R. and Margaret Rankin *née* Cooper; was born in Indiana county, May 11, 1851; read medicine with Dr. H. B. Pittman, of Gettysburg, Indiana county, and graduated from the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, March 2, 1876. He located at Rockdale Mills, March 22, 1875; removed to Brockwayville in the spring of 1881, where he has been in continuous practice since. He is a member of Jefferson County Medical Society and also the Medical Society of Pennsylvania. He was married to Miss N. J. Getty in September, 1871.

Dr. Abraham Fisher Balmer is the son of Daniel and Harriet Balmer, *née* Fisher, and was born at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, September 15, 1849; read medicine under the supervision of Dr. A. C. Treichler, of Elizabeth-

town; graduated from Jefferson Medical College March 11, 1875, and commenced to practice medicine in Brookville February 7, 1876, where he practices medicine at present. Dr. Balmer is a member of the County, State, and National Medical Societies.

Dr. William Ferguson Matson is the son James C. and Harriet Matson, *ne* Potter; was born September 19, 1855, near Brookville; read medicine with Dr. C. M. Matson; graduated from the Cleveland Medical College February 21, 1887; received *ad eundem* degree of M. D. from Adelbert University, Cleveland, O., March 15, 1882; has been for several years a surgeon on Low Grade Division A. V. Railroad, and is a member of the County, State, and American Medical Societies. He married Fannie Z. Shields, daughter of Dr. Joseph Shields, of Punxsutawney, in August, 1886.

Dr. William Wilson Woods is the son of John and Mariah Woods, and was born at Potter's Mills, Centre county, July 21, 1842; read medicine with Dr. F. H. Van Valzah, who was then located at Potter's Mills, now Spring Mills, Centre county, married Henrietta Cadwalader, of Potter's Mills, March 27, 1866; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 10, 1877, and located at Belleview (Stanton p. o.), Jefferson county, in October, 1877. During the year 1876, and until June, 1877, he was connected with Charity Hospital, Philadelphia. He is a member of the County, State, and National Medical Associations.

Pursuant to a previous call the following physicians met September 11, 1877, at the office of Drs. C. M. and W. F. Matson, for the purpose of organizing the Jefferson County Medical Society, viz.: Drs. John Thompson, J. W. Foust, J. C. King, W. M. B. Gibson, W. F. Matson, A. F. Balmer, and C. M. Matson.

Dr. C. M. Matson was elected president, and Dr. A. F. Balmer secretary. Drs. R. B. Brown, John Thompson, W. F. Matson, and A. F. Balmer were appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws, and the meeting adjourned to meet in the same place September 25, 1877.

At the meeting of September 25, the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws was adopted, and officers nominated to be elected at the next meeting, to be held on the 9th of October, 1877, at which Dr. C. M. Matson was elected president, Dr. John Thompson, vice-president; Dr. A. F. Balmer, recording secretary; Dr. W. F. Matson, corresponding secretary; Dr. R. B. Brown, treasurer, and Dr. J. W. Foust, censor for three years, Dr. M. M. Rankin, censor for two years, and Dr. J. C. King, censor for one year.

The meetings of the society from its organization have, for the most part, been very interesting. Every meeting of the society was made a general clinic day, and all cases brought before the society that day received the benefit of a general consultation free. Papers on various subjects were read and discussed; cases of importance were related by members and freely commented

upon, and everything done to attain the object of its organization. The society was chartered in May, 1887.

The officers of the society have been as follows : Presidents, Drs. C. M. Matson, John Thompson, W. M. B. Gibson, G. H. Hilliard, W. W. Woods, M. M. Rankin, and T. C. Lawson. With the exception of Dr. C. M. Matson these gentlemen have been the vice-presidents. Dr. S. S. Hamilton fills that office at present. Dr. A. F. Balmer has been re-elected annually as recording secretary, also Dr. W. F. Matson, as corresponding secretary, and Dr. R. B. Brown, as treasurer. After the first election one censor is elected annually to serve for the period of three years. The members, with the exception of three or four who have removed from the county, are as follows : Drs. R. B. Brown, John Thompson, A. F. Balmer, T. C. Lawson, W. M. B. Gibson, J. W. Foust, C. M. Matson, W. F. Matson, M. M. Rankin, J. C. King, R. M. Boyles, W. F. Beyer, S. C. Johnson, W. W. Woods, S. S. Hamilton, J. A. McKibbin, D. L. Paine, G. H. Hilliard, J. A. Henry, W. B. Alexander, A. P. Cox.

No laws were enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania relating to, and controlling the practice of medicine in the State prior to the act of March 24, 1877, which was supplemented by that of June 8, 1881, the provisions of which are as follows :

Sec. 1. The standard qualifications of a practitioner of medicine, surgery or obstetrics, shall be and consist of the following, namely : A good moral character, a thorough elementary education, a comprehensive knowledge of human anatomy, human physiology, pathology, chemistry, *materia medica*, obstetrics, and practice of medicine and surgery and public hygiene.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful, after the passage of this act, for any person to announce himself or herself as a practitioner of medicine, surgery or obstetrics, or to practice the same, who has not received, in a regular manner, a diploma from a chartered medical school, duly authorized to confer upon its *alumni* the degree of doctor of medicine : *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any resident practitioner of medicine, surgery or obstetrics who has been in such continuous practice in this Commonwealth for a period of not less than five years previous to the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. Before any person shall engage in the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics, in this Commonwealth, or who has not a diploma as provided for in section second of this act, such persons shall make affidavit, under oath or affirmation, before the prothonotary of the county where such person intends practicing, setting forth the time of continuous practice, and the place or places where such practice was pursued in this Commonwealth ; thereupon, the prothonotary shall enter the same of record in a book specially provided therefor, to be kept in his office, and open to the inspection of the public ; and for such services he shall receive the sum of two dollars, to be paid by affiant, one-half for the use of the prothonotary, the other for the use of the county.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall attempt to practice medicine or surgery for a valuable consideration, by opening a transient office within the Commonwealth, or who shall, by handbill or other form of written or printed advertisement, assign such transient office, or other place, to persons seeking medical or surgical advice or prescription, or who shall itinerate from place to place, or from house to house, and shall propose to cure any person, sick or afflicted, by the use of any medicine, means or agency whatsoever, for a valuable consideration, shall before being allowed to practice in this manner, appear before the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county wherein such person desires to practice, and shall furnish satisfactory evidence to such clerk that the provisions of this act have been complied with; and shall, in addition, take out a license for one year, and pay into the county treasury, for the use of the county, the sum of fifty dollars therefor; whereupon, it shall be the duty of such clerk, to issue to such applicant a proper certificate of license, on payment of the fee of five dollars for his services.

Sec. 5. Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction before any court, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than two hundred dollars, nor more than four hundred dollars, for each and every offense, for the use of the county wherein such misdemeanor was committed.

Sec. 6. The prothonotary of each county shall purchase a book of suitable size, to be known as the medical register of the county (if such book has not been purchased already), and shall set apart one full page for the registration of each practitioner, and when any practitioner shall depart this life, or remove from the county, he shall make a note of the same at the bottom of the page, and shall perform such other duties as are required by this act.

Sec. 7. Every person who shall practice medicine or surgery, or any of the branches of medicine or surgery, for gain, or shall receive or accept for his or her services, as a practitioner of medicine or surgery, any fee or rewards, directly or indirectly, shall be a graduate of a legally chartered medical college or university, having authority to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine (except as provided for in section five of this act), and such person shall present to the prothonotary of the county in which he or she resides or sojourns, his or her medical diploma, as well as a true copy of the same, including any endorsements thereon, and shall make affidavit before him, that the diploma and endorsement are genuine; thereupon the prothonotary shall enter the following in the register, to-wit: the name in full of the practitioner, his or her place of nativity, his or her place of residence, the name of the college or university that has conferred the degree of doctor of medicine, the year when such degree was conferred, and in like manner any other degree or degrees that the practitioner may desire to place on record, to all of which the practitioner shall make affidavit before the prothonotary; and the prothonotary shall place the copy of

such diploma, including the endorsements on file in his office, for inspection by the public.

Sec. 8. Any person whose medical diploma has been destroyed or lost, shall present to the prothonotary of the county in which he or she resides or sojourns, a duly certified copy of his or her diploma, but if the same is not obtainable, a statement of this fact, together with the names of the professors whose lectures he or she attended, and the branches of study upon which each professor lectured, to all of which the practitioner shall make affidavit before the prothonotary; after which the practitioner shall be allowed to register, in manner and form as indicated in section two of this act; and the prothonotary shall place such certified statement on file in his office, for inspection by the public.

Sec. 9. Any person who may desire to commence the practice of medicine or surgery in this State, after the passage of this act, having a medical diploma issued or purporting to have been issued by any college, university, society or association in another State or foreign country, shall lay the same before the faculty of one of the medical colleges or universities of this Commonwealth for inspection, and the faculty, being satisfied as to the qualifications of the applicant, and the genuineness of the diploma, shall direct the dean of the faculty to endorse the same, after which such person shall be allowed to register, as required by section two of this act.

Sec. 10. Any person who has been in the continuous practice of medicine or surgery in this Commonwealth since 1871, without the degree of doctor of medicine, shall be allowed to continue such practice; but such person shall nevertheless appear before the prothonotary of the county in which he or she resides, and shall present to him a written statement of facts, to which the practitioner shall make affidavit. Thereupon the prothonotary shall enter the following in the register, to wit: The name in full of the practitioner, his or her place of nativity, his or her place of residence, the time of continuous practice in this Commonwealth, and the place or places where such practice was pursued, to all of which the practitioner shall likewise make affidavit; and the prothonotary shall place the certified statement on file in his office for inspection by the public.

Sec. 11. Every practitioner who shall be admitted to registration shall pay to the prothonotary one dollar, which shall be in compensation in full for registration, and the prothonotary shall give a receipt for the same.

Sec. 12. Any practitioner who shall present to the faculty of an institution for indorsement, or to any prothonotary, a diploma which has been obtained fraudulently, or is in whole or in part a forgery, or shall make affidavit to any false statement to be filed or registered, or shall practice medicine or surgery without conforming to the requirements of this act, or otherwise violate or neglect to comply with any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty

of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished for each and every offence by a fine of one hundred dollars, one half to be paid to the prosecutor, and the other half to be paid to the county, or be imprisoned in the county jail of the proper county for a term not exceeding one year, or both or either, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 13. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any physician or surgeon, legally qualified, to practice medicine or surgery in the State in which he or she resides, from practicing in this Commonwealth; but any person or persons opening an office or appointing any place where he or she may meet patients or receive calls, shall be deemed a sojourner, and shall conform to the requirements of this act.

The act approved March 24, 1877, is included in the first five sections; the supplemental act approved June 8, 1881, concerning registration, etc., commencing with section 6 and concluding with section 13.

The enforcement of this law in Jefferson county, with one or two exceptions, has never been attempted. Physicians legally entitled to practice medicine, have, it is believed, all registered, so, also, have many who are clearly attempting to practice in violation of the provisions of the act of March 24, 1877. Some names, therefore, which are on the prothonotary's register, for this reason, have been omitted in this list, with date of registration:

In 1881, Dr. S. C. Allison registered July 21; Dr. C. C. Hindman, July 25; Dr. C. C. Baker, July 27; Dr. W. A. Baker, July 27; Dr. W. F. Matson, July 28; Dr. T. C. Lawson, August 2; Dr. J. W. Foust, August 2; Dr. W. M. B. Gibson, August 2; Dr. A. F. Balmer, August 3; Dr. S. Mc. Bleakney, August 4; Dr. T. J. Bennett, August 6; Dr. John Thompson, August 8; Dr. G. H. Hilliard, August 12; Dr. A. P. Cox, August 19; Dr. A. M. Clark, August 23; Dr. J. C. King, August 24; Dr. J. W. Hoey, August 25; Dr. C. M. Matson, August 26; Dr. Joseph Shields, September 13; Dr. A. D. McComb, September 13; Dr. S. S. Hamilton, September 13; Dr. W. F. Beyer, September 13; Dr. M. M. Rankin, September 13; Dr. William Altman, September 13; Dr. W. W. Woods, September 13; Dr. J. A. Miller, September 20; Dr. W. C. Niver, September 21; Dr. Samuel Reynolds, September 22; Dr. R. B. Brown, September 26; Dr. W. B. Alexander, September 28; Dr. R. S. Hunt, October 10; Dr. W. J. McKnight, October 13; Dr. J. S. McCoy, October 24; Dr. R. M. Boyles, November 8; Dr. J. H. Wick, November 8; Dr. W. H. Reynolds, November 15. In 1882, Dr. C. A. Wilson registered January 31; Dr. Stephen Fugate, April 27; Dr. T. R. Williams, December 12. In 1883, Dr. E. Q. McHenry registered January 12; Dr. G. A. Blose, April 17; Dr. J. H. Hoffman, May 26; Dr. F. P. Segworth, June 15; Dr. Julius Scheffer, July 24; Dr. H. S. Barrett, August 13; Dr. D. G. Hubbard, December 11. In 1884, Dr. C. G. Ernst registered April 7; Dr. J. M. Fisher, April 15; Dr. S. W. McDowell, June 5; Dr. J. K. Brown, June 16;

Dr. J. C. Wilson, June 23; Dr. D. D. Fisher, June 28; Dr. J. E. Hall, November 19; Dr. D. L. Paine, December 31. In 1885, Dr. O. S. Sharp registered April 7; Dr. A. P. Heichhold, April 8; Dr. J. B. Neale, April 27. In 1886, Dr. R. J. Hillis registered May 8; Dr. H. P. Holt, June 30. In 1887, Dr. J. C. Stahlman registered April 9.

The law governing the practice of medicine, surgery, etc., the short notice of the County Medical Society, and the registration of the physicians have been given here, because they belong to the decade ending with the year 1880. It is true that the act of Assembly, making it obligatory on physicians to register, was approved in June, 1881, but it was merely supplementary to the act of 1877, and therefore a part of it.

Dr. Andrew Pierce Cox located at Big Run, sometime during the summer of 1877. He was born in Allegheny county, and graduated from Cincinnati Medical College June 21, 1877.

Dr. Sylvester Sutton Hamilton located in Punxsutawney, in the spring of 1878. He was born in Indiana county, and graduated from the Columbus Medical College, Columbus, O., February 17, 1878.

Dr. Glenn Alvin Emery, son of Jacob and Mary Emery, was born in Philadelphia, and read medicine with Dr. C. M. Matson; married Olive Nicholson, daughter of the late Hon. R. J. Nicholson, in 1868; graduated from Columbus Medical College in the spring of 1879, and soon afterwards located in Crestline, O., where he remained about a year when he removed to Rendville, O., where he at present is engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. William Feltwell Beyer is the son of Samuel and Caroline Beyer *née* Feltwell. He was born near Smicksburg, Indiana county, May 5, 1851; read medicine with Dr. Christopher McEwen, of Plumville, Indiana county; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1879, and located in Punxsutawney in the spring of the same year, where he has been in continuous practice since. In 1880 he married Maggie A. Mitchell.

Dr. Samuel Reynolds removed from St. Mary's, Elk county, to Reynoldsville, in May, 1879. He is the son of J. B. and Jane Reynolds *née* Harr, and was born October 29, 1843, at Lockport, Westmoreland county. His preceptor was Dr. R. Armstrong, of Lock Haven, and he graduated from the Jefferson Medical College March 10, 1865. He located at Renova, May 1, 1865, where he remained until his removal to Reynoldsville. On November 24, 1869, he married Imogen Hyatt.

Dr. Thomas Chalmers Lawson located in Brookville, May 10, 1880. He is the son of James B. and Lavinia Lawson *née* Orr, and was born near Lawsonham, Clarion county, July 26, 1843. He read medicine with Dr. John P. Norman, of Rimersburg, Clarion county, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College March 13, 1871, and located at Greenville, Clarion county, in the following June, where he remained until some time in the spring of 1879,

when he discontinued practice for a year, spending the winter of '79 and '80 attending lectures at Philadelphia and New York. He married Alice E. Patton, daughter of the late Thomas Patton of Greenville, Clarion county, December 4, 1874. Dr. Lawson is a member of the County and State Medical Societies.

Dr. Charles Crawford Hindman is the son of Crawford Hindman ; was born near Corsica, Jefferson county ; read medicine with Dr. John Thompson, of Corsica, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College March 11, 1876. He located sometime during the spring of '76 at Shannondale, Clarion county, but how long he remained there is not known. After leaving Shannondale he located at Scotch Hill, in the same county, but the length of time he practiced there is not known. He located in Corsica, Jefferson county, it is thought, sometime in 1880, or, possibly, in 1881. He married Flora Taylor, daughter of the late John Taylor, of this county. He is now located at Du Bois, Clearfield county.

Dr. Charles Augustus Wilson is the son of Dr. George and Anna Wilson *née* Hover, and was born January 20, 1858 ; read medicine with his father, Dr. George Wilson, and graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine and Surgery, Louisville, June 29, 1881 ; married Alice M. Tyson in 1879, and located at Big Run, Jefferson county, soon after his graduation. He was appointed postmaster of that place in 1885, and is also engaged in the general drug business.

Dr. Alonzo Dexter McComb located in Perrysville, Jefferson county, it is thought, in 1881. He was born in Dayton, Armstrong county, and attended lectures at Cleveland, O.

Dr. James Glass McCoy located in Corsica, it is thought, in 1881. He was born in Florence, Washington county, and graduated from the medical department of the university of Wooster, O., February 27, 1873.

Dr. Reid C. Matthews, son of John Matthews, was born in Knox township, Jefferson county, December 23, 1858 ; read medicine with Drs. C. M. and W. F. Matson, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in June, 1881. Dr. Matthews located in Columbus, O., where he is at present engaged in the practice of medicine.

Dr. Stephen Fugate located in Reynoldsville in the spring of 1881. He was born in Centre county, and graduated from the University of Michigan March 28, 1877. He also took a post-graduate course in 1880. He removed to Clearfield county where he now practices.

Dr. Erastus Quay McHenry located at Rockdale Mills, November 7, 1882. His parents were Robert and Isabel McHenry, and he was born in White township, Indiana county, March 4, 1846. He read medicine with his brother, Dr. G. J. McHenry, and attended two full courses of lectures at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He commenced to practice medicine in

the spring of 1870, at Westover, Clearfield county, where he remained until August, 1874, when he removed to Du Bois, same county, where he continued in practice until November 7, 1882, when he purchased the property and practice of Dr. M. M. Rankin, at Rockdale Mills, where he has been engaged in active practice ever since.

Dr. Thornton Riggs Williams was born near Ithaca, Dark county, O. His maternal ancestors being early pioneers of that State, having settled near Cincinnati as early as 1802, and his paternal ancestors were early pioneers of Washington county, Pa. His early training was received on the farm and his elementary education was obtained from the common district school under the usual disadvantages. Early in his "teens" he attended the national normal school at Lebanon, O., where he fitted himself for teaching, which occupation he followed only for a short time when he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, O., where he remained five years, graduating with the class of '78. Subsequently he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., his diploma being dated March 1, 1882. His first location was in Brockwayville, in December, '82, where he remained until August, 1883, when he removed to Beech Tree, and continues to practice there.

Dr. George Alvin Blose was born in Perry township, Jefferson county, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, April 2, 1883; located at Perrysville, Jefferson county.

Dr. Joseph Henry Hoffman was born in Rose township, near Brookville, November 8, 1858. He is the son of Jacob and Mary Josephine Hoffman *née* Reuter; read medicine with Dr. A. F. Balmer, of Brookville, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, April 2, 1883; registered in Jefferson county, but located in St. Mary's, Elk county, on the 18th of June, 1883, where he has continued to practice since; married Josephine Baxter, January 26, 1886.

Dr. Franklin Pierce Segworth was born in Fryburgh, Clarion county; graduated from College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., March 1, 1883, and located in Ringgold soon afterwards, remaining but a short time. Present residence unknown.

Dr. Julius Scheffer was born in Getmold, Germany, November 26, 1843; graduated from medical department University of Herford, Germany, in 1865, and attended a course of lectures at the medical department University of Pennsylvania during the winter of 1867-68, soon after which he located in Pittsburgh, where he remained until 1872, when he removed to Petrolia, Butler county, where he continued the practice of medicine until 1880, when he removed to Bradford, McKean county. He practiced in Bradford until 1882, when he removed to Warren, Warren county. He remained in Warren one year, and then located in Punxsutawney, Jefferson county. How long he practiced in Punxsutawney, or where he is at present located, is not known.

Dr. Eugene Gustav Matson, son of Dr. C. M. and Alice Matson, *nee* Johnson, was born at Corsica, Jefferson county, December 26, 1858; entered Syracuse University as a student in October, 1873, and graduated in June, 1879, receiving the degree of Ph. B.; entered his father's office as a medical student in the spring of 1880, and attended three full courses of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating on the 20th of April, 1883; was chosen resident physician at Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, September 1, 1883, for one year; went to Europe in October, 1884, and attended a course of lectures at the University of Berlin, Prussia, delivered by Bergman on surgery, Schrieler on gynecology, Henoch on diseases of children, and others on other branches of medicine. After completing this course he spent some time in Europe, visiting places of interest in Germany, Italy, France, and England. On the 1st of October, 1886, he located in Pittsburgh, and about the same time was elected assistant demonstrator of anatomy at the Western Pennsylvania Medical College. On April 1, 1887, he removed from Oakland, Fifth Avenue, to No. 951 Pennsylvania Avenue. He is now demonstrator of anatomy at Western Pennsylvania College in conjunction with Dr. Joseph Dickson.

Dr. Henry Samuel Barrett was born in Smicksburgh, Indiana county, and graduated from Toledo Medical College, Ohio, July 13, 1883; located in Punxsutawney.

Dr. Dwight Gustavus Hubbard was born on the 10th of March, 1846, at Centreville, Allegany county, N. Y. His parents were Asa Carter and Frances Adeline Hubbard. He read medicine with Dr. Conrad Diehl in Buffalo, N. Y., and graduated from the University of Buffalo in the spring of 1869; first located at Farmersville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and remained there from the spring of 1869 to the spring of 1873. He then located at Carbon Run, Bradford county, as surgeon for the Schraeder Coal and Iron Company, which position he continued to hold until November, 1883, when he removed to Punxsutawney. He was married in 1871 to Hattie C. Hall, of Wethersfield, Wyoming county, N. Y. Has been in the continuous practice of medicine since his graduation.

Dr. James Alloysius McKibbin, the son of Henry and Mary McKibbin, *nee* Lochiel, was born March 11, 1854, at Cresson Springs, Cambria county, and read medicine with Dr. R. B. Brown at Summerville. He married Ella Brown, daughter of Dr. R. B. Brown, February 8, 1874, and graduated from Bellevue Medical College, New York, March 1, 1880. He located in Allegheny City in June, 1881, and remained till August, 1883, when he removed to Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, where, in connection with the practice of medicine, he carries on a general drug business.

Dr. Charles Gustav Ernst was born in Punxsutawney, August 18, 1859, and is the son of Henry and Catherine Ernst, *nee* Speis; read medicine with Dr. Joseph Shields, and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical Col-

lege March 13, 1884; located immediately after in Punxsutawney, where he continues the practice of medicine.

Dr. Samuel Wesley McDowell is the son of James C. and Anna McDowell, *née* Mahl, and was born at Clinton Furnace, Clarion county, July 24, 1854. His medical preceptor was Dr. James A. Miller, of Perrysville, Jefferson county; was married May 28, 1879, to Sarah Agnes, the youngest daughter of the late James Mitchell, of Indiana; graduated from Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, March 29, 1884, and in the following May located in Ringgold, Jefferson county, where he still remains.

Dr. John Monroe Fisher, son of B. K. and Sarah L. Fisher, *née* Livengood, was born in Lebanon county, June 23, 1858; read medicine with Dr. J. W. Foust, of Reynoldsville, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College March 29, 1884. He is at present located in Philadelphia and connected with Jefferson College Hospital.

Dr. John Knox Brown is the son of Dr. R. B. and Susan L. Brown, *née* Lavley, and was born April 29, 1859; read medicine with his father at Summerville, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College March 29, 1884, and located in Summerville, in partnership with his father, immediately after. He married Mattie J., daughter of Robert Hamilton, of Perrysville, Jefferson county, January 15, 1885.

Dr. Joseph Clinton Wilson, son of Dr. George and Anna Wilson, *née* Hoover, was born at Luthersburg, Clearfield county, March 12, 1854. His preceptors in the study of medicine were his father and brother, Dr. C. A. Wilson. He graduated from the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, March 14, 1884, and located in Sigel, Jefferson county, June 10, 1884.

Dr. David Fisher was born in Vergennes, Vt.; graduated from the University of Vermont, July 6, 1882, and located in Brockwayville, Jefferson county, sometime in the spring of 1884, but how long he remained or whither he went is not known.

Dr. Otis Shields Sharp, son of Dr. J. W. and Mary A. Sharp *née* Walker, was born in Perrysville, Jefferson county, March 24, 1861; read medicine with Dr. W. B. Walker and his father—Dr. J. W. Sharp; graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in the spring of 1884, and located in Knoxdale, June 20, 1884. Married Emma L. Gilhousen, June 27, 1886.

Dr. David Lemuel Paine, son of Alexander and Mary B. Paine *née* McClain, was born at Corbett's Mills, Clarion county, July 11, 1846. He engaged in merchandising when of sufficient age, in which he continued until he read medicine. Married Elizabeth A. Matson, September 19, 1868; read medicine with Drs. C. M. and W. F. Matson, and graduated from Columbus Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, February 28, 1878; located in Shippenville, Clarion county, in March, 1878, where he remained nine months. He then removed to Scotch Hill, but after three years removed to New Bethlehem, re-

maintaining about three years. On the 29th of June, 1884, he located in Brookville, where he now resides, engaged in the drug business, connected with the practice of his profession.

Dr. Joseph Everett Hall, son of Enoch and Martha Hall *née* Clark, was born in Brookville, April 12, 1842. Enlisted as a private in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in August, 1862, and was mustered out as adjutant of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, July 13, 1865. Entered the office of Dr. C. M. Matson as a medical student in the autumn of 1865, attended two full courses of lectures at the Medical Department University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, March 12, 1869. He located in Parker City, June 10, 1869; married Frances Irene, daughter of Hon. W. P. Jenks, September 12, 1872. In June, 1882, he located in Emlenton, Venango county, but continued his office in Parker City; took a post-graduate course of lectures in January, 1885, and located in Brookville in the following March. He is a member of the board of Pension Examiners for Jefferson county, and a member of the State Medical Society.

Dr. James Buchanan Neale was born at Perrysville, Jefferson county; read medicine with Dr. W. M. B. Gibson, at Reynoldsville, and graduated from Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, February 26, 1885, and located soon after in Reynoldsville, where he is at present engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Robert James Hillis was born in Winslow township, Jefferson county; read medicine with Dr. B. Sweeny; graduated from College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., March 15, 1886. Dr. Hillis is now acting as assisting surgeon for the Dagus Coal Company.

Dr. James Beyer Mitchell was born in Westmoreland county, but with whom he read medicine, or at what institution he attended lectures, is not known. He located in Punxsutawney some time previously to June 16, 1886.

Dr. Henry Pilgrim Holt was born in Beaver township, Jefferson county, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., March 15, 1886. He is now located at Tionesta, Forest county.

Dr. Joseph Calvin Stahlman, was born in Redbank township, Armstrong county, September 20, 1858. He is the son of Solomon and Catharine Stahlman; was married to Mary Elizabeth McElhiney, March 10, 1881; read medicine with A. D. McComb, of West Millville, Clarion county, and graduated from the Medical Department Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., March 9, 1887. Located at Richardsville, April 5, 1887, where he remains at present.

Dr. Elmer Brown Berland, son of William and Martha Berland, was born in Knox township, near Bellevue, Jefferson county, September 20, 1861; read medicine with Dr. W. W. Woods, at Bellevue, and graduated, taking first prize

on examination, from West Pennsylvania Medical College, Pittsburgh, March 27, 1887. He is at present located in Pittsburgh.

The history of the medical profession from 1817, to August 1887, including a period of seventy years, is as complete and comprehensive as it is possible now to make it. Dates, in a few instances, which had to be determined by circumstances, or cotemporary events, or, where they have been taken from the recollections of old settlers may not be perfectly correct, but they are as nearly so as possible at the present time to make them. The sketches have been arranged in chronological order, as being preferable to an attempt at a separate history of the profession in each borough or township, or an alphabetical one, either of which might have a tendency to confuse the mind of the reader as to the period in which these men lived and practiced in the county.

The medical profession of Jefferson county is not behind that of any county in the State; they keep thoroughly up with the advance of medical science; many of their libraries are very extensive; the better class of medical literature is largely patronized, and the profession of Jefferson county numbers among its members as large a proportion of careful, thoughtful observers, skillful operators and successful practitioners, as are to be found anywhere.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The Magnificent Forests of Timber that Have Fallen Before the Lumberman's Ax — The Production of the Red Bank Valley — The Red Bank Navigation Company — The Mahoning Navigation Company — Statistics of Lumber Produced.

NO county in the State could boast of finer bodies of timber than Jefferson county when it was first settled; but almost the first act of the white man was to lay low the grand monarchs of the forest that clothed the hills, and from that day onward the destruction has been carried on, until now but little of the magnificent timber remains. The fame of the region in this respect was soon noised abroad, but it was not until about the year 1836 or 1837 that the lumber trade was pushed with any kind of vigor. Then capitalists began to come into the county, new mills were erected, and the lumber business became an immense one, that was not allowed to decline until the supply was exhausted. Acts were passed declaring the principal streams highways, and the spring and fall freshets found them full of rafts and busy raftmen.

In 1854 the lumber trade of the Redbank Valley was estimated at over 20,000,000 feet; on the North Fork there were twenty-two saws cutting 10,-

000,000; on Sandy Lick and its branches, twenty saws, cutting 10,000,000; on Redbank and Little Sandy, fifteen saws, cutting 3,500,000; total estimate, 23,500,000 feet.

To this can be added at least 5,000,000 shingles, and about 1,200,000 feet linear, or square feet of timber, or about 3,000,000 cubic feet.

Before the passage of the acts creating the Redbank and Mahoning Navigation Companies, rafting, owing to the obstructions in the channel, etc., was extremely difficult and hazardous, but these companies expended large sums to remove obstructions, straighten the channels, and otherwise improve the streams. Before this was done board rafts ran out of Redbank contained from 20,000 to 25,000 feet; now they contain in many instances 50,000.

At the spring flood of 1869, seventy-four board, and three hundred and fifty timber rafts were run out of Redbank by Jefferson county lumbermen, containing over 2,500,000 feet of boards, and 600,000 feet of square timber.

In 1872 there were run out of Redbank from the waters of Sandy Lick, North Fork, Little Sandy, and Redbank 917 timber, and 570 board rafts. The timber rafts from the three former streams averaged 16,000 feet per raft, and those from Little Sandy, 1,000 feet; the board rafts ran from 25,000 to 50,000, making a total run for the year of 1,500,000 feet of square timber, and 20,000,000 feet of boards. These comprised the shipments of one hundred and fifty individuals and firms, averaging from one to one hundred rafts each.

In 1873 eight of the principal lumber firms on the North Fork, Sandy Lick, and Redbank, sent to market 428 board rafts, containing from 30,000 to 50,000 feet per raft, and over 100 timber rafts. The largest of these rafts came from the mill of A. Bell & Co., on Sandy Lick. To this should be added the product of the Mahoning and Little Toby, of which no statistics are obtainable.

But the pristine glory of Redbank has departed; the mighty monarchs of the forest that clothed the banks of it and its tributaries have been laid low. The lumber trade of Jefferson county in a few years will be a thing of the past. The pine timber, in the handling of which large fortunes were accumulated, and which was for so long the staple product of the county, will soon all be cut away.

The destruction of timber in this pine region of the State has been wanton in the extreme, and the waste in the earlier years of the trade was incalculable. In many instances the choicest timber was cut ruthlessly away in order to clear the land for crops that were of little value; but there was no voice raised to stop this wholesale destruction; the ax of the woodman was heard in all directions, and no one cried, "Woodman, spare that tree."

There is perhaps in Jefferson county now standing, five hundred millions of white pine; of hemlock there is a better showing, there yet remaining fifteen hundred millions.

The lowest price paid for timber was $2\frac{2}{3}$ cents per cubic foot in 1846; the highest was 27 cents per cubic foot, paid in 1863; the lowest price paid for boards was \$3.50 per thousand, in 1826, and the highest was \$30.00 per thousand, paid in 1864.

The Redbank Navigation Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature May 17, 1854, by which Thomas K. Litch, Thomas Reynolds, Daniel Smith, Darius Carrier, and Patrick Kerr were appointed commissioners to carry out the provisions of said act.

The third section of the act gave the company power to clean and clear the Red Bank, Sandy Lick, and North Fork from all rocks, bars, and other obstructions; to erect dams and locks; to bracket and regulate all dams now erected; to regulate the schutes of dams; to control the waters for purposes of navigation; to levy tolls not exceeding one and one-quarter cents for each and every five miles of improved creek, per thousand feet of boards or other sawed stuff, for every fifty feet, linear measure, of square or other timber. These tolls were to be collected at the mouth of Red Bank, or at such other points as was deemed necessary. This section also provided for the appointment of officers and agents to carry the provisions of the bill into effect.

Under the provisions of this act the streams were greatly improved, and during the first three years the tolls collected amounted to over three thousand dollars, the greater part of which sum was expended in improving the channels.

The company was organized August 2, 1856, by electing Thomas K. Litch, president; P. Taylor, C. H. Prescott, Michael Best, and R. J. Nicholson, directors, and Paul Darling, secretary.

The last officers, elected in 1882, were: T. K. Litch, president; S. S. Jackson, N. Carrier, jr., G. B. Carrier, and Abel Fuller, directors; of these the president, and one of the directors, Nathan Carrier, jr., have since died.

Thomas K. Litch was continued as president of the company from August 2, 1856, until August 18, 1866, when I. G. Gordon was elected, who held the office until December 27, 1873, when Mr. Litch was again elected, and remained the president until his death, in 1882.

A. L. Gordon was appointed secretary, treasurer, and collector October 27, 1866, and acted in those capacities until his death, in 1885, since which time Charles Corbet, esq., has taken his place.

THE MAHONING NAVIGATION COMPANY.¹

"This company was incorporated first by act of the General Assembly, July 31, 1845, for the purpose of controlling navigation on Mahoning Creek, and some stock subscribed and some payments made on it. But there is no record of any organization under this act of incorporation.

¹ Prepared by C. M. Brewer, secretary.

The present Mahoning Navigation Company was incorporated by act of the General Assembly approved the 10th day of August, A. D. 1858, which act empowered the company to be organized thereunder to clean and clear Mahoning Creek and its branches, and to control navigation thereon perpetually, and for purposes of revenue to carry out its purposes to assess tolls on all logs, rafts, boats or other craft run on the same, perpetually. Under this act of incorporation the present company was organized on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1863, by the election of Stacy B. Williams as president, and John Miller, John Couch, I. T. Gillespie and W. E. Bell, as managers. John Hastings, esq., was elected secretary to this board, and re-elected from year to year continuously, up to 1871. Stacy B. Williams was continued as president, with several changes in the directors, up to the election of July 9, 1870, when G. W. Zeitler was chosen president, who continued up to July 10, 1871, when Jacob Zeitler was elected president. At this meeting John Hastings, esq., resigned as secretary, and C. M. Brewer, esq., was elected secretary, and was re-elected from year to year until the present time, and is the secretary now. July 10, 1872, William E. Bell was elected president, and served in that position up to July 10, 1882, a period of ten years, when the Hon. J. U. Gillespie was elected president and served in that capacity up to July 10, 1885, when W. E. Bell was again elected president and has been re-elected from year to year since. There have been but two treasurers of this company—W. A. Dunlap, from the date of its organization up to 1883, a period of about twenty years, and Levi McGregor, since. The original capital stock of the company was \$5,000, divided into shares of ten dollars each. It was essentially a popular corporation, created solely for the benefit of its founders, who were all practical lumbermen, and all the stock was taken, and has since been held, by men in some way interested in lumbering. The company has collected and expended vast sums during its history in keeping the Mahoning Creek and its branches navigable for rafts and kindred craft. This, it will be understood, was no small undertaking, when we remember that at the time the company was created, and for many years thereafter, the Mahoning, and its branches wandered through an almost unbroken wilderness from its source to near its mouth, where every storm felled trees, and every freshet washed up bars and rocks and destroyed dams. The mission of this company is about ended, because the marketing of that which called it into being is about exhausted. It will go into history with many benedictions from the lumbermen, whose coadjutor it has been for so many years; and with some strictures from the toll-payer because men in all ages have objected to enforced payment and unwilling tribute."

CHAPTER XXXI.

RAILROADS AND COAL.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad—Bonds of Jefferson County—Building of Low Grade Division—History of the Road in the County—Statement of Business for 1886—The Rochester and Pittsburgh Road—The Toby Branch—The Reynoldsville and Falls Creek Road—Coal Production in Jefferson County—The Wallston Mines—The Clarion Mines—The Beechtree Mines—Statistics of the Coal Trade.

THE LOW GRADE DIVISION OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

IN 1853 Jefferson county subscribed ninety thousand dollars to the stock of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. To enable them to pay this money the commissioners of the county issued bonds of one thousand dollars each, for stock in said road, payable in thirty years from date. These bonds read as follows:

"Know all men by these presents, that the county of Jefferson, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, is indebted to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company in the full and just sum of one thousand dollars, which sum of money, the said county agrees and promises to pay, thirty years after the date hereof, to the said Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, or bearer, with interest, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first Monday of May and November, at the office of the said railroad company, in the city of New York, upon the delivery of the coupons severally, hereto annexed, for which payments of principal and interest will, and truly, be made. The faith, credit and property of said county of Jefferson are hereby solemnly pledged, under the authority of an act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled a further supplement to an act entitled an act for the incorporation of the Pittsburgh, Kittanning and Warren Railroad Company, approved the fourth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and the supplement, which became a law on the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

"In testimony whereof and pursuant to said act and supplement of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and resolutions of the county commissioners, in their official capacity, passed the fifteenth day of September, 1852, the commissioners of said county have signed, and the clerk of said commissioners has countersigned these presents, and have hereto caused the seal of said county to be affixed, this thirteenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

[Seal].

"THOMAS HALL,

"J. S. STECK,

"Commissioners of Jefferson county.

"JOHN J. Y. THOMPSON, Clerk of Commissioners."

To each of these bonds was attached sixty coupons, the first one of which, attached to bond No. seven, reads as follows :

" 30.

" County of Jefferson.

" Warrant No. 60 for thirty dollars. Being for six months interest on bond No. 7, payable on the first Monday of May, 1883, at the office of the Allegheny Railroad Company, in the city of New York.

" \$30.

JOHN J. Y. THOMPSON, Clerk."

The road not being finished in the time specified, the bonds were not paid, but were still held by the railroad company until 1869, when a compromise was effected between the commissioners of the county and the officers of the road, whereby the former paid to the latter the sum of forty five thousand dollars, in lieu of the aforesaid bonds, the railroad company agreeing to run their road through the limits of the borough of Brookville.

" By an act of the Legislature the commissioners of Jefferson county were authorized to borrow any sum or sums of money not exceeding forty-five thousand dollars, and to issue the bonds of said county, with or without coupons, or other evidences of indebtedness therefor, at a rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum ; and the said bonds or other indebtedness shall be exempted from taxation, provided that the money arising from the negotiation or sale of said or other evidences of indebtedness, shall be appropriated to the payment of certain articles of settlement and compromise made by and between the county of Jefferson and the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, dated July 29, 1869, for the redemption of ninety thousand dollars, bonds of said county issued to the said railroad company on the 24th day of June, 1853."

This act was approved February 19, 1870.

The Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was opened eastward from Redbank to New Bethlehem, a distance of twenty-one miles, on the 6th of May, 1873. On the 23d of June trains commenced running regularly to Brookville, a distance of forty miles from Redbank, and on November 5 a further section of sixteen miles was opened, extending to Reynoldsville, fifty-six miles from Redbank. On the eastern end of the road a section of nineteen miles from Driftwood to Barr's Station was thrown open for business on August 4, and on May 4, 1874, the entire Low Grade Division, from Redbank to Driftwood, was open through for business.

The Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad enters Jefferson county twenty-eight miles westward from its junction with the main line at the mouth of Redbank Creek, and continues in the same county for a distance of thirty-four and a half miles, leaving Jefferson county and entering Clearfield county at a point immediately westward of the station called Falls Creek.

The principal stations located in this county are Summerville, Brookville, and Reynoldsville, with fourteen other stations of minor importance.

Classified Abstract of Freight Received and Forwarded on Allegheny Valley Railroad at Stations in Jefferson County for Year Ending Dec. 31, 1886.

STATIONS.	CLASSIFIED WEIGHTS IN POUNDS.									
	Flour and Feed.	Coal.	Merchandise and Manufactures.	Iron Rails.	Live Stock.	PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.		Miscellaneous.	(Classified Articles.)	TOTAL WEIGHT.
						Lumber.	Other Articles.			
PATTON.....	Received Forwarded		78.0 1,102				3.00	102		24,330
HEATHVILLE.....	Received Forwarded	12,000 500	1,102 500				3.00	102		8,930
SUMMITVILLE.....	Received Forwarded	10,000 500	1,102 500			1,000,000	3.00	102		19,322
BAXTER.....	Received Forwarded	5,000 500	1,102 500			500,000	3.00	102		24,330
NICHOLSON.....	Received Forwarded	10,000 500	1,102 500			500,000	3.00	102		8,930
BROOKVILLE.....	Received Forwarded	1,000,000 500	1,102 500			1,000,000	3.00	102		19,322
TAYLOR.....	Received Forwarded	1,000,000 500	1,102 500			1,000,000	3.00	102		8,930
GARRISON.....	Received Forwarded	1,000,000 500	1,102 500			1,000,000	3.00	102		19,322
BELL.....	Received Forwarded	1,000,000 500	1,102 500			1,000,000	3.00	102		8,930
IOWA MILLS.....	Received Forwarded	1,000,000 500	1,102 500			1,000,000	3.00	102		19,322
FELLERS.....	Received Forwarded	1,000,000 500	1,102 500			1,000,000	3.00	102		8,930
CAMP RUN.....	Received Forwarded	1,000,000 500	1,102 500			1,000,000	3.00	102		19,322
PRENSHILL.....	Received Forwarded	1,000,000 500	1,102 500			1,000,000	3.00	102		8,930
CARRIER.....	Received Forwarded	1,000,000 500	1,102 500			1,000,000	3.00	102		19,322
REYNOLDSVILLE.....	Received Forwarded	1,000,000 500	1,102 500			1,000,000	3.00	102		8,930
MCCLURE.....	Received Forwarded	1,000,000 500	1,102 500			1,000,000	3.00	102		19,322
PANCAST.....	Received Forwarded	1,000,000 500	1,102 500			1,000,000	3.00	102		8,930
Total Received in Pounds.....	7,175,589	1,775,250	10,888,849	22,275	13,375	4,550,250	18,112,190	8,319,208	1.60%	50,000,000
Reduced to Tons.....	25,881	6,365	38,888	77	48	13,000	65,000	29,750	37	175,000
Total Forwarded in Pounds.....	3,000,000	3,133,134	6,233,136	11	66	1,000,000	13,133,136	27,557,186	57	217,788,375
Reduced to Tons.....	100,000	1,111,111	2,222,222	0.3	0.2	3,000	47,133,136	100,000	108,891	1,088,911
Aggregate Total in Pounds.....	7,575,589	4,908,384	17,121,985	33,286	13,441	5,550,250	31,245,326	38,076,394	1.761%	268,791,381
Reduced to Tons.....	27,081	11,111	49,777	0.7	0.8	15,900	158,133	100,000	108,891	1,088,911

* Furnished by T. T. Brown, Esq., Auditor of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

† The former was formerly the upper station for Brookville, and the freight received and forwarded was for Brookville. The lower station was abandoned in 1887, and Taylor is now Brookville Station.

The annexed statement shows the freight received and forwarded at stations in Jefferson county for the year ending December 31, 1886, which will give an idea of the business done by the Allegheny Valley Railroad in the county.

There was received at stations 25,302 tons of freight, and forwarded from stations 108,894 tons of freight. As the statement will show the principal articles shipped were lumber, and products of the forest, which alone amount to 89,930 tons

William M. Phillips, esq., was the first assistant superintendent of the Low Grade Road. He resigned in 1875 to accept the appointment of supervisor of the Middle Division of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Mr. Phillips was succeeded by Dr. A. A. Jackson, who continued in charge of the road until April, 1887, when he resigned to accept the appointment of general superintendent of the New York and New England Railroad, with his headquarters at Boston. This is one of the most important roads in New England, and is six hundred and fifty miles in length.

Mr. Jackson had, by his faithfulness to the trust imposed upon him, and his genial, urbane manner, won the confidence of the company he represented, and the respect of the citizens of Jefferson county, and the employees of the road lost in him a faithful friend and adviser. Mr. Jackson took with him some of the oldest and ablest employees of the Low Grade, notably among whom was Mr. R. E. Everson, who had been connected with the road since its completion, in the capacity of dispatcher and passenger conductor. He is now superintendent of a division of the road under Mr. Jackson's management.

S. B. Rumsey, formerly special agent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Oil City, succeeded Dr. Jackson as assistant superintendent of the Low Grade Division. The other officers of the road in Jefferson county are G. E. Armor, dispatcher, and M. D. Dean, assistant. The offices of the Low Grade road were moved from Brookville to Reynoldsville in May, 1885. The passenger and freight agents in the county are: Patton's Station, Walter Smith; Heathville, L. G. Guthrie; Summerville, J. H. Haven; Brookville, L. S. Hooper; Fuller, J. S. McMasters; Reynoldsville, M. D. Farrell; Falls Creek, F. E. Dixon.

The first agent at Brookville was Daniel Smith, who was succeeded by H. C. Watson in March, 1875, who was in turn succeeded by Robert V. McBain in April, 1886, and June, 1887, L. S. Hooper, the present agent took his place, Mr. McBain going with Mr. Jackson to the New York and New England road.

L. C. Smith has been baggage agent at the Brookville Station ever since the road was completed, and received and put on train the first pieces of baggage brought or dispatched by rail in Jefferson county. He has been "slinging baggage" for fourteen years.

Other Railroads.—The next road of importance is the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, which was completed to Punxsutawney in 1883. It enters the county at the Snyder township line from Elk county, and runs via Du Bois, in Clearfield county, through Punxsutawney to Clayville, which is its present terminus. This is one of the most important coal roads in the country, and also does a large passenger business.

Almost paralleling the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Road is the Ridgway and Clearfield Railroad, which runs from Ridgway, in Elk county, to Falls Creek, in Clearfield county; it is also a coal road. Both the latter roads run through Brockwayville.

The Toby Branch of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company extends from Dugas Mines, Elk county, to Brockwayville, Jefferson county, a distance of twelve miles. It enters Jefferson county on the eastern side at Snyder township, and runs southwestward through Crenshaw to Brockwayville, a distance of three miles.

The statement of coal, lumber, and bark shipped over this road, and received at Brockwayville during the month of March, 1887, is as follows: Coal, 39,300 tons; lumber, 825,000 feet (board measure); bark, 1,200 cords.

The Reynoldsville and Falls Creek Railroad is owned by Bell, Lewis & Yates, who are the owners and operators of the mines in the Reynoldsville coal basin. It is seven miles in length and runs from Rathmel to Falls Creek, where it connects with the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley road. About one hundred cars of coal are shipped over this road daily.

In the year 1836 an act was passed for the extension and improvement of the State by railroads and canals. The ninth section of this act, which was approved February 18, 1836, provided for the "survey of a route for canal and slackwater navigation from the head of the West Branch Division to the Allegheny River."

In accordance with this act a survey was made from the mouth of Redbank to the headwaters of the Sinnamahoning for this canal, over the same route that was adopted some thirty five years after by the engineers who located the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. As a feeder for this canal the engineers advised the construction of an immense reservoir on the same spot where the big dam at the Summit Tunnel has since been built.

It is alleged that the field notes taken by the engineers making this survey show that indications of the existence of petroleum on Wolf Run were discovered by them.

THE COAL BEDS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The first discovery of coal in Jefferson county by some is said to have been in Pine Creek township, by a colored man named Douglass. Others claim that it was first dug out of the bed of Sandy Lick at Reynoldsville. Be this

as it may, from that small beginning has sprung up the greatest industry of the age in Jefferson county, one that has taken the place of the declining lumber trade.

Almost ever since the first coal was discovered there has been enough mined in all parts of the county to supply the home demand; but it was not until the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad was finished through the county, in 1873, that an outlet was made for shipment, and then the hidden wealth began to be developed. According to the geological survey the following coal beds are found in the county:

1“The Freeport upper coal bed, which, though nearly always present wherever the land is high enough to include it, is not a reliable seam for mining purposes in Jefferson county.

“The Freeport lower coal bed not only gives its great value to the Reynoldsville basin, but is the main seam of Jefferson county, wherever the hills are high enough to include it. Although this coal bed is one of the most uncertain of the lower productive series, it is everywhere workable in Jefferson county, but not equally good in all of the county, nor is its thickness uniform. It is thickest and best in the Reynoldsville basin, in which is included the Punxsutawney region. There are also extensive fields along Soldier Run, Mix Run, at Brockwayville, and along Rattlesnake Run.

“The Kittanning upper coal bed nowhere exceeds three feet in thickness, and seldom more than half of that.

“The Kittanning middle coal bed acquires some prominence in Knox and McCalmont townships, because of its thickness there, but not because of its purity. It is at its best in Union township, supplying that region with nearly all the coal required for local use. Elsewhere in the county the bed is small.

“The Kittanning lower coal bed is a regular and persistent feature of the series throughout Jefferson county, but the seam is mainly small and poor. At no place does it yield marketable fuel. Its out-crop being conveniently near that of the ferriferous limestone, it supplies fuel for the lime-kilns wherever the latter is quarried. On this account the coal bed has received considerable attention from the farmers.

“The Clarion coal bed is the least important of the series, being often a mere dark streak in the rocks.

“The Brookville coal bed is nearly always impure, but mostly of workable dimensions. Its greatest development is in Beaver township, where it is the main source of local coal supply.”

Mr. S. W. Smith, of Brookville, who has given more time to the study of the geology of the county than any other of its citizens, and has made personal tests of the coals and ores found within its borders, does not agree with Mr. Platt in his estimate of the Brookville coal, but claims that it is the best coal

¹ Report H. 6 Geological Survey of Jefferson County.—W. G. Platt.

that he has tried for smelting iron, and that it has been pronounced in New York to be the best also for generating steam. In an article on "Pennsylvania Coal Lands,"¹ the writer, in giving the result of a geological trip to the Karthaus coal basin in Clearfield county, says:

"In the fall of last year (1885) a map of the country we had long before traveled over was shown us, and at the same time we were told that many coal beds had been lately opened in that part of the country. In the hills on both sides of Groves' Run five workable beds had been proved by shafts and drifts overlying each other in successive order. This information excited our curiosity, and to be convinced of its truth we traveled, at our own expense, to Lock Haven, and there found a person, an old acquaintance, who knew all about the country we desired to explore. He consented to go with us, and also induced the person who superintended the recently made explorations to join company. On the following morning we three landed at Keating Station, at the confluence of the Sinnemahoning with the west branch of the Susquehanna, and proceeded up the newly-made Sinnemahoning and Clearfield Railroad to Groves' Run, four miles from Keating Station. We then traveled up this run, and at about a mile from the river and railroad found the conglomerate measures crossing the ravine into the hills on both sides of Groves' Run. There we found the smut of an interconglomerate coal bed. This we did not consider of any commercial value, but the fact of its position at the base of the lower productive coal measures was, in a geological sense, of some importance to us. Further up the run and higher in the measures we found an exposure of fire-clay—the same as the fire-clay bed extensively worked in different parts of Clearfield and Clinton counties, for manufacturing fire-brick and other articles of value, as resisting the action of fire. On the eastern hill-side, and at a few feet above the run and overlying the fire-clay bed, we examined an excavation exposing coal bed 'A' of the improved nomenclature, otherwise known as 'Brookville' coal bed. The coal exposed measured four feet two inches in thickness. It was a rich-looking coal of the coking variety. Overlying this bed and further up the hill-side we found a second coal opening. The measured section of this bed was top coal, nine inches; then slate, one-half inch; then coal, one foot eight inches; slate parting, three-quarter inches; coal, one foot two and a half inches, resting on a fire-clay floor. This bed A is the equivalent with the 'Clarion' coal bed mined in Clarion county."

The Brookville coal is found principally in Oliver, Beaver, Clover, Rose, Pine Creek, Warsaw and Polk, where it averages from three to six feet thick. Except for local supply it has been but very little investigated; but if all that is claimed for it is true, it may yet become of value as an article of commerce; but this will hardly be until the vast beds of the Freeport lower coal is exhausted, or until a railroad is brought into the region, where the Brookville coal is principally to be found.

¹ W. F. B. in *Philadelphia Times* of October 9, 1886.

The principal coal mines of the county are located at Walston and Adrian in Young township, about two miles from Punxsutawney, operated by the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company; the Reynoldsville mines, formerly operated by Powers, Brown & Co., and others, now all owned by Bell, Lewis & Yates; the Beechtree mines in Washington township, also operated by the Rochester and Pittsburgh Company, and the Clarion mines in Snyder township, operated by the Northwestern Mining and Exchange Company. All these mines are working the Lower Freeport bed, which, at all these places, averages about six feet in thickness. The coal and coke produced has no superior in the markets of the country. The production, etc., of each mine, as far as we were able to get statistics, is as follows:

ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURGH COAL AND IRON COMPANY.¹

"The Beechtree mines of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company were opened in 1882, and the Walston mines in 1883, the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad having been completed to Walston during the summer of 1883. The Adrian mines of the company were opened for shipment in January, 1887.

"Walston mines now (April, 1887) have 500 coke ovens running and 300 building, making 800 in all.

"Adrian mines now have 700 coke ovens building. The company will have 1,500 coke ovens running by the close of this year.

"The Jefferson county production of steam and coking coal has shown a percentage of increase that is very unusual. In 1881 the county shipped to market only a few hundred thousand tons of coal, and the region was unnoticed as a coal producer, and only locally known.

"Now, in coal production it is second to Cumberland and Clearfield, and if its present rate of increase holds will in a few years pass them.

"In the coke production the change is even more striking. A few years ago the region shipped no coke, or almost none, and that of inferior quality.

"Now the Walston coke of this company is quoted and sold alongside of Connellsville coke in all the great markets, and the reputation and use of the coke spread steadily. There is a great future for the coke trade of Jefferson county.

"All of the coal mined for market at the Beechtree mines, on the Rattlesnake Creek, at the Du Bois and the Reynoldsville mines of Bell, Lewis & Yates, and at the Adrian and Walston mines of this company, near Punxsutawney, comes from one coal bed, the Lower Freeport Coal Bed of the Geological Survey Reports. So far we have found no other coal bed in the lower productive coal measures to be of any commercial value.

¹ Prepared by Franklin Platt, president and general manager Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company.

"In the Du Bois and Reynoldsville region, and at the Walston and Adrian mines, the Lower Freeport coal is large and good, ranging from five to seven feet and averaging about six feet in thickness. It is of first-rate quality and lies well for mining.

"At the Walston and Adrian mines it is of superior quality for coking. Taking together the size of the coal bed, six feet in thickness, the facility of mining, the unusually good coking character at Walston and Adrian, and the nearness to market, and you have the combination necessary to make a great producing region. It will not be many years before Jefferson county coals and cokes will be as widely known as the coal of Cumberland and Clearfield, or the coke of Connellsville."

The Beechtree Mines of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company are located in Washington township, on the line of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad. The company own about 4,000 acres of coal land, and commenced operations in January, 1882. The daily capacity of the mines is now (July, 1887) 1,000 tons of coal; but this will soon be increased to 1,500 tons, or more.

The vein operated is over four feet, and the coal is first-class steam coal. The company at Beechtree is now employing 325 men, but expect soon to increase their force to at least 400. They have their own store, offices, physicians, etc. The coal bed upon which these mines are located it is expected will not be exhausted for from twenty-five to thirty years to come. John H. Bell is the superintendent of the Beechtree mines, and B. W. Watson, auditor of the company.

The Clarion Mines are situated in Snyder township, two miles east of Brockwayville, on the Toby Branch of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Coal and Railroad Company. The mines were opened in July, 1885, on what is known as the "Sibley Farm," and are operated by the Northwestern Mining and Exchange Company. The daily capacity of the mines, one year after operations were commenced, was seven hundred tons of coal, employing about three hundred miners and outside hands. During the year 1886 one hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-seven tons were shipped to end of November month; the daily capacity being one thousand tons or sixty cars. The seam of coal, which is known as the Lower Freeport, runs from three and a half to six feet thick, and the workings are somewhat irregular. The coal is a good quality of steam coal, and is mostly consumed on railroad locomotives. During the year the company has erected over fifty dwellings for employees, and a number of stores, etc., have been built by others in the vicinity, making quite a town at Crenshaw, where a year ago there was but one house.

The company owns about four thousand acres of coal land in the immediate vicinity, and another opening called "Clear Run Mines," is being made about a mile from Clarion Mines, and close on the county line of Elk. These

mines at the close of the year 1887 will have about the same capacity as the Clarion Mines, and there will therefore be about one thousand to one thousand two hundred tons of coal going out daily from this territory. The miners at both these mines are paid at the rate of forty and fifty cents per ton, according to the height of the coal mined.

They use a fan for ventilation in one drift, and a furnace in the other two. They have one locomotive, and one stationary engine, and make all sizes of coal, but have no coke ovens. The officers of the company are Samuel Himes, president; D. Robertson, superintendent; Russell Wentworth, engineer; and Ira Smith, clerk. The company's store is under the management of Stull & Co.

The company also operates the Toby Mines on the same railroad about ten miles east in Elk county. This coal to the amount of about twelve hundred tons daily, passes through Brockwayville, making the latter place quite a coal shipping point.

CHAPTER XXXII.

HISTORY OF BROOKVILLE.

IT was seven years after Joseph Barnett set up his "household gods" at Port Barnett, before the county of Jefferson was erected; and it was not until a quarter of a century more had passed, that the new county arose to the dignity of having a county-seat of its own, and was taken from the fostering care of Indiana county, and allowed to attend to its own business.

By an act of assembly passed April 8, 1829, "John Mitchell of Centre, Robert Orr of Armstrong, and Alexander McCalmont of Venango county, were appointed commissioners to locate and fix the site for the seat of justice for the county of Jefferson." These gentlemen met on the first Monday of September, 1829, at the house of Joseph Barnett, and located the county seat at the confluence of the Sandy Lick and its North Fork (Little Brier), where they form the Redbank Creek, and to this place they gave the name of Brookville. The name was given from the number of springs and brooks flowing from its hills. To the word "Brook," the French term *vill*e, a country-seat, or in English, a town, was added, making the name "Brookville." Attention was at once attracted to the new town as the following notices published at the time proves, and the present prosperity of the place will show whether the predictions made over a half century ago have been verified:

" 1830.

¹ "*Brookville*:—The spot selected by the commissioners as the seat of justice for Jefferson county, and confirmed by act of assembly, etc., has lately been laid out in town lots and out lots bearing this name. At the sale which took place last week, town lots were sold from \$30 to \$300 each; the last day's sale averaged above \$50, without including a mill-seat sold for \$1,000. Proceeds of sale will no doubt be sufficient to build a court-house. This may be considered high rate for lots, most of which still remain in a state of nature—but the advantages and prospects of this new county town attracted a crowd of strangers. Persons were known to be present from twelve neighboring counties. The location of Brookville is a good one, and it has been judiciously laid out by Mr. Sloan, the artist. It is situated on the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike, forty-four miles east of Franklin, and immediately at the head of Redbank, which is formed by the confluence of the three branches of the Sandy Lick at this point. Redbank has in general a sufficiency of water for steamboats on the Blanchard plan. The Allegheny steamboats could visit Brookville were it not for the obstructions created by a few mill-dams. Brookville must become the place of deposit for the iron manufactured in the counties of Centre and Clearfield, designed for the Pittsburgh market. The lands of Jefferson county are of much better quality than is generally supposed, by those who have formed an estimate by merely passing through them. Large bodies are exceedingly well adapted to the culture of small grains. Should this village spring up as rapidly as it bids fair to do, it may be considered an acquisition to the interests of the Northern turnpike road."

² "Brookville p. t. and st. of jus. of Jefferson county, situated on the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike road, 44 ms. S. E. from Franklin, 238 N. W. from W. C., and 165 miles from Harrisburg, and immediately at the head of Redbank Creek, which is formed by the confluence of the three branches of the Sandy Lick at this point. Redbank has commonly sufficient water for steamboats on the Blanchard plan. At the sale of the town lots in June, 1830, the lots brought from 30 to 300 dollars each. The proceeds of the sale were destined to pay the expenses of building the court-house. It is supposed that this new town will become the place of deposit for the iron manufactured in the counties of Centre and Clearfield, designed for the Pittsburgh market. The first building was put up in August, 1830. There are now here about 40 dwellings, a brick court-house and offices, 4 stores and 4 taverns."

³ "Brookville, the county-seat, is situated on the Waterford and Susquehanna turnpike, 44 miles east of Franklin, and immediately at the head of Red-

¹ *Hazzard's Register*, 1830.

² *Gordon's Gazetteer of the State of Pennsylvania*, 1832.

³ *Day's Historical Collections*, 1843.

One of the first to locate in Brookville, after it became the county seat, was John Eason, father of Mr. David Eason. Mr. Eason had removed from Lycoming county to the Cherry Tree, in Indiana county, but not liking that location, when the town of Brookville was laid out, he attended the first sale of lots and purchased the lot at the corner of Main street and Spring Alley, where he erected one of the first, if not the very first, house in the place, in 1830, and opened it as a hotel as soon as it was completed. Mr. Eason died in 1835, when his son David was about three years old, and his widow, nee Catharine Darr, afterwards married John Smith, who came from Curdist in 1831, and kept a small store located on Jefferson street, on the tannery lot.

1 All these writers speak of the three branches of Sandy Lick. This is erroneous as Mill Creek does not extend to Brookville, but empties into Sandy Lick at Port Barnett, and the Five Mile Run which must be the third branch referred to, empties into Sandy Lick in Rose township. So that it was only Sandy Lick and the North Fork, or Little Brier, that formed Redbank. In all the old histories and maps of Jefferson county, Redbank is not found in Jefferson county, until it flows into Armstrong, it is called Sandy Lick. Mr. Jordan says: "I have again looked over Heckwelder's Indian notes, and I fail to find that he has recorded any 'Redbank,' in any part of the States of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland or Virginia, as well as that of our own, and such being the case, I must incline to the opinion that he only knew of the 'Sandy Lick,' or crossed it in his travels. In the Delaware tongue, Sandy was or is *Legansé*—a lick, *mahn*—also Sandy. *Legansé*—e. g. *Legansé*—Sandy Lick, and Sandy Creek."

He was elected sheriff in 1842, and also served several terms as justice of the peace. 'Squire Smith, as he was called, built the house now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Florence Christ. Mr. Smith died June 3, 1866, aged 63 years, and his wife August 5, 1878, aged 78 years.

The next to locate in Brookville was Benjamin McCreight, who was born in Indiana county, in 1801. He learned the trade of a tailor, and as soon as his apprenticeship was finished he set out on foot to look up a location. He journeyed through the unbroken wilderness and at length came to the site selected as the county seat of Jefferson county, and in the spring of 1830 he built a small log house on the eastern half of lot No. 57, on Main street, the site of the new post-office building. He worked away, clearing his lot and plying his trade, as new settlers came into his neighborhood, until the next spring when he returned to Indiana county, where March 1, 1831, he was married to Eliza Hunter, and the young couple at once came to the home already prepared, in Brookville, and went to housekeeping. Their house was in the midst of dense woods, and the poor bride must have put in some lonely hours, and it was no wonder that when a few months later, Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty arrived and located near them, that they received the newcomers with the deepest joy. Although only about half a square separated them, the intervening lots were heavily wooded, and only the glimmer of the light of a candle could be seen through the trees. Mrs. McCreight told the writer that no one could imagine the good it did her when she first saw a light in Mrs. Dougherty's window and realized that she had a neighbor. Mrs. Dougherty, too, often reverted to the same fact, and recalled the home-like feeling that the "light in the window" caused. The intimate friendship thus established between those two families was unbroken, until death severed the strong ties that bound them to each other. In old age the friendship of their youth was renewed, and they loved to recall the days of early pioneer struggle and privation that they endured together.

Mr. McCreight held a prominent place in the early history of the county and in 1847 was elected treasurer, and held the office of county commissioner for two terms, besides filling the different borough offices. After living a short time in his first home he built a frame house on the western half of lot No. 56, and about 1842 built the brick house on the western half of lot number 57, where he resided until he died. Twice did this impregnable building pass through a fiery ordeal, coming out from the fires of 1856 and 1871 almost unscathed, the fire fiend devouring the buildings on all sides of it. It was torn down in the summer of 1887 by D. C. Whitehill, who now owns the property, the McCreight heirs having sold it after Mr. McCreight's death, and where he is erecting a brick business block and residence. Mr. McCreight, besides working at his trade, opened at an early day a general store. He also loved farm work, and had quite a little place in good cultivation, comprising what is now "McCreight's" addition to Brookville.

Mrs. McCreight died January 26, 1879. She was born in Centre county in 1809, and was a most estimable woman. Mr. McCreight died August 3, 1883. Their daughter Elizabeth, now the wife of W. D. J. Marlin, was the first white child born in Brookville. She resides on the same lot where her parents built their second house. Two other daughters, Rachel, wife of Dr. Robert S. Hunt, and Matilda, wife of E. Heath Clark, and one son, Craig McCreight, all reside in Brookville. A number of children died in infancy.

Mr. McCreight, like his neighbor, Mr. Dougherty, was a man of sterling honesty, and by his early patient toil and energy was able to spend his last days in plentiful ease.

Another who attended the first sale of lots in Brookville, June 30, 1830, was John Dougherty, a native of Donegal, Ireland, where he was born in 1800. He landed in 1823 in Baltimore, with only twenty-five cents in his pocket. Mr. Dougherty came over from Ireland in the same ship with Robert McIntosh, one of the first settlers in the Beechwoods, and Rev. Boyd McCullough says of them: "He, Mr. McIntosh, always spoke of the prominent Roman Catholic with the greatest kindness, and Mr. Dougherty never mentioned the Presbyterian elder but with the highest respect."

Soon after his arrival in this "land of the free," he went to work on the Erie Canal at Buffalo, N. Y., and here had the misfortune to "fall among thieves;" for the contractor for whom he worked absconded and he got no pay for his labor. From Buffalo he went to Freeport, where he worked for a while, attending school at night,—the only schooling he ever received. As soon as he had saved enough money, he bought a pack of goods and set forth to peddle; then he got a horse and wagon, and was known all over this region of country as "Cheap John." In 1829 he started a store near Millville, in Armstrong county, at the "Red House." He was the first Catholic to locate in that locality, and it is related of him that when he first came there he stopped with Mr. John Mohney. It was on a Friday, and on his refusal to partake of the meat and sausage offered him, Mr. Mohney asked him whether he was a Jew. "No," said he, "I am a great deal worse than a Jew; I am a Roman Catholic."

At the sale of lots in Brookville he bought quite a number, and in 1831 he removed to Brookville and built a small log house on the lot corner of Main and Barnett streets, where he lived until he built the frame hotel on the corner of the same lot. This house he kept for five years. It was a popular hostelry, and for a long time his sign of "Peace and Poverty, by John Dougherty," attracted the attention of travelers. In 1840 he was appointed postmaster at Brookville, very much against his wishes.

Mr. Dougherty had married Miss Grace A. Kerr, of Westminster county, her home being about three miles from Mount Pleasant, in October, 1830, and the following year brought her to Brookville. In 1832 he moved his store from Millville

to Brookville, into a small building which stood upon the site now occupied by the American House. In 1836 he left the hotel and moved into a small frame house opposite the American, built by Joseph Sharp. He owned the ground now occupied by Marlin's opera house, and in 1840 built a large brick building there, in which he resided until 1871, when he moved to the property adjacent to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Kate D. Marlin, where he had built a home for his old age, and where he died September 18, 1875, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and his estimable widow followed him November 15, 1879. They are both buried in the Catholic cemetery at Red Bank, Clarion county.

When Mr. Dougherty first came to Brookville he purchased a tract of land east of the borough limits, and sold half of it to Dr. James Dowling. The agreement was, that the doctor was to divide the land and then Mr. Dougherty was to have his choice of the divisions. This was done, and Mr. Dougherty selected the west half, and the doctor the portion adjacent the borough, where he made his home.

Mr. Dougherty was a man of strong opinions, and ardently wedded to his religious and political beliefs. The history of the Catholic Church relates how much he did for its establishment in Brookville. Mr. Dougherty was always a rigid temperance man, and while working at Buffalo, soon after his arrival in this country, he frequently suffered on account of his abstemious habits. The rest of the workmen would "get on a spree" on Saturday, after they quit work, and because of young Dougherty's refusal to join them he would frequently receive a thrashing at their hands.

The upper rooms of his house were also used for jury rooms, until the court-house was erected. An unswerving Democrat, he was exceedingly outspoken in his views, as was also his friend, John J. Y. Thompson, who, a few years later, resided across the street in the American House, and many and bitter were the arguments in which these two indulged. Thompson was just as strong a Whig as Dougherty was a Democrat, and it was no unusual sight to see the latter pacing up and down the pavement on his side of the street, loudly proclaiming his views of the political situation, bringing his cane down, frequently, by way of emphasis; while on the opposite side, Judge Thompson, with his thumbs in the armholes of his vest, and bare headed, was just as eloquently arguing his side of the question. Each would be determined not to yield until he had the last word, but it generally ended by the judge indignantly exclaiming: "Dod dang it to dangnation, Dougherty, I'll not to talk to such a man as you," and then he would stride into his own door. But for all this "war to the hilt," on political subjects, and their frequent abuse of one another, they were warm friends, and when Mr. Dougherty heard of Judge Thompson's death he shed tears of sorrow and regret. A man of strong dislikes, and just as strong in his friendships, his sterling honesty detested shams of all kinds.

Thomas McElhany Barr came to Brookville in 1830, and was one of the first citizens. He was born in 1803 in Dauphin county, near Harrisburg. When he was quite young his father, Alexander Barr, who had emigrated from the north of Ireland, removed to Laurel Hill, Indiana county, and from that place to Preble county, O. About the time Thomas M. became of age, he returned to Pennsylvania and worked at his trade of bricklaying, and came to Brookville the year the town was laid out. One of his first contracts was for the brick work on the old court-house; he also done the brick and stone work on the old stone jail, the academy, the First Methodist Church, the first American Hotel, Railroad House, the Truby residence, now owned by Mrs. Sarah Means, the Jesse G. Clark building, now owned by Mrs. Amelia F. Henderson, and in fact all the older brick buildings in the town; and to-day some of them stand as monuments to his honesty as a mechanic and contractor.

In 1833 he married Sarah Corbet, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Cyrus Riggs, then pastor of the old Bethel Church, already referred to in this work. Nine children blessed this union, of whom six survive, two of whom—Mrs. Nancy E. Wensell and John E. Barr—reside in Brookville, the latter on part of the old homestead property on Water street.

Mr. Barr first resided in the old "Lucas house" on Jefferson street, opposite the present United Presbyterian Church, and then built the house on Main street, now occupying the site of B. Verstine's building, which he sold to Richard Arthurs. In 1847 he built the house on Water street, where he resided until his death, July 4, 1884, in the eighty-first year of his age. Mrs. Barr preceded him to the grave, dying July 5, 1877, in the seventy-first year of her age. She was born in Lewistown, Mifflin county, came to what is now Clarion county when but a year old, and in 1832 her father, William Corbet, moved to a farm near the present village of Corsica. Mr. Barr was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, where his seat was seldom found vacant. A man of sterling integrity, he shunned strife, and it is said of him that in all his busy life he was never a party to a lawsuit.

Gabriel Vasbinder was born in Jefferson county, his father being Henry Vasbinder, who came from Tuscarora Valley about the year 1807 and settled on the Nathaniel Butler farm in Pine Creek township. The family consisted of Andrew, Gabriel, Harmon, Doty, and Jackson, Peggy, Caroline, Nancy, and Juliana.

Henry Vasbinder, of whom mention has already been made, died in 1868, at the age of sixty-eight years, and was buried in the grave-yard at the Jones school-house. Gabriel Vasbinder's grandfather, John Vasbinder, who came to this county in 1802 or 1803, was buried in the grave-yard on the Harris farm. Gabriel came to Brookville about the year 1835 and drove stage for Levi G. Clover and John Pierce, and afterwards for Smull, and Benjamin Bennett. The route was from Brookville to Bellefonte, three times a week. He also in 1835 drove the stage from Berlins (in Venango county) to Franklin.

The first house Mr. Vasbinder lived in in Brookville was the Thomas Lucas house, while he was building his present residence, on Jefferson street, which he erected in 1842, and where he has resided forty-five years. After his early stage driving, he teamed until 1868, when he was awarded the contract for carrying the mail between Brookville and Mahoning, and run a stage from that time until the railroad was completed, in 1873, since which time he has been the proprietor of one of the omnibuses carrying passengers between the depot and the town. In 1857, in connection with his son, Isaac, he was in the mercantile business until burned out in the fire of 1871.

Mr. Vasbinder has seen many of the changes in this county, and can well remember the early days of pioneer life. He can recall the Indians, who were once quite numerous. On one occasion, when a small boy, he had been sent on an errand to his uncle, William Vasbinder, who lived on what is now known as the Kerkman farm, and encountered two Indians going in the same direction, each with a saddle of venison on his back. Noticing that the little boy was afraid, the friendly red men went on their way, and never looked back after they passed him. Mr. Vasbinder remembers often being sent to the old Knapp grist-mill, on the North Fork, there only being one house between his father's house and what is now Brookville.

William McCullough was the first blacksmith who located in Brookville, building a shop and dwelling on the lot now occupied by the Baptist Church, in 1830. One of the first improvements was the digging of a well on the premises; and it was scarcely finished when his cow fell into the excavation and broke her neck, and being unable to get her out, Mr. McCullough filled the well up. Mr. McCullough, or "Uncle Billy," as he was called, was an original character. He was great on an argument, and would scarcely ever yield a point, generally clinching the argument with "By the Jew's eye, sir, I know what I am talking about!" He was very fond of the chase, and loved to relate his hunting exploits. He was an excellent shot, and was on that account selected as one of Berdan's celebrated sharp-shooters. Mr. McCullough was a strong Union man, and though past the military age, could not be deterred from enlisting. His aim was unerring, and it is said that at the battle of Bull Run "he was known to have killed seven rebels, one after the other."

About 1847 Mr. McCullough exchanged a saw-mill on Little Mill Creek for the property on Pickering street, where he resided, and where he followed the trade of gunsmith (having quit blacksmithing) until he died in August, 1884, aged seventy-two years. Mrs. McCullough, *née* Elizabeth Potter, died in January, 1874, aged seventy-two years. Mr. McCullough was ten years younger than his wife, but lived ten years longer than she did, making their ages the same when death came.

Thomas Hastings was among the first to locate in Jefferson county. He was born in Huntingdon county in 1797, and in 1818 he married Elizabeth

Wagner, who was born in the same county in 1799. They removed to Bellefonte, Centre county, in 1818, where he was elected to the Legislature in 1824, and in 1827 was elected sheriff of that county. In May, 1831, he removed to Brookville, and built the Globe Hotel. In 1835 he removed across the street and started a general store, and also engaged in lumbering. In 1837-38 he was member of the constitutional convention, and established the *Backwoodsman* about that time. He served one term each as prothonotary and associate judge of Jefferson county. June 6, 1868, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings celebrated their golden wedding. Judge Hastings died in 1871, and Mrs. Hastings in 1880. Three of their children reside in the county: Mrs. Sarah G. Means and Barton T. Hastings in Brookville, and Captain John Hastings in Punxsutawney. The other daughter, Mrs. Ann E. Roundy, resides in Pepin, Wisconsin.

Levi G. Clover, of the firm of Evans & Clover, was a prominent citizen of Brookville for a number of years. He was elected two terms prothonotary of the county, and also associate judge, which office he resigned to accept the position of collector of tolls at Pittsburgh. He was also one of the contractors for State work on the Mountain Division of the Portage Railroad, and was one of the most prominent politicians and business men of his day. He removed to his native county of Clarion, where he died.

William Clark, sr., arrived at Brookville from Blairsville, Indiana county, in October, 1830, and found only two families residing here, and only two residences within the limits of the town, one of which was the hotel of Mr. Eason, and the other the house of William Robinson, who had built a log house and barn on the lot corner of Water and Mill streets, on Water street. Mr. Robinson was a brother of Mrs. John Long, but how long he resided in Brookville is not known.

Mr. Clark set about the erection of a hotel at once, and the hotel history of the town given elsewhere will give his record in that respect. He seems to have been a busy, go-ahead man, and aided essentially in the first building up of the new town. After leaving the Franklin House, in 1836, he removed to a farm five miles west of Brookville, which he had purchased of a Mr. Quest, but being then sheriff of the county, to which office he was elected in 1833, he was obliged to return to town to live, as his son, Jesse G. Clark, who was acting as his deputy, not being able, or it being illegal for him to perform some of the duties of the office. He then lived for a short time in the old jail, and in 1835 moved into the Red Lion Hotel, where he ended his official life as sheriff of Jefferson county, which office he held six years. In 1839 he kept the Jefferson House, and in this house he died about 1843. His eldest son, Jesse G. Clark, has already been referred to in the history of the bench and bar.

Another son, William F. Clark, was for many years one of the most prom-

inent business men of Brookville. In alluding to his business career Mr. Clark says: "I owe much to the encouragement, kind and good counsel of my brother, Jesse G. Clark. He took me from school in 1839 and placed me in charge of his hotel, the Forest House, which he had erected in the new town of Clarion, so that he and his family might return to Brookville."

Within a year W. F. Clark returned to Brookville with his father and mother, and began merchandising in an old building which stood on the corner of Main and Pickering streets, now occupied by the Matson block. He and his brother having bought the stock of Elijah and John Heath, to which they added new goods, soon had quite a prominent store, under the firm name of J. G. & W. F. Clark. In 1842 they moved to a new room, built in connection with the Jefferson Hotel. This hotel Jesse G. Clark sold to Simon Frank in 1845, and began the erection of a large brick storehouse on the site now occupied by the Edelblute block. Before its completion Jesse G. Clark died, in February, 1846, and in August, 1847, W. F. Clark commenced business in the new storeroom alone, and he here conducted an extensive business for twenty years, single handed and alone, as he says, "with a root hog or die purpose, and determination to succeed." Mr. Clark employed no clerks, save occasionally the services of his wife. In August, 1867, his health failing, due in part to the death of his youngest son, Jesse Griffith Clark (whom he had named for his brother Jesse, and for his mother, Susan Griffith), a bright boy of seventeen years, who died in 1867. He then sold his stock of goods to Vasbinder & Trimble, of Warsaw township, and about the same time his storehouse and lot to N. G. Edelblute.

No business man in Brookville has done more to improve the town. In 1850 he built a 25 x 35 brick addition to his store building, and in 1851-52 built the brick residence on Jefferson street, which he afterwards sold to James Neal, and which is now the property of Calvin Rodgers. He purchased of C. M. Garrison, and greatly improved the property on the corner of Main and Barnett streets, which he sold to K. L. Blood, and which is now the residence of Mrs. A. L. Gordon; after which, in 1869-70, he bought from W. W. Corbet, the lot immediately west of the corner above mentioned, for \$4,000 and erected upon it a bank and residence at a cost of \$9,000 each (both war prices). This property passed by deed to his son Norman Farquahr Clark, who, dying without will, passed it to his sons Norman F. and Jerome. From this house, as Mr. Clark says, his "best of wives, and her dear son Norman were carried to their last resting place." Mrs. Clark's maiden name was Maria Schrader. William F. Clark now resides in Maquoketa, Jackson county, Iowa. His mother died at his home in Brookville in 1861. Of the other members of the family, Matilda, who married Daniel Smith, and Jane, the wife of J. P. George, both reside in Brookville. Calvin B., the other son, died in 1875; none of his family, except his widow *née* Mary Clayton, reside in Brookville.

Daniel Smith came from Penn's Valley, Centre county, about 1822, being then only eight years of age. He first went to Port Barnett where he remained for some time with Joseph Barnett, and from there to Judge Gillis's place, at Montmorenci, and then, after Brookville was laid out, he came back and lived in the family of Judge Heath, and attended school. He then went into the store of Evans & Clover, as a clerk, and afterwards bought them out. He first kept store in a building that stood on the site of the old Evans block. In 1846 he built the brick block, now the property of H. Matson, where he kept store for a number of years. Besides merchandising, Mr. Smith was actively engaged in lumbering for many years. He served one term as treasurer of the county, and was the first agent at Brookville of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. In 1839 he was married to Matilda, daughter of William Clark, who, with her two sons, Levi Clover and William Clark, reside in Brookville. Mr. Smith died in 1882. Few men were more closely identified with the early business of Brookville, or led a more busy life.

Alexander McKnight, one of Brookville's earliest citizens, and one of the first justices of the peace, was treasurer of the county at the time of his death, in 1837. He is said to have been quite a prominent and dignified man. He located on the lot now owned by Thomas L. Templeton. He married a sister of John J. Y. Thompson, who afterward became the wife of John Templeton. But two of the family, Dr. William J. McKnight and Thomas L. Templeton, survive; both residents and prominent business men of Brookville.

Robert P. Barr was one of the first on the ground after Brookville was laid out and became a town. He made the brick on the ground, and with Thomas M. Barr, built the old court-house, the academy, H. Matson's, W. F. Clark's dwelling and store, dwelling of J. G. Clark (now residence and store of Mrs. A. F. Henderson). He was one of the associate judges in 1851. He owned the mill and timber lands now the property of T. K. Litch & Sons, which he sold to the late T. K. Litch in 1850. Mr. Barr was a conscientious, just man. He moved to Clinton county, Iowa, where he died about 1870.

Joseph Sharp was the first shoemaker and the first constable, and lived in a little house on the site now occupied by the Marlin Opera House. He removed to Ohio in 1833 or 1834.

William Rodgers came with his parents in 1830 from Blairsville, and was the second merchant to open a store in Brookville, keeping quite a creditable stock of goods for the time and population. His store was located in the southeast corner of William Clark's hotel, on Jefferson street. Subsequently he and Joseph Chambers (uncle of Samuel Chambers, of the present firm of Kennedy & Co.) formed a co-partnership and opened a store in a room on the lot now owned by N. G. Edelblute. Mr. Rodgers was also postmaster. His father and mother died as early as 1832 or 1833, and were buried in the "old grave-yard." Mr. Rodgers married Sarah Clements, and has for many years resided just beyond the borough limits in Rose township.

William Jack was one of the early and prominent business men of the time, who came to Brookville in 1831. He was a man of polished, gentlemanly manners, and of very dignified bearing, having traveled much and visited London and the continent. He had been a contractor and builder in Mississippi, where, with Richard Arnold, of Kittanning, he built a canal. He was the member of Congress from the district composed of Jefferson, Armstrong, and Butler, in 1844, and was a fellow-member with Henry Clay. Subsequently he was associated in the mercantile business with D. B. Jenks, as Jack, Jenks & Co. Mr. Jack married Harriet Eason, a cousin of David Eason. He was boarding at the Red Lion Hotel, and Mr. Eason, his host, who was going to Indiana county to visit his old home, asked Mr. Jack if he did not want him to bring him (Jack) a wife. He replied in the affirmative, and in a short time Mr. Eason returned home, accompanied by his niece, and a few days after his return he happened to think of his joking remark to Mr. Jack, and told him that he had kept his promise, at the same time introducing him to his niece. They were mutually pleased with one another, and in a few weeks after were married in the parlor of the Red Lion.

In 1846 Mr. Jack returned with his family to his native place, Greensburg, where he soon after died. His wife afterwards married Hon. William H. Koontz, at the time member of Congress from that district.

Jacob Wise came to Brookville at the same time, from Greensburg. He was unmarried, and is said to have been rather dissipated, but very sociable and companionable. He spent much of his time in an office attached to the old store-house, on the site of the Matson block, where he sawed away upon an old fiddle. Wise was quite small in stature, but a great military man, and having some connection with the militia, was called "Colonel." Hugh Brady, a prominent lawyer of the day, was also a prominent militia man belonging to the Jefferson Greens.

On one occasion Brady and Wise had some dispute, and decided to settle it by fighting a duel, and both hied away to their respective offices to don their regimentals. Wise conceived the idea of surprising his adversary, and, donning his sword, crept behind a large stump that stood on the corner now occupied by the Central Hotel. This stump, from which a large tree had been broken off in some storm, was as tall as an ordinary man, and Wise secreted himself behind it, intending when Brady came opposite to suddenly present himself, and demand his foe's surrender. Soon he descried Brady, who, with his gun in hand, with head erect and soldiery tread, came marching down the opposite side of the street. When he gained the corner opposite to where Wise was concealed, he wheeled about in true military style and marched across the street, when suddenly, just as he came opposite the stump, and before Wise had time to execute his brilliant *coup de main*, he came to present arms, and cocking his gun, presented it down over the stump, and in stento-

rian tones called upon Wise to surrender. He had seen the ruse of his opponent, but no one who witnessed his march down the street would have dreamed that he was cognizant of it. After a hearty laugh by the bystanders, in which the discomfited colonel joined, peace was declared between the combatants.

Mr. Wise returned, after a few years, to Greensburg, where he died.

The Arthurs family was one of the first to settle in Jefferson county. John Arthurs, who was born in Jack's Creek, in Mifflin county, March 1, 1783, came with Joseph and Andrew Barnett and Samuel Scott, in 1795, and helped erect the first mill. Mrs. Graham says, "a man named Arthurs came with them, when they erected the mill." His son, Richard Arthurs, says his father came to Jefferson county in 1806, so that it is probable that he returned with Joseph Barnett when he went back for his family, as there was no other white man with Andrew Barnett but Samuel Scott, when he died. In 1806 John Arthurs again appears in the county, and we next hear of him going down into what was then Armstrong county, to find a wife, where in that year he married Miss Joanna Roll, who was born in Penn's Valley, now Centre county, June 15, 1786; and lived with her parents on what is now the farm owned by the heirs of Samuel Frampton, two miles from Strattanville, Clarion county. They were married by Samuel C. Orr, esq. Mr. Arthurs bought what is now known as the Ferguson farm, near Clarion, where he lived until 1811 or 1812, when he moved to Port Barnett, where he lumbered, and assisted Moses Knapp to build his mill on what is now the Five Mile Run. In 1813 Mr. Arthurs moved to Tidioute, in Warren county, where his father's family had removed from Jack's Creek, and here, in the winter of 1814, he was pressed into the service, and hurried to Lake Erie, where he spent the winter, but in the spring of 1815 the treaty of Ghent was concluded and he was allowed to return home, the war being over.

The Roll who is mentioned as locating on the farm now owned by John S. Barr, in Pine Creek, and who made such a perilous journey to get to Port Barnett, with Van Camp and Shultz, was Mrs. Arthurs's grandfather. He was also the father of the aged Mrs. Mason, who resided upon the farm some years afterwards. Three large apple trees that he planted there are still standing. He died many years ago, and is buried in the Anderson graveyard in Clover township. Mrs. Roll died in 1822, and is buried in the McFadden graveyard in Clarion county. His son, John Roll, exchanged his property in Boalsburg, with General Potter, for two hundred acres of land in what is now Clarion county, the Frampton farm referred to, and here, in 1811, Richard Arthurs was born. He was a bouncing boy of thirteen pounds in weight and has always kept up his weight. In 1830 we find him at the sale of the first lots in Brookville, and in 1832 he located here, and went to work in the cabinet-shop of McDonald, a sixteen by forty structure that stood on the old Evans property, now owned by Guythur and Henderson. In a short time he pur-

chased the tools, etc., and removed the shop to a building on the opposite side of the street in what was known as "Snyder's Row," where Samuel Craig set up the chair-making business, Mr. Arthurs occupying the south room with his cabinet and carpenter-shop, and Mr. Craig the north room with his chair-shop. Mr. Arthurs says one of the first articles of cabinet ware he made was a cradle, for the late John Jack. In 1834 he sold out to James Craig, a brother of Samuel, and commenced the study of law with Cephus Dunham. He had had the advantage of very little schooling,—three months being all that he ever devoted to grammar, but he made a very successful, and was for many years one of the leading attorneys at the Jefferson county bar. When he commenced work in Brookville he had no means, but he was always ready for any odd job that turned up, and made from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per day. His boarding cost him twenty-five cents per day, and in two years he had saved six hundred dollars, and was ready to read law, the goal for which he had been striving.

He has been very successful in business enterprises, and now owns some of the best business houses in the town. In 1882 he purchased the Commercial Hotel, and in 1876 built the Central Hotel, and in 1886 built the large brick block on Main street. He also owns the large dwelling house on west Main street, formerly owned by Joseph E. Hall, John King and R. J. Nicholson, where he resides.

Mr. Arthurs kindly cared for his parents in their old age, bringing them to his home in Brookville from Clarion county, in 1843. This trip was made on good sleighing, on the 16th day of April. Mr. Arthurs died in 1847, and his wife in 1843. Another son, Samuel C. Arthurs, resides in Brookville, of whom mention has been made in the *Rebellion Record*.

Another of the pioneers who settled at the county seat was Cyrus Butler, who bought a lot in 1830 or 1831, and built one of the first houses, in which the first Methodist prayer meeting was held in Brookville, and which was, for years, the stopping place of the itinerant preacher, and where they always found a cordial welcome. This house Mr. Butler occupied for many years, until 1859 or 1860, when he removed to Litchtown, and sold the old homestead to Christopher Fogle, who afterwards sold it to David Larry, and from his heirs it was purchased by C. C. Benscoter, who, in 1887, tore it down for the purpose of erecting a more modern dwelling. Mr. Butler was married to Mary, daughter of Elijah Sartwell, a most estimable Christian woman, who died November 1, 1868, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Butler died a short time after his wife. They had but two children, of whom one, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, is dead, and the other, Mrs. Esther Reynolds, resides in Kittanning.

Mr. Butler was of a very excitable disposition, and always "spoke his mind." He was an ardent lover of his country and took a deep interest in the progress of the war, and many of our citizens can recall his transports of joy and his

shouts of "hallelujah" when a great union victory was announced. While acting in the capacity of court crier, which he filled for many years, on one occasion when a certain suit was on trial, the court ordered Mr. Butler to call one of the witnesses whose name was Ami Sibley, and who was not in the court room when his testimony was needed. Mr. Butler proceeded to the door and called, "Ami Sibley, Am-i Sibley." A wag of a fellow, Abial Frost, who was standing near the door, said: "No, you are not Sibley." This disconcerted the old gentleman, who thought he had made a mistake in the name, so he called again, "I am Sibley." "No," said Frost, "you are not Sibley, by a damned sight." This was followed by a roar of laughter by the bystanders, but the victimized crier was in no laughing humor, and the wag had to make himself scarce.

On another occasion Mr. Butler was told to call another witness who rejoiced in the euphonious name of "Oramel Thing." He proceeded to the court-house door and called in stentorian tones, "Horrible Thing! Horrible Thing!"

Another amusing episode in the early history of the courts of Jefferson county, was the trial of Butler B. Amos, who was accused of stealing a hog from Moses Knapp. Judge Burnside, who presided at the trial, after listening patiently to the testimony, which is said to have been extremely ludicrous, ordered the prisoner to be released, saying that Amos was from the same county that he was, and that he could not possibly be guilty of the alleged theft, as no one coming from Centre county would be guilty of such a deed. This man, Butler Amos, who figures in the early history of Washington township, seems to have been a very contumacious fellow, as his name appears quite frequently on the pages of the early dockets as plaintiff or defendant in different actions.

James Corbet, who was appointed, in 1830, by Governor Wolf, the first prothonotary, register and recorder, and clerk of courts for Jefferson county, moved from his mill in Rose township to Brookville, in the spring of 1831, and built the log house on Main street, on the site now occupied by the property of the heirs of Norman F. Clark, deceased. Soon after he moved to Brookville he engaged in store-keeping, and the firm of Corbet & Barr sold goods in a little tenement that stood on the lot now embraced in the American House block. Mr. Corbet was prominently connected with the official affairs of Jefferson county, and for many years a respected citizen of Brookville. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster, and also held the office of justice of the peace. He was the son of William and Sarah Corbet, and was born in Minlin county March 19, 1794. His father moved into Armstrong county (now Clarion), in the spring of 1814. Mr. Corbet came to Jefferson county in 1824. He was a resident of Brookville for the first thirty-five years of its existence. His death occurred October 24, 1866. Three of his children, Colonel Wakefield W. Corbet, Mrs. W. P. Jenks and Mrs. K. L. Blood, yet survive and reside in Brookville, or its suburbs.

In the fall of 1830 Jared B. Evans, who was residing at Port Barnett, where he was engaged in keeping store and attending to the post-office for Mr. Barnett, moved his store to Brookville, and was appointed postmaster, the office also being changed to Brookville. His was the first store in the town. Mr. Evans was for many years a prominent citizen of Brookville. In 1850 he was appointed associate judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Jenks, and was elected at the election ensuing. He built the large brick block on lot No. 65, Main street. This property was for many years in litigation in the courts of the county. It was first conveyed to John Pickering and Timothy Pickering by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated May 24, 1830. Warrant No. 394.

This building was destroyed in the disastrous fire of November 20, 1874. Judge Evans also built the house owned by James H. Maize, on Jefferson street. He is said to have been the first to embark in matrimony in the new town, having married Miss Jane McCreight, a niece of Benjamin McCreight. Since 1859 he has resided at Rockdale Mills and although in the eightieth year of his age, is still a hale, hearty man. His son William C. Evans resides in Brookville.

In 1832 Hugh Brady, esq., removed to Brookville. Mrs. Elizabeth Craig, his daughter, and the only remaining member of his family, says that she well remembers their journey from Indiana to Brookville, and being lifted out of the big covered Conestoga wagon in which they traveled, and carried half asleep into the hotel kept by Thomas Hastings. They arrived about the beginning of the May court, and Mrs. Craig was sent out "*into the country*" to stay at the house of Joseph McCullough, on account of the scarcity of bed-rooms at the hotel.

Samuel Craig came to Brookville in 1832 and started the first chair-making shop in Brookville. About 1840 he engaged in the mercantile business with Samuel H. Lucas, as Craig & Lucas, and in 1841 was elected treasurer, being the first person elected to that office in the county. From 1851 to 1854 he was engaged in the mercantile business with Enoch Hall. In 1854-56 he served as deputy sheriff, under Sheriff Mitchell. In 1860 he formed a partnership with Parker P. Blood, in the general mercantile business, from which he retired in 1865. In 1871 he embarked in the grocery business, in which he associated his son, W. F. Craig, which continued as "Craig & Son," until his death, October 10, 1865. He was seventy-seven years of age at the time of his death. Mrs. Craig, *née* Margaret Park, died August 9, 1881, aged seventy-three years.

Mr. Craig was a man of sterling honesty and worth, and one of the most useful members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he had been for many years a ruling elder. Of his family, two sons, W. F., already referred to, and Captain S. A., and three daughters, Mrs. Agnes Stuart, and Misses Mary and

Madge, reside in Brookville, the two latter occupying with their brother, W. F., the old homestead erected on Jefferson street by their father in 1833. John, the eldest son, resides in Memphis, Mo., and Mrs. Jane Allison, the eldest daughter, in Punxsutawney.

Another of the pioneers of the town was John Ramsey, who was born in the north of Ireland in 1803, and came to the United States in his twenty-second year. For the first ten years he lived in Centre county, and then removed to Brookville in 1834, having been married that year. He located on Jefferson street, built a little house and a wagon-making shop, and went to work to help build up the new town. Mr. Ramsey was one of Brookville's most worthy and respected citizens, and almost a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church. He died January 26, 1870, aged sixty-seven years. The old house gave place a few years ago to a beautiful modern residence, where Mrs. Ramsey, and three of her children, Wilson, R. Louise and Cecelia still reside. Two other daughters, Mrs. Roswell P. Blood and Mrs. H. C. Litch are also residents of Brookville, and another, Mrs. Joseph P. Taylor, resides in Du Bois. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Mary McDowell, died in Clearfield county some years ago.

Samuel Truby was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland county, June 13, 1808, and when only four years of age his parents removed to Kittanning. He learned the trade of a tinner at Zeilienople, Butler county, and in 1832 came to Brookville and worked at his trade until 1833, when he married Annie Sterling, at New Castle, Lawrence county, and began housekeeping in Indiana. They moved to Brookville the 1st of January, 1834, where Mr. Truby purchased the lot corner of Jefferson and Pickering, and the adjacent lot on Jefferson street, which he cleared off and built a small frame house on Pickering street, and in 1837 he bought on a store. In 1849 he built the brick house on the corner of Jefferson and Pickering, now the property of Mrs. Sarah Means, and moved into it in 1850. He kept his store in the basement of this building until 1864, when he sold the property to S. G. Fryer, and purchased a small farm in Rose township, from Uriah Matson, half a mile from Brookville, where he built a comfortable and commodious residence. In 1868-69 he again followed merchandising in the room now occupied by W. F. Craig, in the Matson block, since that time he has devoted himself to his farm.

Mr. Truby was one of those who helped to improve Brookville, and for a long time he kept one of the best stores in the town. When he first settled here he had to "rough it," like the rest of the early settlers, and Mrs. Truby says that it was often very hard to get any butter, or any "spread" for their corn and rye bread, and that she one day took a little tin pail and went through the woods to Findley's mill to get a quart of molasses. After he began store-keeping Mr. Truby, when he was fortunate enough to secure any butter, eggs, or other produce, would blow a horn to let the neighbors know the fact, and

the housewives of the place would then hurry to his store to get a share of the eatables.

Mr. Truby's family consisted of six children, of whom the oldest son died in infancy. Of the others, Mrs. C. M. Matson, and Samuel C. reside in Brookville, Sarah, with her parents, Mrs. Caroline Robinson, at Parker City, and Mrs. Mary Clark, at Kittanning. In 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Truby celebrated their golden wedding. They are now serenely enjoying the evening of their life.

Mathew Dickey was one of the first merchants in Brookville, having started a store in partnership with Benjamin McCrieght in 1832 or '33, and afterwards conducted it in his own name. He was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1800, and came to this country in 1817, where for a number of years he followed school teaching in Armstrong county, and where in 1819 he married Elizabeth Templeton. In 1831 he removed to Jefferson county and settled on the farm, in what is now Clover township, which he cleared from the dense forest, and where he resided until his death, in 1881. Mr. Dickey was one of the sterling men of the county, and a prominent member of the United Presbyterian Church, to which his family still adhere. His sons, James and David, reside in Clover township, and William in Brookville.

The Hall family, whose early emigration to the wilds of Jefferson county is related in the history of Rose township, have been largely identified with Brookville. Enoch Hall, who is the only one residing in Brookville, came here in May, 1836, and November 31, 1837, married Martha A., daughter of Elijah Clark. He worked at cabinet making, and was engaged in lumbering and merchandising for a number of years; is now engaged in the planing-mill business.

Joseph E. Hall, another brother, for many years largely identified with the lumbering interests of the county, removed from Brookville to Paxton, Ill., in the spring of 1867, and died there December 7, 1885. Two sisters are yet living—Mrs. Priscilla Moyer, at Butler, Pa., and Mrs. Cordelia Lucas, at Denver, Col.

Joseph Henderson, or "Judge Henderson," as he is familiarly called, is one of the pioneers of Jefferson county. He came to Punxsutawney in 1831, and clerked four years for William Campbell. In the fall of 1836 he was elected sheriff of the county, and served three years. In 1840 he was appointed assistant United States marshal, and completed the census of the county. In 1841 he removed to Dowlingville and kept a small tavern there for a few months, and in 1842 removed to Brookville where he kept the Franklin House for about a year and a half. In 1842 he was elected treasurer. In 1848 he was a partner with John J. Y. Thompson in the mercantile business. In 1851 he purchased Mr. Thompson's interest and continued in the business until 1855. In 1856 he was elected associate judge. He then served as clerk to the county com-

missioners from 1857 till the fall of 1860, when he was elected prothonotary. In 1870 he was elected justice of the peace and served five years. Since 1865 he has been engaged in the stove and tinning business. Very few men have taken a more prominent part in the business and politics of the town and county than Judge Henderson. Of his seven children all are living but one, and all but one are residents of Brookville, six of his sons being prominent business men.

Andrew Craig came to Brookville in 1838, and went into the shop of his brother, James, and learned the trade of cabinet-maker. He purchased the business in 1843, and moved the shop down to the lot, where he afterwards erected the dwelling house now owned by G. E. Brown, and in 1859 vacated this shop to take up his quarters in a new building erected at the foot of Jefferson street, where he formed a co-partnership with E. H. Wilson, as Craig & Wilson, which continued for twenty years, Wilson selling his interest to Mr. Craig in 1879. He is now managing the furniture warerooms of his son, H. B. Craig, and with the exception of one term as justice of the peace, has been continuously engaged in the furniture business, covering a period of almost forty-five years. He is the veteran undertaker of the town, and has since January 1, 1874, to August 1, 1887, buried one thousand and two persons. Prior to that time he kept no record of interments.

Robert Darrah was one of the first lumbermen to locate in Brookville. He was the descendant of Revolutionary patriots; his father, John Darrah, who was born in Scotland, having emigrated to Massachusetts, and served in the War of the Revolution. His wife, Sivia Mitchell, was the daughter of Charles M. Mitchell, another Scotchman, who also emigrated to Massachusetts, and served in the same war. Robert Darrah in 1824 came to Pennsylvania, residing for some time in Tioga and Luzerne counties, and came to Brookville in December, 1837, and commenced to lumber on Sandy Lick, which business he continued until 1855, when he removed to Mecosta county, Michigan, where he died in 1865.

His sons, Edward H. and W. Robert, were born lumbermen, and have never departed from the ways of their father. They both commenced their career on Sandy Lick, and have probably been more actively and for a longer period engaged in the trade than any of our lumbermen. Neither are now engaged in business in Brookville, though both reside here. Edward H. is extensively engaged in Forest county, as part owner of a ten thousand tract of timber with a saw-mill thereon, also in large lumber interests in Michigan, Wisconsin, California and Mexico, while Robert also engaged in Michigan and Wisconsin, has pushed his way into the timber region of Washington Territory.

Arad Pearsall was one of the first to penetrate into the wilds of northern Jefferson county, settling first in what is now Elk county in 1827, and removing to Brockwayville in 1830, and from there to Brookville in 1837, where he

bought and located upon the property now owned by the heirs of Mrs. Furley, on Main street. From there he moved to Warsaw township, then to Port Barnett, then successively back to Warsaw and Brookville, from there to Walnut Bend and Oil Creek in Venango county, and from there back to Brookville, where he died in March, 1866. Mr. Pearsall and his wife were both born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; the former in 1807, and the latter in 1804. Mrs. Pearsall died in 1875. Of eleven children but five survive; none of them residents of Jefferson county. Mrs. Harriet Fullerton resides at Parker City, Peter at Meadville, Myron M. at Bradford, and John and Harvey at Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Pearsall was a blacksmith by trade, and nearly all of his sons followed his calling for a time.

Thomas Mabon came to Brookville in 1846, from Indiana county, and moved into the house now owned by the heirs of A. J. Brady, on the corner of Main and Mill streets. He purchased a quantity of land south of Redbank, and laid it out in lots, which portion of the town was called "Mabontown," now the "Southside." He erected the large house, on South Pickering street, in which he resided for years, and which is now the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Harriet L. Ferguson.

Mr. Mabon built the grist-mill known as the "White mill" in 1849 or 1850, and owned and operated it until 1867, when Henry and John Startzell purchased half of the property. He also built the woolen factory, now owned by Newcome & Fawcett, which was burned down and rebuilt about 1868, and the planing-mill now owned by Anderson & Leech. Mr. Mabon died November 5, 1884, in the ninety-third year of his age. Mrs. Mabon died in February, 1887, aged about ninety years. They were both prominent members of the United Presbyterian Church, and were respected and venerated by all who knew them. Of their four surviving children Emily, now Mrs. Welshouse, lives in Westmoreland county; Louise, Mrs. Milliken, in Youngstown, Ohio; and Mary A., Mrs. G. A. Jenks, and Harriet, Mrs. Ferguson, reside in Brookville.

The English family came to Brookville in 1846, and have been prominent in the business and political circles since that time. Edmund English, the only one now residing in the town, is a prominent Democrat, having served one term in the Legislature. Since 1850 he has been engaged in the foundry business. Daniel English is well known as a prominent architect and builder. He built the Brookville school building, and the court-house at Clarion. He removed to Allegheny county the spring of 1887, but still owns his residence on Main street.

Samuel C. Espy came to Brookville from Huntingdon county in 1842, and moved into a little house that stood opposite the old grist-mill of R. P. Barr. This house went off in the flood of 1847. He then lived in a house on Main street, which occupied the site of the Pearsall building. He then purchased a

lot on Jefferson street, near the old M. E. Church, where he resided until 1857, when he moved to Corsica and remained there until 1871, when he removed to Dakota, and died in Yankton county, January 26, 1887, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Espy followed merchandising and tailoring. Three of his children, Thomas E. and John Espy, and Mrs. Levi Lerch, reside in Brookville.

Robert R. Means, one of the most prominent business men and soldiers of Brookville, was born in Mifflin county, April 25, 1819, and came to Brookville in 1846 or 1847. He, for a number of years, principally followed hotel-keeping, but during the latter years of his life was engaged in lumbering. His record as a soldier has already been given. He was for a number of years one of the justices of the peace of the borough, and in 1870-75 one of the associate judges. He was married to Mrs. Sarah G. Clark, widow of Jesse G. Clark, esq., who survives him, and with four sons, George W., Thomas H., John B. and Harry G., and one daughter, Mrs. George T. Rodgers, reside in Brookville. Captain Means died October 4, 1877.

Thomas B. McLain came from Indiana county in the thirties and settled in Washington township. He removed to Brookville about the year 1849, and was engaged in merchandising for about twenty years. From 1858 he was associated with his son-in-law, George Van Vliet, until the latter went into the army in 1862. In 1865 the firm of McLain and Van Vliet was again resumed, until 1871, when Mr. Van Vliet retired, and Mr. McLain associated his son, James B. McLain, with him in the business, until the death of the latter in 1872, then he conducted the business alone, until 1874, when his store was destroyed by fire. Mr. McLain was killed by falling from the roof of an out-building that he was tearing down, August 10, 1882. He was in the seventy-second year of his age. His wife, *née* Eliza Hutchinson, died June 14, 1882, aged seventy years. All of his six children preceded him to the grave, the last one, his daughter Annie, dying a few weeks before her mother. Mr. McLain was one of Brookville's most respected and energetic citizens, and owned considerable real estate in the town.

Among the most respected and useful citizens of Brookville was William Erdice, who was born in Ireland and came to this country in 1820, when only ten years old. He located in Kinsman, Ohio, and in the fall of 1846 removed to Brookville. He was a carpenter and builder, and built twenty-three houses in Brookville and vicinity. He died September 3, 1877, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was a prominent member of the United Presbyterian Church, and a man of sterling honesty of character. His wife and five children survive him, three of whom reside in Brookville, his son, Laselle R. Erdice, being the present postmaster.

Samuel G. Fryer and family came from Philadelphia to Brookville in 1849 and commenced merchandising in the Brady building, corner of Main and

Mill streets. He afterwards purchased the Franklin House, which he sold in 1866, and then bought the Truby property on the corner of Jefferson and Pickering streets, selling it in a short time to James C. Matson, and in 1867 bought the Harry Matson property, in which he resided and kept store until the fire of 1874, when his building was destroyed by fire, and he sold the lot to N. G. Edelblute. Soon after he removed to Reynoldsville, where he kept store until his death in 1886. Mr. Fryer was an Englishman, and a real gentleman of the olden style. He was a cultivated man, a connoisseur in art, and had many rare and valuable paintings. He died July 25, 1886, aged eighty years. Mrs. Fryer, who was an energetic business woman, having for years the general management of their business, died December 19, 1886. Only one of their children, Mrs. Mary G. Brown, who succeeded to their business in Reynoldsville, resides in the county.

Christopher Fogle came to Jefferson county and started a tannery at Heathville about the year 1825. In 1843 he moved it to Troy, where it was situated on the farm of Hulett Smith, to whom he afterwards sold it. After selling out to "Yankee Smith," as he was called, he came to Brookville and purchased the tannery of A. Colwell, and Judge Heath—the old Henry tannery on Jefferson street. He sold this property just in time to escape the fire of 1856, and moved to the farm, now owned by K. L. Blood in Rose township, where he farmed for several years, then came back to Brookville and engaged in the harness and saddlery business with his son Daniel. In 1863 he purchased the old Lucas property on Jefferson street, and started a general store. In 1870 he sold this property to John J. Thompson and built a residence in South Brookville, where he died June 4, 1874. Mr. Fogle's first wife died in 1858, and his daughter Rachel, after an illness of several years' duration, in 1881. His son Daniel, formerly associated with him in business, lives in Kansas, and his other remaining child, Mrs. Sarah Steel, in Rose township. He married the second time Mrs. Jane Milne, *née* Brown, who alone of the family resides in Brookville. Among those who learned their trade of harness and saddlery with Mr. Fogle were Christopher Smathers and Charles and Wylie McLain.

John J. Y. Thompson, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere, was one of the early and for many years one of the most prominent citizens of the county, and who was foremost in aiding every public enterprise of his day.

Philip Taylor, one of the early and prominent lumbermen of his day, located in Brookville in 1841, and at once began lumbering on Sandy Lick, building the mills afterwards known as the "Tunnel Mills" of I. C. Fuller, which he operated until his death. He built the red grist-mill, now the property of I. C. Fuller. He was the first president of the First National Bank of Brookville, and in 1866 was elected associate judge. Judge Taylor was a native of York county, but at an early age removed to Westmoreland county, where he run a boat on the Pennsylvania Canal, taught school and engaged in farming,

and where he married Miss Mary Anne Ogden. The result of this union was eight children. Of these one son, Winfield Scott, fell in the battle of Gaines's Mills; the others died in childhood, with the exception of Evaline, who married Captain W. W. Wise, Reid D., and Philip. Mrs. Taylor died in 1867, and in 1869 he again married Mrs. D. E. Dean, *née* Estep, who survives him. Judge Taylor died in 1872. The only survivors of his family are his son, Reid D., of Michigan, and his grandson, Malcolm W. Wise, of Du Bois. All of the family have left Jefferson county, with which they were so long identified, except Mrs. D. E. Taylor, who resides in Brookville. On the death of his son Philip, the homestead became the property of his son, R. D. Taylor, and James E. Long, the latter now owning the property, and who has enlarged the house into a large hotel, which, standing on beautiful and spacious grounds, is becoming famous as a summer resort—Hotel Longview. None of Judge Taylor's property now belongs to his heirs.

James R. Fullerton came to Brookville in 1833. He died in 1842, and Mrs. Fullerton in 1860. The family has been for over fifty years residents of the town, Henry R. Fullerton being for many years identified with the business interests of the county as a lumberman, in which occupation he lost a limb while working on his mill in Eldred township. In 1869 he removed to Parker City, Armstrong county, where he soon took a prominent place in the community, and was identified with the leading business projects and public enterprises. He died there in 1885. Alexander Fullerton and Mrs. Jane Smathers are the only ones of the family who reside in Brookville, Mary, the other daughter, making her home in Warren, Pa.

John Gallagher was for a number of years a prominent citizen and land owner of Brookville, being for some time landlord of the hotel "Peace and Poverty," and for fifteen years justice of the peace. He returned to Butler county, where he died.

William Furley came to Brookville in 1843 and located on the lot yet occupied by his daughter, Mrs. C. E. Clements, and engaged in blacksmithing. He died in July, 1850. He was born in Newry, County Down, Ireland, in 1803. Mrs. Furley, *née* Barbara Anna Gingery, found herself left with a small family of children, and with an energy rarely equalled, set about the task of gaining a livelihood for them. She built the home that was hers for so many years, and where she kept boarders. She was born in Lebanon county in 1810; died in 1879, respected by all who knew her. Three of her daughters—Mrs. Mary A. Carroll, Mrs. Clarissa Clements, and Mrs. Harriet Burns—reside in Brookville.

John Showalter came to Brookville in 1833, and located on the property on Mill street where his widow *née* Anderson resides. He was a leading gunsmith for many years.

Another prominent lumberman of Brookville was Robert J. Nicholson,

who came from Westmoreland county in 1844, and after teaching one term of school at Heathville, removed to Brookville, where he taught from 1845 to 1850. He then engaged in the lumber business, which he followed extensively until his death. From 1850 to 1855 he was engaged in the mercantile business with S. J. Marlin, and in 1856, in company with William Dillworth, of Pittsburg, purchased the saw-mill on the Five Mile Run. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1857, but was immediately rebuilt and operated until 1868. In 1869 he built the large building on the site now occupied by the buildings of B. Verstine and G. A. Pearsall, in the second story of which he made a large and elegantly fitted public hall. He was engaged with M. M. Meredith in the mercantile business in this building until it was destroyed by fire. He was also interested in the Carrier and Baum mills, on Mill Creek, and was one of the firm of Means & Nicholson, in the Iowa Mills. He built the Excelsior mills, now the Wainwright and Bryant mills, on Redbank, which he disposed of to Straub & Burkett, in 1883.

He was a very prominent Democrat, and was three times elected to the Legislature from Jefferson county—in 1856, 1878, and 1882—and there were few men who have done more for the upbuilding and advancement of the town. Mr. Nicholson died very suddenly on Friday, February 22, 1884, in Buffalo township, Caldwell county, North Carolina, where he had gone, in company with Mr. E. H. Darrah, to examine pine timber lands, which they had in view to purchase. He died on the roadside before his companion and friend realized that he was really ill. Mr. Nicholson's wife, *née* Anna Anderson, preceded him to the grave, and now not one of his family remain in Brookville, while the extensive properties he once owned are all gone, not any of it belonging to his descendants.

The Blood family were early identified with Jefferson county, as will be seen in the sketch of Jenks township, where their early history is given.

Kennedy L., the eldest son, has been for many years actively identified with the business and politics of the town and county, being one of the acknowledged leaders of the Democratic party. In 1846 he was appointed deputy-sheriff, serving under Sheriff's Wilkins and St Clair. In 1848 he was defeated for sheriff, and in 1858 elected to the State Senate. In 1850 he formed a co-partnership in the drug business with Dr. C. P. Cummins, and the latter retiring, he, in 1854, associated his brother, Parker P. Blood, in the business with him. In 1853 he was appointed postmaster. For the last two or three years he has not been actively engaged in business.

Parker P. Blood, who was a partner in the drug store with his brother, K. L. Blood, in 1856 was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan, and in 1860 embarked in the dry goods business with Samuel Craig. In about six years Mr. Craig retired, and Mr. Blood conducted the business alone until 1870, when he sold his store to Nicholson & Meredith. In 1863 he was elected treasurer of the county.



Alexander C. White

Mr. Blood has always made lumbering his principal occupation, but since 1882 has added two large livery stables and two extensive carriage and wagon warerooms to his business. He has contributed largely to the building up of the town, building in 1875-6 the large three-story brick building on the west half of the Evans lot on Main street.

Among others of the old citizens who came into the town at an early date, were Robert Stewart in 1838, R. R. Brady in 1851, George Laffin in 1852, Bernard Verstine in 1851, William Melchoir in 1855, F. Boylan in 1852, P. McTaffe in 1854, John Wann 1856, John Butler 1858, Peter Helmheckle 1852, John Mills 1831, R. P. Blood 1854, C. Smathers 1846, Darius Ingraham 1852, Alexander B. Paine 1855, William Goss 1849, A. B. McLain 1852, George Vanvliet 1856, Rev. T. S. Leason 1858, David Banks 1850, Joseph Wallace 1850, Martin Sadler 1853, E. Snyder 1857, Edward Kirkman 1852, James Tate 1840, Edward and Daniel English 1846, Henry Pride 1841, James Mitchell, S. W. Smith, Daniel Burns, Charles Sitz, James P. Black, J. P. Lucas, Edward Bleakney, Reuben Hubbard, Peter Miller, Thomas Goodar, Casper Endress, Peter Van Milders, William Woods.

Early Enterprise.—The first produce was sold in Brookville by the late Samuel Sloan, of Clarion county. Mr. Sloan was engaged in hauling from Bellefonte, "over the pike," which passed through what is now Brookville. One day when he was about starting on one of these trips, his mother asked him to take some butter with him and sell it to some one on his way, as she had more than she knew what to do with. He also put a few hams and some bags of flour in his wagon, and when he came to the present town of Brookville, which was being surveyed before the lots were sold, he was hailed by Mr. John Eason, who had put up a little house in the woods and was boarding the surveyors, who had noticed the flour bags, etc., in Mr. Sloan's wagon, and wanted to know whether he had anything eatable to sell. On Mr. Sloan replying in the affirmative, a bargain was soon struck and Mr. Eason bought all the flour, hams, and butter, remarking: "Mr. Sloan, you can say that you sold the first produce in Brookville."

Mr. Sloan narrated this incident to two of his nieces, Mrs. G. H. Kennedy and Miss Amelia Clark, of Brookville, a short time before his death, which occurred in April, 1887.

The first tannery was built on Jefferson street, about 1831, by David Henry. It occupied the present site of the American House stables. Mr. Henry sold to Heath & Colwell. Mr. Henry removed to Perrysville, where for many years he was engaged in carrying the United States mail. He was one of the early Methodists of Jefferson county. He has been dead for a number of years.

The first gunsmith in Brookville was Isaac Mills, who came in 1831 or 1832. His shop was located near the site of the Baptist church. He re-

moved to Corsica and died many years ago. The first contractors and builders were David Elgin and Robert P. Barr. The former, who owned and built the Franklin Hotel, lived in Brookville for a short time..

All the other early industries have been noted in the sketch given of the early settlers. Of the first buildings erected in Brookville, a portion of the Red Lion Hotel, the old Globe, or Jefferson Hotel, the building erected by William Clark, for a hotel, corner of Main and Mill streets, the house built by Thomas Lucas and now owned by John J. Thompson, on Jefferson street, the house built by D. B. Jenks, and now occupied by Thomas Wesley, on Pickering street, and the Craig homestead on Jefferson street, are all the old landmarks remaining.

Of the early citizens who came in the early thirties, only Richard Arthurs, Samuel Truby and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Craig, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Sarah English, Mrs. Matilda Smith, Barton T. Hastings, Mrs. Sarah Means, William Rodgers, and perhaps one or two others, remain in Brookville and its vicinity.

The first piano that made its appearance in Brookville was one purchased by Colonel Jack for his daughter, Mrs. D. B. Jenks, soon after which Mr. Dougherty bought one for his daughter Kate. These instruments were considered great curiosities, and Mrs. S. J. Marlin, who yet has the piano her father purchased for her in her childhood days, says she remembers that people would come for long distances to see and hear the wonderful instrument, and that one old gentleman called it a "harpsichord." This piano has had quite a remarkable career, for besides giving out the sweet tones that first marked the musical era on Main street, while it stood in the "best room" in the old "Peace and Poverty" hotel, it served, when properly draped, as the first altar upon which the rites of the Catholic Church in Brookville were dispensed.

Since that time great changes have taken place, and the pianos are now counted by the hundred, in Brookville; while there is scarcely a house in which a musical instrument of some kind is not found, and Brookville has become noted for the many fine players and vocalists she has produced. Among the former it is fitting to notice one who had gained unusual prominence,—Miss Mary R. Jenks, the eldest daughter of Hon. William P. Jenks, at a very early age gave promise of becoming a musician of more than common order, and no pains or expense were spared by her parents to develop this talent. After studying under the best teachers this country afforded, she spent two years at the Conservatory of Music at Leipsic, Germany, and one year in Berlin, where she studied under the best teachers in the world, and received first honors for proficiency in instrumental music. On her return from Europe she engaged in teaching her beloved art, and soon became famous all over the country on account of her brilliancy and proficiency as a performer; but just in the zenith of her fame she was suddenly stricken by a fatal disease, a sarcoma cancer appearing upon her right arm; and though all that skill and love

could do was done to arrest the dread destroyer,—amputation being resorted to—her life could not be saved, and death put an end to her sufferings at the residence of her parents, December 18, 1884. She was equally gifted in other respects besides music; thoroughly educated, and of a bright, social disposition, she was an ornament to any circle. A sincere Christian, she met death bravely and uncomplainingly, her only solicitude being for the dear ones she was leaving behind.

In 1857 the first medical society was organized in Jefferson county, and a meeting was held at the September court. Drs. McKnight, Heichhold and Simons were the committee on speakers for the occasion; Dr. A. J. Johnston being one of the speakers invited to address the society. Drs. James and Hugh Dowling, W. J. McKnight, J. G. Simons were instrumental in organizing this society, but owing to the small number of physicians then residing in the county, and the difficulty in coming together, it soon ceased to exist. Another attempt was made to organize a society of the physicians of Jefferson and Clarion counties at a meeting held at Strattanville, January, 1865, but this failed as far as Jefferson county was concerned; Clarion county, however, organized a county society.

Thirty-five years ago a sewing-machine was unknown in Brookville, and the women of that day had to wearily stitch, stitch, by hard work, the needed garments for their families. An advertisement in the *Jeffersonian* of April 30, 1857, reads: "One of the curiosities of the day may be found at the store of J. S. King & Co., in the shape of one of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines. . . . It would pay any person to call and see it."

The first agent for the sale of these machines was, we think, a man named Merrick, who, with his wife, first learned the ladies of Brookville to manipulate this much-prized article of domestic use. Since that time nearly every household has secured one, and the great improvements that have been made has thrown the old "Wheeler & Wilson" entirely into the shade.

In all other respects the change has been as great. In those early days a housewife felt very proud and above her neighbors if she was able to have a nice rag carpet for her "best room." "Winsor chairs" were the best the house afforded. At the eight by ten paned windows hung the bright green paper blind, and the bright patch-work quilt covered smoothly the high feather bed. Now all is changed; the finest velvet, Wilton, Axminster and body Brussels cover the floors. The "best room" has become a parlor, furnished with the latest style furniture, covered with silk velvets and plushes, elegant oil paintings, and fine engravings have taken the place of the cherished print that was pinned to the wall in former days, and fine textured lace curtains drape the windows. All the rude evidences of the pioneer days have vanished. Luxury and beauty have effaced the old rough landmarks, which with the olden time settlers have sunk into the oblivion of the past. Whether the present age is a

better one in every respect, is a disputed question. True, it is, that there is more show and silly pretense than in those days when no one was afraid of honest toil, nor ashamed to be one of the body of honest toilers. Very few are left to tell of Brookville's early days, and some of the young people of the present day cannot realize the straits to which their parents and grandparents were put to gain a livelihood, and to build up the homes they now enjoy.

A noble woman of Jefferson county who was raised amid the toils and privations of those early days, was relating some of the struggles and privations endured, and the manner of living when the town was in embryo, when her daughter exclaimed, "Oh, Ma, I would not tell those dreadful things. Why to hear you tell about going in your bare feet, and living in a house with no carpet, and having no silver spoons or any thing, one would think you had been awfully poor. Don't tell it any more." And the disgusted belle went to drumming on the piano, while the mother who bore on her countenance the marks of those days of early toil, gave a sigh at the frivolity of her daughter, as she remarked, "Well, the girls do hate to hear of those things that they can't understand, but if we were poorer in those days, we were, I think, just as happy. We had our good times, and I think we had more fun, and enjoyed it more heartily than the young people do now."

The history of Brookville has now been followed up from its first location, and those who founded the town, and who have contributed to its prosperity in building up and furthering its business enterprises, have been briefly noticed, and in the further record of the improvements that have been made in the fifty-seven years that have elapsed since the first little house was erected, will show what progress has been made. It will be seen that in the first ten years the town improved but slowly. In 1843 when the academy was built, Jefferson street was yet a wilderness. Tall pines and dense underbrush covered the ground where the academy was erected. The deer, bears, and even the wolf had not yet yielded possession to the white intruder. Indeed, as late as July 20, 1847, a large crane was shot in Brookville, by John Showalter, measuring five feet six inches, from tip to tip of its wings. In September, 1857, a large rattlesnake with nine rattles, was killed at Wann's foundry; and in November of that year a deer was caught alive, while crossing Taylor's mill dam in the borough of Brookville.

In 1853 the only daily mail was from the east to Clarion, passing through Brookville, while the mail from Brookville to Indiana and to Ridgway, was expected to leave on Monday, and arrive on Wednesday, and the mail to Kittanning to leave on Thursday and return on Saturday. About the same time John J. Y. Thompson commenced to run a daily hack between Brookville and Kittanning, and the *Jefferson Star* of March 8, 1856, says: "The stage from Brookville to Kittanning takes passengers to Kittanning in time to take the evening train to Pittsburgh, so that persons leaving here in the morning can be in Pittsburgh in the evening."

Who of the old or middle-aged citizens does not remember what that trip was, especially when the roads were in bad condition? Starting from Brookville at 12 M., or one or two o'clock in the morning, and then the long ride of forty miles over the worst of roads, with an upset or two for variety, and the male passengers walking up the hills to rest the horses. Then the Allegheny Valley Railroad was finished to the mouth of the Mahoning, which shortened the stage journey ten miles, and the passengers did not have to leave at quite such an early hour, while the journey, which was helped considerably by a good dinner on the down trip, and supper on the return at Cribb's or Butler's at Millville, was not deemed quite so bad, for was there not always the hope, to which all clung, that "we will soon have a railroad to Brookville;" but this was not realized until 1873, and in all these years, through the mud of spring and fall, and summer's heat, and winter's cold, the good people of Brookville patronized the stage lines run by such jolly sou's as Lightcap and Piper, Cook and Stoke, Gabriel Vasbinder, and A. A. and Raymond Stewart. The raftsmen generally "gigged it back," as they expressed the manner of their return trip after running out their rafts, as there never was enough stage accommodation for them at rafting times, and then they saved money by walking. It was no wonder that the first whistle of the iron horse was hailed with delight, and that on that bright Sabbath afternoon in June, 1873, there was a large crowd gathered down where the old passenger depot stood, to see the first cars come in. Many of the children, and a considerable number of the adults, too, had never seen a locomotive, or train of cars, and their wonderment gave vent in different forms of expression, as the fiery-headed monster came shrieking into their midst.

The close of the first quarter of a century in Brookville, saw much improvement, and the *Jefferson Star* of August 25, 1855, gives the following record of the business of the town at that time: "There are 17 stores, 4 groceries, 2 drug-stores, 5 black-smith shops, 3 cabinet-shops, 5 churches, 4 tailor-shops, 1 chair-shop, 1 steam foundry, 1 carding and fulling mill, 2 grist-mills, 1 steam saw-mill, 1 huge steam clapboard and shingle-mill, 4 shoe-shops, 6 taverns, (two of which have license, having obtained them before the passage of the new liquor law), 2 printing presses, 1 academy, and 3 common schools, 7 physicians, 13 lawyers, 1 saddle and harness shop, 1 water-power saw-mill, 1 brewery, 1 bookbindery, 5 carpenter-shops, 1 planing-machine, 4 painters, 1 barber-shop, 2 butcher-shops, 2 tin-shops, 2 wagon-shops, 1 wind-mill establishment, 1 civil engineer."

The town of Brookville as first laid out, did not cover a very large area. The northern boundary was Butler alley, north of the old graveyard, and thence to the North Fork on the east, taking in the mills and pond of T. K. Litch. On the west the line was Gordon's alley leaving out the Presbyterian Church, thence down Gordon's alley to Water street, taking in "Hunt's Point,"

thence along Valley to Pickering, and across the Redbank and out Pickering street to lot No. 25, taking in the property of Thomas Mabon, thence to the Sandy Lick. Several additions, viz.: Dowling's, McCreight's, Dougherty's, Mabon's, Taylor's, Litch's and Hastings's have been added from time to time, until the present dimensions of the borough are quite extended, covering an area of two square miles. The town as it has grown larger has improved in like manner, and now with its beautiful residences, and elegant large business blocks, is second to no town of its size in the State. The scenery about the town is grandly beautiful, and the location an eminently healthy one, epidemics being almost unknown in the history of the town.

Among the business firms that flourished in Brookville in the first thirty years were: Samuel Truby, Evans & McCall, Gillespie, Wilson & Co., William F. Clark, D. S. Deering, Cummins & Blood, Hastings & Thompson, Gillespie & Wright, John Clements, S. C. Espy & Co., S. G. Fryer, Matson & Pride, Thompson Barr, David Frank, M. Hoffheimer & Co., L. A. Dodd & Co., Pearl Roundy, Winsor & Reynolds, P. B. Morrison & Co., P. McTaffe, Benjamin Hepler, Matson & Moore, I. N. Fuller & Co., T. B. McLain, A. B. McLain, Coryell & Co., M. A. Calvin & Co., merchants. Misses Ann Guffey, Ellen Butler, S. A. McKillep, millinery.

M. C. Thompson, C. C. Miller, S. L. Ellis, N. P. Simpson, B. F. Lerch were among the early manipulators of the historic "goose."

A. R. & W. D. J. Marlin, Hall & Lydick, cabinet and chair makers.

James T. Carroll, David Larry, John E. Carroll, and Thomas Wesley were the veteran shoemakers.

The pioneer clock and watchmakers appear to have been itinerant as William Sirwell came to Brookville at stated intervals to repair clocks and watches. Then James Thompson and C. Paulman located here, followed by S. M. Tinthoff, who for years resided in Brookville, and Robert Hubbard, who also kept a jewelry store in Brookville for over twenty years.

Dr. A. M. Hills and T. M. Van Valsah visited the town in a dental capacity at an early day. The Chandlers, Thomas and his son William, were the first resident dentists.

Fires.—Brookville has from time to time been heavily visited by the fire fiend. The first "big fire" occurring on the 24th of May, 1856, when some \$50,000 worth of property, in the heart of the town, was laid in ashes. This fire commenced in the stables of the Royal Exchange Hotel, which occupied the site of the present Commercial Hotel, and was owned and occupied by John Clements. This hotel and the American House, with the Arcade building, and the stables and outbuildings, Lydick's furniture shop on Main street, Benjamin McCreight's barn and the Methodist Church (occupying the site of the present United Presbyterian Church), the residence of J. J. Y. Thompson (known as the Fogle property), and those of D. Dunkleburg and G. W. An-

draws on Jefferson street were destroyed; in the Arcade, or business portion of the American House block, the stores of King & Co., and W. W. Corbet, I. G. Gordon's law office (library saved), office of the *Jefferson Star*, McElhose & Scott, press, type and all the furniture destroyed; in the Exchange Hotel building, James McCahan's law office, John Clements's store, Kennedy & Dickey's store. Mr. Clements lost two horses. The entire loss was estimated at \$50,000. Of this the heaviest loss fell upon Judge Thompson, which is set down at \$16,000, John Clements \$8,000, and the Methodist congregation \$2,500. Of these only Mr. Clements's property and the church were partially insured. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

On Sunday evening, November 5, 1871, another disastrous fire broke out in the stables of the Clements House, on the identical spot where a little over fifteen years before the first fire that ravaged the town started. It soon communicated to the hotel, which occupied the site of the old Exchange Hotel, and it was destroyed. The fire swept over the entire square from Gordon alley to Barnet street, burning down every building except the residence of Benjamin McCreight, which again withstood the flames, and was left standing alone, begrimed and blackened, but evidently fire-proof.

The losses were as follows: Clements House, Robert Clements owner, loss \$20,000, Barr & Matson lessees of hotel, \$5,000; McKnight & Bro., drug store, \$8,000; S. Craig & Son, grocers, \$2,000; B. McCreight, stable and grain, \$1,500; John Dougherty & Co., old Peace and Poverty, or Black Horse Hotel property, \$7,000; John S. Barr, \$2,500; W. R. Depp, \$400. The two latter were tenants of Mr. Dougherty. Moore & Co., meat market, \$200; G. F. Dodd, meat market, \$400; John M. Steck, residence and furniture, \$2,500; Gabriel Vasbinder, store, \$1,500; Glenn & Smith, shoe store, \$200; C. M. & J. N. Garrison, dry goods, \$1,000; M. Rodgers, dry goods, \$1,000; damage to American House, \$5,000; Best Salt Company, \$1,000; Gordon & Bro., law office, \$1,000; T. L. Brown, dwelling and meat market, \$700; J. T. Reed, dry goods, \$1,000.

On the above, Craig & Son, M. Rodgers, C. M. & J. N. Garrison, Gordon & Bro., and the American Hotel were covered by insurance. Captain Steck had \$1,200 and J. S. Barr, \$500. On all the other losses there was no insurance. The entire loss by the fire was estimated at \$75,000.

On the 20th of November, 1874, another large fire occurred in Brookville. It broke out about 5 o'clock A. M. in the rear of the Oak Hall Hotel, on East Main street, and burned everything on that side of the street from Pickering to Mill street. The old Franklin House on the corner of Pickering street, which was occupied as a hotel and bank by John S. King, was destroyed with nearly all its furniture. The large and elegant building of R. J. Nicholson, in which was Nicholson Hall, the Masonic Hall, and the general store of Nicholson, Meredith & Co., and the hardware store of Long & Pearsall, the Arthurs

property, on which was the residence of R. Arthurs, and the store of C. S. Irwin, the Oak Hall Hotel owned and occupied by M. R. Bell, the store and blacksmith shop of Abram and Edwin Snyder, the residence of Mrs. C. E. Clements, shoe shop of J. T. Carroll, the old Templeton House and "Snyder Row" the property of Ira C. Fuller.

It then crossed Main street from Nicholson Hall and destroyed the old Evans block in which were the stores of K. L. Blood and John Mills, the *Republican* office, Dr. Sweeny's office, the Armory, the undertaking rooms of O. H. Brown, and the Odd Fellows Hall, and the large brick block owned and occupied by S. G. Fryer as a store and residence.

This was the most disastrous fire that has ever visited Brookville, as far as loss of property was concerned, and area burned over. The loss was estimated at \$150,000.

The last in the list of "big fires," which have visited Brookville, occurred on the night of April 25, 1876. This fire broke out about 9 o'clock in the cellar of T. B. McLain's store, opposite the Clements House, and was clearly the work of an incendiary as there was no fire anywhere near where the flames broke out. All the buildings on this side of the street, from Diamond Alley to Barnett street, except the storeroom of Judge Henderson, were destroyed. The buildings were owned by Joseph Henderson, the Bishop heirs, Edmund English, C. M. & J. N. Garrison, and M. Rodgers, and were occupied by Joseph Henderson as a residence; Edmund English, residence; Mrs. McFarland, residence; J. S. King, T. B. McLain, store; Mrs. A. F. Henderson, millinery store; Mrs. G. J. Snyder, millinery; Miss L. Gordon, dressmaking; E. C. Hall, photograph gallery; W. A. Thompson, tailor shop; B. F. Keck, harness shop; Dr. R. S. Hunt, Dr. M. B. Lowry, Dr. C. W. Stebbins, offices; A. Spangenburg, meat market. The loss was estimated at \$30,000, on which there was only \$5,000 insurance.

The Brookville Schools.—The Brookville schools are nine in number, and are divided into primary, four; medium, or intermediate, three, and grammar, two. For the term ending February 21, 1887, the average attendance was 413,—male scholars 197, females 216; per cent. of attendance 91. The largest number enrolled during the term was 478. The schools are graded from No. 1, up, beginning with the primary department; and the teachers employed for the school year commencing September, 1887, are: T. B. Galbraith, principal, \$85 per month; W. S. Trainer, No. 9, \$65; W. A. Henry, No. 8, \$55; Miss Belle Keyes, No. 7, \$40; Mrs. M. P. DeHaven, No. 6, \$36; Miss Celia Ramsey, No. 5, \$36; Miss Lizzie Hastings, No. 4, \$36; Miss Margery Thompson, No. 3, \$36; Miss Essie Calvin, No. 2, \$36; Miss Martha McCreight, No. 1, \$36. The school term was fixed at eight months.

The oldest teacher in the force is Miss Martha McCreight, who has been teaching almost continuously in the primary department for the past thirty-



Paul Darling

five years. In 1853 the selection of teachers for the Brookville schools are reported as A. L. Gordon and Misses Freeman and McCreight. Nearly all the youth of the town have learned their A, B, C at her hands, and many of those who are now middle-aged have been her pupils. She is especially fitted for the position she has so long filled. The other teachers have taught from one to fifteen years in Brookville. T. B. Galbraith has been principal since 1884, having succeeded Professor J. H. Hughes on the election of the latter to the county superintendency. The principal, in addition to the general supervision of the school, teaches the higher branches: physiology, book-keeping, physical geography, rhetoric, geometry and Latin.

The Brookville schools have only graduated two classes. In the class of 1886 Margery Thompson graduated in the advanced course, and Carrie McDowell and Ella Hastings in the intermediate. In the class of 1887 Estella Galbraith graduated in the advanced, and Mary Paddock, John Ewing and Grant Lucas in the intermediate course.

In 1878 the present school building was erected, the amount of contract being \$16,222. The builder was Daniel English, and the contractors D. English and Reid D. Taylor. The architect was D. K. Dean, of Erie, who received two per cent. on the contract price of the building. The heating apparatus cost \$1,855.72, and the school furniture \$1,039.90; water pipe, cisterns, etc., \$681.74, making the entire cost of the building, furniture, etc., \$20,574.10. The material of the old academy, which was torn down, was given to D. English, for extra work.

This fine building, which contains ten large, well-lighted and well-fitted school-rooms, is situated on the corner of Barnett and Church streets, and is surrounded by grounds covering four acres.

In 1881, Paul Darling, by his will, made the following bequest: "For beautifying and improving the grounds of the public schools of the borough of Brookville, \$3,000 a year for twelve years."

For some cause no use was made of this munificent bequest for six years after it was made, but now, in 1887, steps are being taken to put it to the use intended by the generous donor. The grounds are being graded, walks of Berea stone are being laid, trees, shrubs and flowers will be planted under direction of a competent landscape gardener; fountains will be placed in the grounds, and if the money is expended judiciously, and with artistic taste, "Darling Park," as it should be called, will be one of the most beautiful features in Brookville; while her school children, as they enjoy the beauties his bounty has wrought, will have cause to bless and revere the name of Paul Darling, for ages to come.

Brookville Cemeteries.—The first grave-yard in the town was what is still known as the "old grave-yard," and was land donated by Thomas White, agent of the Pickering lands. The first person buried there, as far as we can

ascertain, was Samuel Craig, who died May, 1832. Among others who were early laid to rest in this hallowed enclosure were John Hughes, sr., in 1833, John Christy and John Anderson in 1835, Israel D. Hughes in 1836, and his brother John in 1837, Solomon Gordon in 1839. Those who later were laid there were the Barrs, the Findleys, the Hutchisons, the McMurrays, Steels, Fullertons, the Wyleys, McCulloughs, McCandless, Bouchers, Stecks, Bishops, Lattimores, Arthurs, Huffmans. In some cases whole families lie side by side, in long rows of neglected graves. In most instances the graves of the older citizens are unrecognizable; where there have been headstones they have fallen down, and in many instances the inscriptions are illegible.

Near the entrance to this old grave-yard stands the monument (which has been defaced by some sacrilegious hand breaking the dove that surmounted it away), erected to the memory of "Hon. Robert Porter, of Philadelphia, who died suddenly in Brookville in 1842, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War, and president judge of the third district of Pennsylvania, twenty years."

Judge Porter stopped at the Red Lion Hotel one evening, on his way from the east, and requested, on retiring for the night, to be called in time for the stage in the morning. Not answering the repeated calls in the morning, the proprietor of the hotel went to his room, and on trying to enter found that while his door was unlocked, it would not open. Forcing it back the venerable stranger was found lying dead against it. He had risen, dressed and was, perhaps, about to descend to proceed on his journey, when he was stricken down by disease of the heart. He was interred in the old grave-yard, and his friends subsequently placed the monument noticed above, to his memory.

This ground does not appear to have been enclosed until 1843, and since that time has been more or less neglected. Nature made it a beautiful spot, giving it lavish shade, but man allowed it to be overgrown with weeds and brambles. Spasmodic attempts were made from time to time to put it in order, only to allow it again to fall into decay. The substantial fence, erected a few years ago, was done through the persistent efforts of Mrs. Mary H. Stewart, to whom more than any one else are the people of Brookville indebted for keeping this, their first "God's acre," from utter desolation. This ground being almost filled up with graves, the new cemetery was started in 1863. Since that time very few interments are made in the old grave-yard, while a great many persons have removed their dead to the new cemetery.

The Catholic cemetery was laid out about 1857, on land donated by John Gallagher. It is located on the road leading to Punxsutawney, and comprises about two acres. Previous to this the Catholics of Brookville buried their dead in the cemetery at Red Bank, in Clarion county, where the family burial lots of the Doughertys, Woods and many other prominent Catholic families are located.

Brookville Cemetery Company—The Brookville Cemetery Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved April 1, 1863. (See stat-

utes of 1863, page 590). The corporators were: Isaac G. Gordon, John S. King, Orlando Brown, John P. Wann, William Dickey, C. Fogle, D. Fogle, E. Hall, H. Matson, U. Matson, J. E. Hall, J. J. Y. Thompson, Thomas K. Litch, H. R. Fullerton, E. H. Darrah, K. L. Blood, Samuel Craig, W. C. Evans, W. D. J. Marlin, G. W. Andrews, and A. M. Clarke.

The first meeting of the association for the purpose of organizing was held July 8, 1862, at which meeting C. Fogle was elected president; U. Matson, vice-president; H. Matson, secretary, and O. Brown, treasurer.

The present officers are: U. Matson, president; E. A. Litch, treasurer, and W. D. J. Marlin, secretary.

The company purchased of U. Matson fourteen acres of land north of and adjoining the borough of Brookville, in woods, and since have cleared off and beautified the grounds by laying out and making roads and walks through the same, and have built a very comfortable cottage house for the sexton. They have also erected at considerable cost at the main entrance four massive stone pillars, on which are hung very neat and handsome iron gates.

In the cemetery are very many beautiful and costly monuments, and in the summer time its attractions lead many citizens and strangers to take a walk or drive through the grounds.

To the foresight, energy, and good taste of John S. King are we indebted for the originating and organizing of the company, and the improvements made therein up to the year 1875, since which time the grounds have been under the more immediate charge of W. D. J. Marlin, who has faithfully performed his duties.

Mr. Richard Bell, an Englishman by birth, has been the sexton ever since the cemetery was opened, and can tell where every lot, and in fact where every grave is located.

On the 23d of September, 1863, the first interment was made, and was the body of James Corbet, esq., a native of Mifflin county, aged sixty-five years, two months, and ten days, being an old citizen of the county, who had held many offices of trust and profit in the county.

There has been interred in all since the opening of the cemetery, three hundred and eighty-two (up to August 15, 1887), an average of about sixteen a year; but thirty-eight of these were removed from old grave-yards, or died from accidents.

Although a large amount of money has been expended in the purchase of land, in the making of roads, fences, building of a house, etc., the company are entirely out of debt, and have a surplus in the treasury to make further improvements, all the money received from the sale of lots being for the exclusive use and benefit of the association, the corporators receiving no benefit of the same.

The Soldiers' Monument.—The monument to the memory of the dead soldiers of Jefferson county, was erected in the Brookville Cemetery, in pursu-

ance of a provision in the will of Paul Darling, by which he bequeathed two thousand dollars for that purpose. It is a handsome granite shaft, and stands thirty-two feet high, surmounted by a life-size figure of a private soldier at "parade rest." This monument stands in the most commanding position in the cemetery, upon ground donated by the cemetery company. It cost \$2,100, and was placed in position by J. S. Moore, of Brookville. The monument was dedicated May 26, 1885, by the Grand Army of Jefferson County, with appropriate services, Major E. A. Montooth, of Pittsburgh, delivering the oration on the occasion.

The Litch Monument.—The finest monument in the Brookville cemetery is that erected in 1883 to the memory of Thomas K. Litch, by his wife, sons, and daughter. It was put in place by Young & Van Gundon, of Allegheny, and cost about \$7,000. The monument stands fifteen feet high from its foundation, the first base being eight feet, three inches square, and one foot, ten inches high, of best Concord granite, fine hammer dressed; the second base six feet, three inches square, and one foot, eight inches high. On this is a die of dark Quincy granite, highly polished, three feet, eight inches square, and four feet high, continued with a cap five feet, two inches square, and one foot, eight inches high, of Concord granite, and plinth three feet, nine inches square, and one foot high. Surmounting this is a statue of the deceased, five feet, two inches in height. The figure, which has received the most flattering criticisms, as a work of art, was designed by Mr. Richard Magamoth, and is given a graceful poise, the artist representing the subject seated at a desk or table. The right arm rests upon the desk, while in the hand is held a pen; on the desk are compass, rule, and other articles. The left hand rests upon the knee and holds a roll of manuscript. Under the desk and beneath the chair are mechanics' devices and books. Over the chair a piece of drapery is thrown, which materially adds to the good effect from whichever point the statue is seen. The figure is cut from a solid piece of granite. The associations thrown around the statue are happily chosen as to represent the daily companions of Mr. Litch while pursuing his favorite experiments and researches, and in the higher mechanics. The familiar countenance and form are preserved to a greater extent than is generally believed possible, and are readily recognized by any who knew the deceased in life. The monument, as a whole, is symmetrical and elegant, and is one of the greatest attractions in the cemetery.

The monument of Paul Darling, of dark Quincy granite, elegant in its massive simplicity, stands close to that of his life-long friend.

Stock Raising.—Quite an interest has been manifested during the last few years in Brookville, in thoroughbred stock, and very few towns of its size equal it in fine horses. Among those residents of the place engaged in the raising of improved grades of stock are the following gentlemen, residents of Brookville: Nathan Edelblute, who was one of the first to start in this business, about 1869, is the owner of the Red Bank Stock Barns, located on the fair grounds.



Thos. W. Litch

These barns will hold about forty horses. Mr. Edelblute has done much to improve the horses of Jefferson county. His famous Red Bank was one of the finest horses the county has produced. Among the horses now composing his stud are: Maplewood, 1335; black horse, twelve years old, record, 2:40; Young Red Bank, bay, three years old, record, 2:38 $\frac{3}{4}$; Morewood, 4827; bay colt, Du Bois, 5771; brown, three years old. His brood mares are Nellie Bank, record, 2:44 $\frac{1}{2}$; Stella Bank, brown, record, 2:44; Carrie Maid, chestnut, nineteen years old; Addie Bank, black, ten years old, record, 3:06; Kate Wood, bay, eight years old, record, 3:04; Emm Taylor, brown, eight years old; Annie Bank, bay, six years old; Rosie Wood, bay, six years old, record, 2:42; Bessie Bank, brown, four years old, record, 2:56; Stella Star, black, seven years old, record, 3:01; Brooklet, bay, four years old; Broncho Bank, four years old; Woodlet, bay filly, two years old, winner of yearling stakes of Pennsylvania State Breeders' Association; Bonny Bank, chestnut filly, two years old; Addie Wood, black filly, one year old.

Three years ago H. C. Litch started the Brookville Stock Farm, which now bids fair to become a grand success. He has about twenty head of mares and fillies, six Jersey cattle, and several finely-bred stallions, of which Bourbon Boy, a seven-year-old, stands at the head in points of excellence. He is a Kentucky bred horse, sired by Strathmore; dam, Bourbon Girl, by McDonald's Mambrino. He has a record of 2:34, and won the stallion stakes at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, held in Pittsburgh in October, 1886. Mr. Litch also has a young three-year-old stallion, Brookville Boy, sired by Garthwait; dam, Lady Wellington, by Wellington. He has several promising colts by Bourbon Boy, besides two two-year-olds, each of which has a record of 3:01. And one of these carried off the two-year-old's stakes in 1886 at Pittsburgh.

In the spring of 1884 S. S. Henderson, proprietor of the Chestnut Grove Stock Farm in Rose township, purchased of Mr. Luther Liggett, of Watkins, Union county, O., two fashionable bred and registered Short Horn Durham heifers; also bought of Nathan Howard, Milford Centre, Union county, O., two registered Short Horn Durham heifers that are equally fashionably bred. He brought the Short Horn Durham cattle into our county to improve the native stock, and introduced the best beef-producing cattle in the world, our county being very much behind some of its neighboring counties in respect to its beef cattle. At the same time he purchased two of the largest and finest bred Percheron Norman mares that could be found in Ohio. On April 16, 1884, he bought of Dickinson Brothers, of Ridgway, the registered Percheron Norman stallion, "Charles Martel," No. 639; and on March 27, 1885, bought, with N. Carrier, jr., "Napoleon, jr.," a highly-bred Percheron Norman stallion, sired by Napoleon No. 723; dam, a Percheron mare. He has bought a number of cattle since his first purchase, a fine bull, "Duke of Red Bank," 69,142, being head of his herd. Mr. Henderson is still breeding and raising pure-bred

Short Horn cattle and Percheron Norman horses; also breeding standard-bred trotting horses, and Wyandotte chickens.

In 1885 W. H. Gray, of Brookville, started on his farm the only herd of Guernseys in Jefferson county. He bought, in Chester county, two fine heifers and one bull from the Fox herd, at a cost of \$325. The following spring his heifers dropped each a heifer calf, one of them sired by Sir Champion, the best Guernsey bull in America. To give an idea of the merits and growing popularity of the Guernseys, I cite you to the British Dairy Farmers' Association. They have issued the second part of the second volume of their journal, containing, among other papers, a full report of the milking competition at the London Dairy Show in October, 1885. The following table gives a summary of average extending over seven years, 1879 to 1885 inclusive:

	Lbs. Milk.	Solids.	Fat.
55 Short Horns.....	42.80	12.09	3.02
42 Jerseys.....	27.34	13.70	4.17
23 Guernseys.....	27.43	13.87	4.52
9 Cross breeds.....	43.53	12.71	3.57

It will be seen by this that the Guernseys are slightly in front in quality and quantity. The same year he bought a pair of choice Chester white pigs, and has recently purchased Serpolet, the best Norman Percheron stallion that was ever in the county. He is registered both in France and America; was imported when one year old. He took first prize at New York State Fair, and second at Bay State fair (Massachusetts) in 1886, as the best two-year-old.

Past and Present Business of Brookville.—William Rodgers started the second store in Brookville, just three days after Jared B. Evans moved his store from Port Barnett, and opened his stock of goods in the Clark Hotel on Jefferson street. This street seems to have been the business emporium in those days; the first stores, the first tannery, and one of the first hotels, being located there. Mr. Rodgers's ledger, kept in the years 1831-'36, record many of the names of the old settlers of the country, and all the early citizens of the town. A credit system prevailed and the following is a sample of the accounts recorded in these books, and shows the prices prevailing fifty-six years ago:

1831,	John Christy, Dr.	
March 15,	To 1 Testament.....	\$.25
Apr. 7,	To 1 Testament.....	25
" 10,	To 1 Cotton Shawl.....	02½
Aug. 11,	To 1 wt. Mashie, per son John.....	14
" 16,	To 1 pair combs per son John.....	25
Sept. 10,	To 1 oz. indigo per laughte.....	25
" 28,	To 5 lbs. Coffee.....	1 00
Oct. 20,	To 1 tin bucket.....	02½
Nov 14,	To 4 yds. Cassnett.....	4.00
Dec. 10,	To Sundries.....	1.30¾
Jan. 4, 1832,	To 10.....	71¼
" 14,	To 5 lbs. Corn.....	1.00
" 31,	" 1 Comb per son John.....	50
		<hr/>
		\$11.00
1831,	This account is balanced as follows:	
April 16,	By cash in full.....	50
Dec. 10,	By 24 bus. oats.....	6.00
April 11, 1832,	" town order for A. Kelly.....	4.50
		<hr/>
		\$11.00

Mr. Rodgers also kept his post-office account in the same book, as the post-office was in the same room in which he sold goods, from which it appears that the receipts of the office from April 1, 1835, to December 31, 1838, inclusive was \$587.71 $\frac{3}{4}$. These old ledgers which are in a good state of preservation, were kept with the greatest care; scarce a blot appears on the pages, and they are legibly and well written.

Jack, Jenks & Co., kept quite an extensive store in 1845, on Jefferson street. In their day book of that year, is found an account of each day's sales for the month of February, which aggregates \$158. The merchants of the present day can contrast these sales and the prices quoted above, with those of the present day. One of the articles kept by every merchant, has disappeared from the counter. Charges for whisky in those days appearing quite frequently on the pages of the day books of the early merchants.

H. Matson, dealer in dry goods, dress goods, notions, etc., commenced business in Brookville in 1849, and has been engaged in the mercantile business for almost forty years. He opened his present store in 1870. His store is located in his own building on Main street. Mr. Matson came to Brookville in 1844.

R. A. Rodgers & Co., dry goods, clothing, notions, etc. This business was established in 1862 by Dr. Mark Rodgers, and at his death August 10, 1883, the business passed into the hands of his widow and son, R. A. Rodgers, under the firm name of R. A. Rodgers & Co. This store is located in the large brick block erected in 1871 by Dr. Rodgers, on the property purchased by him from Enoch Hall.

N. G. Edelblute, dry goods, clothing, notions, etc., commenced business in 1859. After the fire of 1874, he bought the lot owned by S. G. Fryer, and erected the two-story brick building in which is his store and residence.

Thomas H. Means, general store. This business was first established by Mills and Means, in September, 1879, but since February, 1883, has been owned by Mr. Means.

M. W. Dickey, dealer in dry goods, notions, carpets, etc. This store was first started in 1865 by William Dickey, George H. Kennedy and M. M. Meredith, as Dickey, Kennedy & Meredith, and was located in the old Evans block. In 1866 Meredith retired, and his place was filled by Dr. J. H. Wick, under the firm name of Dickey, Kennedy & Wick. In January, 1870, Dr. Wick also retired, and until the fire of 1877, Dickey and Kennedy continued the business in the same place, when they were driven out by the fire, and moved to the McCracken building; they then bought out the store of C. M. and J. N. Garrison, and moved into the American House block. March, 1878 the firm sold out to a son of the senior partner, M. W. Dickey, who has since associated for a short time his brother W. W. Dickey and Steele G. Hartman. He is now sole proprietor, and is located in the Marlin Opera House building.

Guyther & Henderson, dealers in dry goods, foreign and domestic dress goods, notions, etc. This business was started in October, 1876, by W. H. Gray and John W. Guyther. In July, 1880, D. A. Henderson, became one of the firm of Gray, Guyther & Co., and in March, 1885, Mr. Gray retired, and the firm is now Guyther & Henderson. They are located in their own building on Main street, which they purchased from K. L. Blood in 1880.

George H. Kennedy & Son, general merchandise. This store was started in September, 1880, and February, 1882, Mr. Kennedy formed a copartnership with William Campbell, as Kennedy & Campbell, which continued until April, 1885, when Mr. Campbell retired, and was succeeded by Harry H. Kennedy; the firm now being George H. Kennedy & Son, located in American House block.]

Charles S. Irvin, dealer in dry goods, dress goods, clothing, etc., established in 1873, first located in Commercial House block, now in new building on Main street erected in 1886.

S. Kaufman, general merchandise, groceries, etc., established in 1860, located in U. Matson's building on Main street.

G. Loebman, general merchandise, commenced business in April, 1873. In January, 1881, he associated with him his brother Albert, under the name of G. Loebman and Brother, and December, 1885, the latter retired. This store is also located in the Uriah Matson block.

Mills & Connor, dealers in dry goods, dress goods, notions, etc., established August, 1885; located in Marlin Opera building.

Albert Loebman, dealer in dry goods, clothing, etc., commenced in March, 1886; located in Arthurs's block.

W. M. Nickle, "five cent" store, started April, 1883; located in H. Matson's block.

Zettler & Hoelsche, dealers in dry goods and notions, established in November, 1885; located on Main street, in Edelblute building.

Mrs. Amelia F. Henderson, dealer in millinery and fancy goods, commenced business in 1869. She purchased the property—that erected by William F. Clark in 1846—of R. Arthurs, on east Main street, in 1882, which she has much improved and where she has her store and residence.

Mrs. S. H. Whitehill, millinery bazar, commenced business February, 1884; located in Braden building, Main street.

Miss Hattie Wilson, milliner and fancy goods, commenced business May, 1884; located in Edelblute building, Main street.

The wants of the ladies of Brookville are fashionably catered to by experienced dressmakers, prominent among whom are Mrs. C. E. Clements, who commenced business in 1867, and is located in the old Furley homestead on East Main street. Mrs. Mary McLain and Daughter, who commenced in 1876, are located in the Rink building. Mrs. Lina Jackson and Mrs. Louie Scott

are also on East Main street. Misses Laura Smith, Lavina Spare, and Mary Miller, in South Brookville; Mrs. L. G. Kahle and Miss Eliza Thompson, on Jefferson street, and Mrs. Mary Buell on White street.

Dr. W. J. McKnight and Thomas L. Templeton, of Brookville, who constitute the drug firm of McKnight & Bro., commenced business in October, 1863, in the east room of the Clements House, then occupying the site of the house now known as the Commercial Hotel, on Main street. In the fall of 1871, November 3, they were burned out in the fire which at that time consumed the hotel property and all buildings on the square, extending from Diamond alley to Barnett street on the west. In the spring of the year preceding this time, on account of the pressing need of greater facilities for conducting their increasing business, they set about the construction of a new brick building which they erected on the lot opposite the court-house, formerly owned by the heirs of Barclay Jenks, esq., deceased, which they had bought in December, 1869. This building, which is a large three story and basement, occupied on third floor by "Hobah" Masonic Lodge, and on second floor by offices, had so far approached completion that every part was ready for occupancy, excepting the drug room, so that for the time being they were obliged to occupy,—with the remnants of the drug stock saved from the fire—a room in the basement of the new building. This, however, was but for a short time, as by February term of court ensuing, the new store, which they now occupy, was completed, giving them a room in style and finish not excelled by any other in the western part of the State.

Roswell P. Blood, druggist. This business was established in 1867 by Eason & Matson. David Eason, in 1868, disposed of his interest to Dr. Hugh Dowling, when it became Dowling & Matson. Then, in 1871, Dr. R. S. Hunt and R. P. Blood purchased the store, and in November, 1874, R. P. Blood purchased the interest of his partner, Dr. R. S. Hunt, and became sole proprietor; now located in west room of Rodgers & Clark building, Main street.

E. B. Henderson, drug store; started January, 1878, by E. B. and S. S. Henderson. December 1, 1886, the latter disposed of his interest to his brother, E. B. Henderson; located in Endress building, Main street.

Verstine & Sandt, drug store, started in 1881; located in Verstine Hall building, Main street.

E. A. Paine, drug store, managed by Dr. D. L. Paine; started in August, 1884; located in Litchtown.

C. B. Guth, jewelry store; started in July, 1878; located in Marlin Opera House building.

Espy & Carroll, boot and shoe store. The partners in this business, Thomas Espy and Thomas M. Carroll, bought the shoe shop of J. E. Carroll in August, 1858, which was started in 1846, and have been in business ever since; now located in Marlin Opera House building.

S. Craig & Son, dealers in groceries. This store was established in 1865 by Samuel Craig, as a general store, until 1871, when Mr. Craig associated with him his son, W. F. Craig, until his death, 1885, since which time W. F. Craig has continued the business under the same firm name. This store is located in the Matson block.

Thomas K. Hastings, dealer in groceries, flour, etc.; successor to A. B. McLain. This store was started in the McCracken building about 1872 by S. H. Smith, then moved to the Clements House block, and about 1876 A. B. McLain bought out Smith and removed to Central Hotel building. Mr. McLain sold his stock to T. K. Hastings, in February, 1885.

Joseph Caldwell, dealer in groceries, flour, etc.; successor to Mrs. Robert Clements, who sold to Mr. Caldwell in January, 1884; located in McCracken Hall building, on Main street.

James M. Canning, dealer in groceries, flour, etc.; established in May, 1876; located in Marlin Opera House building.

William F. Wanner, dealer in groceries, flour, etc. This store was started in the spring of 1866 by S. J. Marlin, who sold to Mr. Wanner in 1876. It is now located in White Hall building, Main street.

Taylor D. Rhines, dealer in groceries, flour, feed, etc.; established in June, 1885; located in P. P. Blood's building, Main street.

Joshua Jones & Son, dealer in groceries, flour, fruits, etc. This store was started about 1877 by Mrs. C. E. Clements, who afterwards sold to D. Burns, and Burns disposed of the business in January, 1886, to the present firm; located in East Main street.

James Braden & Company, dealers in groceries, flour, etc. This firm was first James Braden & Brother, who purchased the store from Alpheus Walker, in February, 1879. James F. Braden was associated with his father and uncle in the business, February, 1884, and the firm changed to James Braden & Co. This store is located in their own building, on Main street.

J. H. Rhodes & Son, dealers in groceries, flour, feed, etc. This business was established in 1873 by J. H. Rhodes and S. W. Smith, as Rhodes & Smith, and after Mr. Smith retired, Mr. Rhodes having associated his son, Harvey, with him in 1878, as Rhodes & Son; located on corner of Barnett and Main streets.

Cummings & Morrison, dealers in groceries, flour, feed, etc. This store was started first by Miller & Stevens, who sold to W. P. Sted, who in turn disposed of the goods to Campbell & McGiffin, in August, 1885, and in August, 1886, William Campbell bought the interest of his partner in the business. The present firm purchased from Mr. Campbell in 1887; located on Main street.

W. P. Steel, grocery, bakery and ice cream parlor; started in 1883; located on Main street.

Levi Lerch, dealer in groceries, queensware, flour, feed, etc.; purchased the stock of Abram Snyder in 1877, which was then located on East Main street; then removed to the Dougherty building, on site of present opera house, and from there, in 1883, to the Red Mill south of the iron bridge.

Daniel F. Hibbard, dealer in groceries, flour, feed, etc.; established in 1877; located south of covered bridge, in Mabon's addition, South Side.

George H. Simpson, dealer in groceries, flour, etc.; started in business in November, 1877; located in "Litchtown," East Side.

James P. Black & Son, dealers in groceries, flour, etc.; established in April, 1882; located in Litchtown.

Charles Sitz, feed store; started in fall of 1881; located in Litchtown.

George Zetler, dealer in groceries, flour, feed, etc. This business was established by James I. Brady & Co., May, 1885, and sold to Mr. Zetler, June, 1887; located at Longview.

William H. Zetler, grocery store; started in 1886 by D. W. Leitzell and sold to Mr. Zetler in June, 1887; located at Longview.

Joseph Henderson & Son, dealers in tinware and stoves; commenced business in fall of 1866; located in his own building, corner of Main and Barnett streets; since 1876 the business has been conducted by Mr. Henderson, individually.

G. A. Pearsall & Son, dealers in hardware, successors to Long & Pearsall. This store was started June, 1867. Mr. J. E. Long retired from the firm January, 1876, and in August, 1881, Mr. Pearsall associated his son, Elmer E., in the business with him; located in their own building on Main street.

Kennedy & Co., dealers in hardware. This store was first established by William Kennedy and M. H. Hall, under the firm name of Kennedy & Hall, in March, 1867. In August, 1873, Mr. Hall retired from the firm, and the business was conducted by William Kennedy until July, 1880, when Samuel Chambers became associated with Mr. Kennedy, and the firm is since known as Kennedy & Co. It was first located in the old Evans block, until the fall of 1873; then removed to Clements House, then to the present location in Marlin's Opera House building, November, 1883.

George Vanvleit, dealer in stoves, tinware, and hardware; successor to S. T. Dougherty. This store was first started by T. P. McCrea & Bro., in 1868, who disposed of it to Mr. Dougherty, in 1879, and the latter sold it to the present proprietor, December, 1880.

Rankin & Dunn, dealers in tinware, stoves, and hardware; successors to John Lutz, from whom they purchased the store in August, 1886; located in Brady building, East Main street.

Thompson & Chesnut, merchant tailors. The business was first started January, 1870, by M. C. and W. A. Thompson, the former retiring May, 1873. Then W. A. Thompson carried on the business until December, 1879, when

he formed a copartnership with J. M. Chesnut, as Thompson & Chesnut; located in Bishop building, Main street.

C. P. O'Loughlin, merchant tailor. This business was first started by John J. Nyland, in 1876, who closed out in 1879, and worked for some time for George Vanvliet; then the shop was opened by C. P. O'Loughlin, an apprentice of Mr. Nyland, January, 1880; located in Matson building.

T. W. Chesnut, merchant tailor; established April, 1885; located in Bonnet building, Pickering street.

J. L. Reicheter, merchant tailor; established in spring of 1887; located in Verstine building, East Main street.

J. T. Carroll, boot and shoe shop; first started in 1862; located in his own building, East Main street.

Enoch Loux, boot and shoe shop. This shop was started by H. S. Lithgo in the fall of 1867, and January, 1884, purchased by Mr. Loux; located on East Main street.

Thomas Wesley, boot and shoemaker; started in November, 1854; located on Pickering street.

John E. Carroll, boot and shoe shop; started October, 1883; located on Pickering street.

William Smith, boot and shoe shop; successor to Glenn & Smith; started in September, 1866. Mr. Glenn retired in April, 1886. Located on Main street.

Anthony Bonnet, gunsmith; first commenced business in Brookville, in April, 1865; then removed to Clarion, April, 1868, returning to Brookville, March, 1882.

Ferdinand Warner, tannery; built in 1875. The work done is generally what is called "share work," for farmers; located in South Brookville.

Dentists.—Dr. C. W. Stebbins located in Brookville about 1860 and practiced his profession as surgeon dentist until his death in 1882. His wife, now Mrs. C. Yeane, who had mastered dentistry under the instruction of her husband, has carried on the business since his death. Her office is located in the McKnight building, Main street.

Dr. M. B. Lowry, surgeon dentist, came to Brookville about 1860, and has practiced here ever since. His two sons have adopted their father's profession, one being a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and the other a student of that institution; located in the Guyther and Henderson building on Main street.

Dr. William G. Bishop, surgeon dentist, first located in Reynoldsville in 1874, and in 1883 established his office in Brookville, retaining his practice in the former place until 1885. He is located in the Bishop building, Main street.

F. W. Ingraham & Co., general agents for pianos, organs, etc. This agency was established November, 1873, by A. H. Steadman, who continued

the business until December 31, when he left Brookville, in order to accept a position with Whitney & Raymond, manufacturers of the United States organ, and general music dealers of Cleveland, O., and is now a member of that firm. Mr. Steadman was succeeded by F. W. Ingraham and Peter B. Cowan, under the firm name of Ingraham & Cowan. October 1, 1886, Mr. Cowan retired from the firm, and the business is now conducted under the firm name of Ingraham & Co., Mr. Ingraham being the manager. Since the agency was established, they have sold a large number of pianos and organs; now located in White Hall building, Main street.

D. C. Whitehill, dealer in pianos and organs, sewing machines, etc.; business established July, 1886; located in Clark bank building.

John F. & G. E. Brown, general insurance agents, successors to C. O. Hammond. This agency was first established by McMurray & Weidner, who were succeeded by J. A. Scott. Then J. H. Maize assumed charge and formed a co-partnership with C. O. Hammond, as Maize & Hammond, and on Mr. Maize retiring from the firm the business was conducted by Mr. Hammond until his death, August, 1882, when John F. and G. E. Brown purchased the business, from the estate of the latter; located in jail building.

N. G. Pinney, general insurance agent, came to Brookville in 1878 to solicit insurance for the agency of Samuel G. W. Brown, of Kittanning, and in 1880 started in the business for himself. He now represents ten large companies; located in Marlin Opera House block.

Hamilton & Reed, general insurance agents, established September, 1882; office in the old "Red Lion" Hotel building.

Cabinet Manufactory, started in 1859 by Craig & Wilson. In May, 1879, Andrew Craig purchased the interest of his partner, Enoch Wilson. He was succeeded in 1881 by Haines Brothers. It is now owned by B. F. Haines, H. B. Craig, and Bartlett & Sons; located at foot of Jefferson street.

I. Aaron, dealer in furniture, etc. This business was established by O. Brown, and purchased from his estate by Mr. Aaron in 1883; located in Corbet building, West Main street.

L. R. Rousseau, upholsterer and carriage trimmer; commenced in 1885; located in Rodgers block.

Carroll & Hamilton, harness manufactory. It was first started in 1867 by S. G. Newcom and James K. Hamilton, and in March, 1869, James K. Hamilton got entire control. Then in 1875 James T. Carroll was associated in the business. Mr. Hamilton has been in the harness and saddlery business since 1863, with the exception of three years—1871-1874—that he was associated with Joshua Williams in the livery business. This shop is located in the old Red Line Hotel building, Main street.

Smathers & De Haven, saddlery and harness. C. Smathers first started in the harness business with the late Colonel Charles McLain, as McLain &

Smathers, and in 1858 sold to McLain, who managed the shop until he went into the army. Mr. Smathers has been running the present shop for about eighteen years, and in 1881 associated with him John H. De Haven; location on Main street.

Samuel Frank, saddlery and harness making, started March, 1874; located in Brady building, East Main street.

The first foundry was built on the northwest corner of Main and Valley streets, on site of McCracken Hall building, by a man named Coleman, in 1841, who in a short time sold to Evan Evans, who in turn sold to Wilkins & Corbet, who moved it to the location now occupied by the foundry of Edwin English. They operated it for a while and then sold to John Gallagher and George McLaughlin who, in 1850, sold to the present proprietors, Edwin and Daniel English. Since 1855 the former has owned and operated the property. This foundry was first run by water-power, supplied by a dam built for the purpose, but the water supply not proving adequate, horse-power was substituted.

After the foundry was removed to Water street, Snyder & Adams, in 1857, started a blacksmith shop on the same site on Main street, which they continued about a year, when Mr. Adams retired, and the shop was continued for some time by Mr. Snyder. Mr. Wilson Adams, who came to Brookville in 1851, carried on the blacksmithing for about twelve years. He still resides in Brookville.

In 1853 the Washington foundry and machine-shop was built by J. P. Wann and Patrick McTaffe. They commenced the manufacture of plows, stoves, etc, and done mill repairing. In 1857 McTaffe sold his interest to Orlando Brown, who, at that time, resided in Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y. The same year Mr. Brown came to Brookville with part of his family, consisting of wife and two children, Orlando H. and Carrie—now Mrs. J. E. Long. He brought with him new machinery and men skilled in mechanical arts and put new life into the foundry and machine business. The other son, James L., came to Brookville in 1858 from the West, and went to work for Wann & Brown as an apprentice. The principal business was building circular saw-mills and repairing. Having no railroad connection nearer than Kittanning, most all the goods came by boat from Pittsburgh to Mahoning. At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, stagnation followed in all branches of business. The foundry and machine-shop was closed for six months or over, with nothing to do and no men to work, as most every able-bodied man that could stand the hardships had enlisted, either in the three months' call for volunteers or for a longer period. The finding of the Seneca oil, or petroleum, on Oil Creek, opened up a new industry. The excitement attending the discovery created a demand for machinery, engine and boiler and boring tools. The business, at that time in its infancy, had to be created. Mr. Brown de-

signed and built an eight-horse-power engine and boiler for the oil trade; five and six-horse-power was considered ample to handle the heaviest tools at that time and to bore a well to the required depth.

In 1863 James L. Brown leased Mr. Wann's interest for one year. At the expiration of time of lease he bought Mr. Wann's interest in the foundry and machine business. In 1864 the partnership of Brown & Son was changed to Brown, Son & Co., having taken in Mr. John P. Roth as equal partner. By that time the business had increased to justify enlarging their works and by putting in new machinery, making a specialty on engines and boilers, gang and circular saw-mills. In 1875 the entire property was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt immediately and put into successful operations, when Mr. Brown disposed of his interest to W. H. Jenks, son of Judge W. P. Jenks. In 1877 the new works were again destroyed by fire, this time consuming the entire plant, except the foundry. Messrs. Brown & Roth then sold the relics to W. H. Jenks, who rebuilt in 1878, and at the present time is manufacturing engines and boilers. The celebrated Hercules Turbine water-wheel, which is known all over the world as one of the most powerful wheels of its size ever produced, giving the best percentage at part and whole gate, was manufactured by Brown, Son & Co., where all the minute details were conceived and brought out by the patentees—James L. Brown and John B. McCormick. The sole manufacturers of the Hercules wheel are the Holyoke Machine Company, of Holyoke, Mass., and at Worcester, Mass. The Hercules wheel is used in Italy, France and Germany. Mr. Jenks, who is a graduate of Yale College, has made mechanics his study. In 1886 he enlarged his shops, which are all built of brick in the most approved style.

Machinery Hall.—C. A. and C. F. Carrier, dealers in all kinds of agricultural implements, hardware, stoves and tinware, commenced June, 1886; located in the old Rink building, Main street.

Shoe Manufactory, George W. Stewart, proprietor, established autumn of 1886; located in Arthur's building, Main Street. The capacity of the manufactory is four hundred pairs of shoes per day, employing twenty-seven men.

Singer Manufacturing Company, J. P. Lucas, agent. This agency was first established by A. L. Schnell, who sold the Singer sewing machines from 1866 until 1879. He was succeeded by W. H. Dunlap, who was in charge until the winter of 1885. Since April, 1886, J. P. Lucas has had this agency. Since 1879 they have sold over twenty-five hundred machines.

Marble Manufactory, John S. Moore, proprietor; started February, 1872; located in his own building, East Main street.

Carriage manufactory, M. G. Murphy; started in 1874; located in rear of Opera House building. Mr. Murphy has worked at his trade in Brookville since 1870.

Andrew Stefl, wagon-maker, commenced business March, 1864; located on East Main street.

E. Snyder & Son, blacksmiths. Mr. E. Snyder first began the blacksmithing business in Brookville in 1857, and has been constantly engaged in the same, with the exception of from 1872 to 1876, when he was in the livery business. He associated his son, George W. Snyder, with him in 1876. Their shop is located in their own building, East Main street.

Robert R. Brady, blacksmith, commenced in Brookville in 1851, having worked about two years at Port Barnett, where he first located in 1849. W. E. Snyder has been associated with him since February, 1885; located in Mr. Brady's own building, east end of Main Street.

Abram Snyder, blacksmith, came to Brookville in the fall of 1852 and formed a partnership with William Stewart, which only continued about nine months. He was in the grocery business from 1865 to 1877, starting the first regular grocery store in the town. Since 1877 he has been in the blacksmithing business; located on Valley street, north end of iron bridge.

J. C. Snyder, general blacksmith. This shop was started in 1873 by D. G. Gourley and Charles Harris, J. C. Snyder taking the place of Mr. Harris, who removed from Brookville in 1880. In 1881 Mr. Gourley also retired, and then Mr. Snyder alone conducted it until 1884, when he associated his brother with him, and ran the business as J. C. Snyder & Brother until 1886, since which time he has had control himself. In 1873 M. G. Murphy and J. S. Van Buskirk had a carriage manufactory in connection with this shop. Since 1878 George H. Grove has had charge of the wood work department, while J. S. Van Buskirk attends to the painting; located on Barnett street.

T. K. Snyder's blacksmith-shop, started in 1858 or 1859, by D. C. Riggs; then by Arad Pearsall. In 1862 Samuel W. Snyder purchased it, and upon his death, in July, 1886, he was succeeded by his son, T. K. Snyder; located in Litchtown.

Warren P. Bowdish, blacksmith and wagon-shop, started in 1884; located in Litchtown. Mr. Bowdish has worked at his trade in Brookville since 1856.

John Engle, blacksmith and machinist, located in Brookville in 1858, formed a partnership in 1867 with James L. Whitman, under the firm name of Engle & Whitman. Whitman retired in 1869, and from 1870 until 1876 he was associated in the manufacturing of carriages, buggies, etc., in connection with blacksmithing, with Daniel Barns, and since 1886, has been engaged in a machine-shop with James Brick, as Engle & Brick.

A. E. Smith, plumber and gas-fitter, commenced September, 1884.

D. G. Gourley, blacksmith and wagon-maker, present shop started May, 1884; location Water street. Mr. Gourley with J. J. Patterson is engaged in the sale of the Kramer wagon and buggies.

Daniel Long, blacksmith and machinist and gunsmith, came to Brookville in 1848, and learned his trade with his uncle, William McCullough, and in 1856, started a shop of his own, which he ran until May, 1863, when he went to work

in the foundry of Brown & Wann, doing the forging and machine work. He remained in this establishment during all the changes that took place in the management, until 1880, when he started a shop for himself on his own property, corner of Jefferson and Barnett streets.

Thomas K. Litch & Sons. This is one of the largest lumber firms in Jefferson county. The first mill on the site of these mills was erected in 1830, by Robert P. Barr. The grist-mill was erected in 1833, the carpenter work being done by Richard Arthurs, and the roofing by Luther Geer, sr. This was the last work of the kind done by Mr. Arthurs, before he commenced to read law.

In 1850 Thomas K. Litch purchased the property of Mr. Barr, and soon erected a new saw-mill. In 1856 both saw-mills were burned down, but were almost immediately replaced by a large steam mill, with a capacity of three million feet of boards per annum. The grist-mill was rebuilt in 1869-70, and soon after a tub and bucket factory was erected. The latter is not now in operation. Mr. Litch was the indefatigable manager of his own vast business interests as long as his health would admit, and at his death, which occurred August 14, 1882, he was succeeded by his wife and sons in the management of the business. The firm which still retains the old name of the T. K. Litch & Sons, is comprised of Mrs. T. K. Litch and her three sons, Thomas W., Harry C. and Edward A. Litch. The firm cut about five million feet of lumber each year, and at this rate of cutting it will be fully twenty years before they will cause the last tree on their land to fall. They work oak, pine and hemlock timber, and manufacture lumber, lath and shingles. Bridge and building timber, however, is their specialty. Their mills and yards are situated near the mouth of the North Fork, where they occupy about ten acres of ground. In 1884, at a cost of \$25,000, they erected a saw-mill fitted with the finest of modern improvements, and having capacity for cutting fifty thousand feet per day, it being one of two mills in this country having what is called the steam feed, the motive power consisting of an 18x24 inch Corliss engine, and a battery of three large boilers. The firm ship principally to Pittsburgh, where they have an office under the management of Joseph B. Eaton, a nephew of Mrs. Litch; but they send a large share of their output to Philadelphia. When Mr. Thomas K. Litch first came to Brookville, he brought with him from Pittsburgh, Mr. Silas Miller, who has ever since been the firm's faithful engineer. Among those who were for many years in Mr. Litch's employ were John D. Smith, Charles Sitz, and William Goss. The large flouring mill is now under the management of Mr. B. F. Haines. The biographical sketch of Mr. Litch will be found elsewhere in this volume.

The Blaine Mill.—This mill was built in 1882 by James E. Long and A. J. Brady, and has since been operated by Long & Brady. It is situated at the mouth of the Five Mile Run, on Sandy Lick, near Longview, and cuts from

three million to five million feet of boards, and one million lath per year, besides manufacturing fence pickets, etc. The firm controls seven thousand one hundred and thirty acres of timber land, upon which there is enough timber to supply the mill for twenty-five years. Of these lands five thousand seven hundred acres is owned by J. E. Long & Son, Charles Corbet and L. A. Brady, and the balance by Brady & Long. The mill-site was purchased from R. D. Taylor and others.

The firm of Marlin Brothers, composed of Silas J. and W. D. J. Marlin, was formed in November, 1872, at which time they purchased of Newton Taylor two tracts of land situated in Union and Eldred townships, containing about three hundred and fifty acres on which was erected a good steam saw-mill, two or three dwelling houses, barns and other buildings; besides this they also got the timber on some other tracts, for which they paid \$35,000. They went to work that fall and, up to 1886, cut, manufactured and marketed, about one million feet of pine and hemlock lumber a year. The price of lumber being low, the mill was allowed to stand during the summer of 1886, but was stocked and started up in the spring of 1887. They expect to finish up on this tract in about two years more. The firm own a valuable tract of timber and coal land in Winslow township, the lumber from which they will probably manufacture after they are through on Mill Creek, if they don't dispose of it before that time.

The Marlin Opera House building was erected by S. J. Marlin, in 1883. Besides the large and elegantly fitted up opera house, with a seating capacity of over nine hundred, the building contains six large store-rooms and eleven offices.

E. Hall & Son, manufacturers and shippers of rough and dressed lumber, etc. Enoch Hall and Charles B. McCain built the planing-mill in the fall of 1869, and commenced working lumber April, 1870. E. Hall bought the interest of his partner in the establishment in December, 1870, and then formed a copartnership with his son, Clarence R. Hall, as E. Hall & Son. This firm manufactures lath, shingles, sash, doors, mouldings, etc., and besides their home trade ship extensively both rough and dressed lumber. Their mill is situated on the old depot road, west of the iron bridge.

Vanleer Brothers & Co.'s planing-mill. About 1883 the planing-mill operated by J. R. Vanleer, W. N. Vanleer and T. A. Hendricks, under the title of Vanleer Brothers & Co., was built. It is situated near the passenger depot, is large and well constructed, and is fitted with machinery of the best and most improved kind for manufacturing doors, blinds, sash, flooring, siding, scroll and turned work, etc. The firm handle rough and dressed lumber very extensively. Order work is their specialty. Their trade is not confined to Jefferson county, as they ship into all the adjoining counties as well as Allegheny county.

Anderson & Leech, planing-mill. This mill was built by Thomas Mabon, and was first operated by Johns & Hubbard, then by Ingraham & Butler, in 1879. Harry Butler retired in one year, and his place was filled by E. V. Richards, and the firm became Ingraham & Richards, until July, 1884, when they sold to Solomon Anderson and W. A. Leech. They manufacture sash, siding, doors, blinds, flooring, dressed lumber, scroll and turned work. The mill is located on the "South Side," near the covered bridge.

The Brookville axe factory was started May, 1884, by W. J. Sager, the proprietor. It is situated on the site of the old Taylor mill, now owned by I. C. Fuller. The building is two stories, 72 by 30, with a capacity for 250 axes per day; but is now only making two dozen double-bitted axes per day. Mr. Sager also manufactures "bark spuds" for peeling bark, and all kinds of edge tools, and does general repair work. His trade is local, though he has shipped goods as far west as Michigan.

The "white" grist-mill, which was built by Thomas Mabon in 1849 or 1850, who disposed of an interest in the property to Henry and John Startzell. They sold, in 1868, an interest to George C. Harvey, and in 1877 John Startzell re-purchased the interest of Mr. Harvey. G. A. Jenks owns a third interest in the property. In June, 1887, John Startzell disposed of his share in the property to his brother, William, and George L. Reed, who are managing the concern under the firm name of Startzell & Reed.

The "Red Mill," I. C. Fuller, proprietor, was built by Philip Taylor and John L. Barr in 1857. Barr retired from the firm in 1862 or 1863. It was then owned and operated by Judge Taylor until his death, November, 1878. Malcolm W. Wise, who inherited the property by the will of his grandfather, Philip Taylor, then took charge of it and sold it to I. C. Fuller, May, 1881. Since Mr. Fuller purchased it he has put in the roller process. W. H. McAninch has been the miller since 1878. He succeeded J. H. Rhodes.

N. E. Snyder, shaving saloon. This business was started by Frank X. Kreitler, May, 1863, who has conducted it from that time until the spring of 1887, when he sold out to N. E. Snyder; located in the American House.

D. W. Gaither, shaving saloon; started in December, 1876; now located in Commercial Hotel.

L. C. Scott, shaving saloon; started March, 1884; located in Matson Block, Pickering street.

The St. Charles Saloon building, opposite the jail, was erected by Charles Sitz in 1859. It was then owned by Jacob Kroh, who sold the property to Casper Endress about 1863. Mr. Endress conducted the saloon for a number of years, being succeeded by his son, A. L. Endress. Since 1886 the business has been discontinued. In 1876 Mr. Endress built the large two-story brick structure adjoining the saloon building.

Jackson Heber, restaurant and ice cream parlor; purchased from Thomas

Cartin, July, 1874; located in his own building, Main street. He also purchased the bottling business of Joseph Summers in 1872.

George Heber, bakery and green grocery; started in the spring of 1887.

J. J. Patterson, livery stable. This business was established by J. S. McConnell, and purchased by Mr. Patterson in August, 1875; located in rear of Commercial Hotel stables.

Parker P. Blood, livery stables; established in 1882; located on Valley street.

George F. Dodd, meat market; started about 1866; located on Main street.

Robert Breffit, meat market; started in spring of 1869; now located in Matson Block, Pickering street.

W. C. Kuhn, meat market; started September, 1886; located in basement of Rodgers building, Diamond Alley.

Swartzlander & McCullough, meat market; started November, 1885; located on East Main street.

Leander Edwards, meat market. Mr. Augustus Spangenburg, who is associated with his son-in-law, Mr. Edwards, is the veteran butcher of Brookville, having commenced business in 1859.

North Fork brewery, S. C. Christ, proprietor. The first brewery was built by Mr. Christ in 1861, and was torn down to make room for the present one in 1863.

The Spring brewery, M. Algier, proprietor; started in fall of 1871; located at Sand Spring, opposite red mill; capacity, twenty thousand barrels per year.

The Hotels.—The hotel business in Brookville dates back to the time when John Eason came to Brookville, early in 1830, and built a portion of what was afterwards the kitchen and dining-room of the first hotel, the "Red Lion." In this he and his wife boarded the surveyors who laid out the county seat, and also those who, in June of that year, attended the sale of lots in the new town. At the rear of the new "hotel" stood two large pine trees, and after the house was built the inmates, fearing that these giants of the forest might, perchance, fall upon the little structure and demolish it, cast about for some way to fell the trees (which naturally inclined toward the house), in an opposite direction. This was done by affixing cables to them and then having men pull them, after they were partly cut down, in the direction it was desired they should fall.

Mr. Eason kept the house, building an addition to it, until his death, in 1835, when Mrs. Eason occupied it for a short time, and then William Clark kept it in 1837. In 1838, John Smith, who had married Mrs. Eason, took charge of the house and kept it until 1844. In 1851-53 it was kept by Robert Ralston and C. B. Clark, and in 1848-50 Mr. Smith again had control of the house. The building, which is still standing, is now the property of David Eason and A. B. McLain.

The next hotel was built on Jefferson street, in 1830, by William Clark, and kept by him until 1833, when he sold the property to Jared B. Evans, who in turn sold it to Dr. Gara Bishop, and the site is now occupied by the residence of Hon. A. C. White.

The Globe Hotel was built on the corner of Main street and Spring alley in 1830, by Thomas Hastings, who occupied it as a hotel in May of that year, and occupied by him until 1839, when he was succeeded in turn by Job McCreight, J. M. McCoy, William Clark, Edward Hutchinson. Then Thomas Hastings again took charge of the house, and was succeeded by William Clark and Jacob Barkett from 1845 to 1849. Isaac Walker owned and occupied by house from 1849 to 1853, then he sold it to John Yeane, Charles Sitz and Reuben Weiser; Charles Sitz occupying it in 1853-54. In 1855 it was purchased by Simon Frank who sold it again to John Yeane. In 1857 C. N. Kretz took charge of the house, changed the name to Jefferson House, and conducted it until the fall of 1864. Then it was successively kept by Joseph Oxenrider, Stoke & Scribner, and Jacob Emery, until the winter of 1883 when the property was purchased by M. Allgier and L. L. Reitz, and the latter took possession April 1, 1883.

In 1832 Peter Sutton kept a hotel on Taylor street, about the site of the James L. Moore property in Litchtown. He was also contractor for building the bridge across the North Fork. He returned in the thirties to Indiana, from whence he came.

"Peace and Poverty, by John Dougherty." The hotel in front of which hung this quaint sign, was built in 1831 by John Dougherty, on the corner of Main and Barnett streets, who kept it until 1836, when John Gallagher took possession and ran it until 1841; then S. M. Bell occupied it for a year, to be succeeded by George McLaughlin, for the years 1843-47. It was then changed to the "Black Horse Hotel," and kept by Samuel Lyle in 1850-51; then by Daniel Thayer. It was then discontinued as a hotel and rented by Mr. Dougherty to private families, until it succumbed to the fire of 1871.

Then William Clark built another hotel on the corner of Main and Mill streets in 1833, which he only occupied for a short time, selling it in 1834 to John Brownlee, who had come from Centre county in that year. This house is still standing and is now the property of the A. J. Brady heirs. R. Arthurs did carpenter work on this house.

Another old house was that owned by Mrs. Wagley, a sister of William McCullough, which stood on the lot next to the Franklin house on the east. It was built in 1831 or 1832, and was kept in 1832 by Samuel Craig, and after his death by his widow, and by Mrs. Wagley.

The Franklin House, the first brick hotel erected in Jefferson county, was built in 1832 by Daniel Elgin. The first landlords appear to have been James M. Steadman in 1833, and William Clark in 1834. John Pierce had charge of

it from 1836 to 1839, when James Cochran kept it about a year, being succeeded by Joseph Henderson in 1841-43. Then, in 1844, J. R. and R. Arthurs took charge of it, followed by S. H. Lucas and John M. Turney. Jacob Steck took charge of the hotel in 1848, and conducted it for ten years. The property was then purchased by Samuel G. Fryer, who occupied it as a private residence and store until 1866, when he sold to Henry R. Fullerton, who greatly improved the property, adding an additional story, etc. He occupied it for a while, and then C. N. Kretz purchased the furniture, etc., and was landlord from 1869, followed by Carroll & Scribner, then A. S. Scribner, until 1871 when it was purchased by J. S. King who occupied it until the fire of November 20, 1874, when it was burned down. Mr. King, besides having charge of the hotel, was cashier of the Brookville bank, located in same building.

After the fire Richard Arthurs purchased the property, and in 1876 erected the large brick hotel known as the Central. He opened it as a hotel and ran it for a short time, then relinquished the management to his son, Richard Arthurs, jr., who occupied the house until January, 1884. Then for about a month Richard Arthurs, sr., occupied it, and then it was closed until April 1, 1884, when Jacob Emery took possession and remained until April 1, 1886. It was again unoccupied until December, 1886, when the present landlord, J. R. Emery, took possession.

The first building on the site of the Commercial Hotel was a little frame building, built and occupied by John Clements, in 1833, who, in 1844 or 1845 built the Royal Exchange Hotel, which he occupied until it was destroyed by fire in 1856. Mr. Clements rebuilt, and the new building, which he called the Clements House, was ready for occupancy in 1858. In 1860 Mr. Clements died and the house was managed until September, 1863, by his widow, Mrs. E. O. Clements, when it was purchased by R. W. Moorhead, who changed the name to the Moorhead House. He kept it until April, 1864, when it became the property of Robert Clements, who occupied it for a short time, changing the name back to the Clements House, and then C. N. Kretz took possession in the summer of 1864 and remained until April, 1869. Then Robert Clements again occupied it until W. S. Barr and C. G. Matson took charge, but were burned out in the fire of 1871. Robert Clement rebuilt the house and it was opened by Alexander S. Scribner, who was succeeded by Joseph Freeman. Then M. R. Reynolds kept it as a temperance house for a short time. It was then closed for about five years, pending litigation between the Reynolds heirs and Robert Clements, when it was purchased by R. Arthurs and William Dickey, and was opened in January, 1883, by Matson & Arthurs, as the Commercial Hotel. After six months Matson retired, and the hotel has been in charge of R. Arthurs, jr., since that time, he having, by deed of gift from his father, R. Arthurs, sr., become owner of the property in January, 1887.

The American Hotel was built in 1845 by Elijah Heath, who, in 1846, added a business block to it, two stories in height, called the Arcade. D. S. Johnson, who did the carpenter work, is said to have been the first to occupy this house as a temperance hotel; and Benjamin Bennett, who kept it in 1848-51, seems to have been the first who opened it as a licensed house. In 1852 John J. Y. Thompson purchased the property and occupied it until it was destroyed by fire May 23, 1856. He commenced at once to rebuild, and the present house was ready for occupancy in 1857, being opened to the public in October by his son, W. K. Thompson, who conducted the hotel until June, 1869, when he removed to Portsmouth, O., and his brother, John J., succeeded him in the management of the house. In October, 1864, Captain R. R. Means purchased the property and kept the house until March, 1869, when he sold it to John J. Thompson and Joseph Darr, and it was run by Thompson & Darr, with Mr. Thompson as landlord, until the summer of 1871, when they sold to a stock company composed of R. J. Nicholson, M. M. Meredith, Nathan Carrier, jr., W. A. Burkett and P. H. Shannon, and the latter took charge of the house until January 16, 1872, when C. N. Kretz purchased the property and kept the hotel until May, 1879, when he sold the furniture to A. Baur, who kept the house until May, 1880, when he sold the furniture to Thompson & Darr, who had again become owners of the property, and who rented it to John S. Barr, who conducted the hotel until October, 1881, when A. B. Barr rented it from Ira C. Fuller, who purchased it from Thompson & Darr in 1880. Mr. Barr associated with him J. B. Cromer, in the management of the house, until early in 1885 Mr. Fuller sold the house and furniture to B. K. Fisher and F. P. Graf, who are now keeping the hotel.

The Union Hotel, John McCracken, proprietor. This house was built by John R. McCall in 1851, and called the "Railroad House." It was first kept by Benjamin Bennett, for about two years, and then by W. H. Schram and D. B. Rouse, successively, until 1856, when it was purchased by R. R. Means, who conducted the house until May, 1864, when he sold the property to John McCracken, who has since kept it as the Union Hotel, and has also built a frame addition to it.

Mr. McCracken erected a large three-story brick block on the opposite corner of Main street from the hotel, in 1868. The lower story contains two stores, and the upper a large town hall, while the other rooms are occupied by private families.

The Oak Hall Hotel was built for a restaurant and kept as such until purchased in 1864 from George Leopold, by John S. Barr, who converted it into a hotel, and kept it as the Oak Hall Hotel until 1871, when he sold it to R. M. Bell, who conducted it until it was destroyed in the fire of 1874.

Heber House.—Henry Heber, proprietor of this house came to Brookville about the year 1853, and located in a little house near his present home. The

house he now occupies was built by T. K. Litch, for a boarding-house for his mill hands, and purchased by Mr. Heber in 1863, who has since kept it as a temperance hotel. It is the only hotel in the "East End."

Brookville House, E. Bevier, owner and proprietor. This house was built by Andrew Stefl, about 1869, who sold it to Mr. Bevier April, 1876. It was kept previous to Mr. Bevier purchasing, by Andrew Stefl and John J. Henderson.

Hotel Longview.—Work on this hotel was begun in March, 1885. In July of that year A. Baur and wife began furnishing the hotel. It was opened on September 22, 1885. When the hotel was first opened no trains stopped at Taylor's (as the station opposite the hotel was then called). In one week after opening the hotel first-class trains stopped there. In two months after the opening, two trains each day stopped for meals, and in eighteen months after the opening, all trains were stopped there. All railroad buildings were moved from the old station site, and the old station entirely abandoned.

One of the veteran hotel men of Brookville was Jacob S. Steck, who removed to Brookville from Greenburg, March, 1848, and took charge of the Franklin House, which he occupied for ten years. In 1852 he was elected county commissioner, on the Democratic ticket. He was appointed one of his aids by Governor Bigler, with rank of colonel. Colonel Steck died in 1859, and his wife, *née* Christiana S. Waltz, died in 1863. Two of their daughters, Mrs. Mary Eason and Mrs. Rose Rowe, reside in Brookville.

Another of the veteran hotel keepers in Brookville was Jacob Burkett, who came to Brookville in 1845 from Indiana county, where he removed from Blair county in 1828, settling in Smicksburg. He was "mine host" of the Globe Hotel for a number of years, and it was then one of the most popular houses in the county. He afterwards removed to Punxsutawney, and then for a time resided in Georgeville, Indiana county, and then returned to Brookville in 1872, and died July 26, 1880, being buried on the ninety-first anniversary of his birth. His wife, Mrs. Catherine Burkett survived him—dying April, 1884, in the seventy-third year of her age. Of a large family of children, nearly all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood in Brookville, but one, Mrs. Joseph Darr, resides here now. Mr. Burkett was a genial, kindly man, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him.

One of the best known and most successful hotel men that Brookville has ever known, was Charles N. Kretz, who came to the place from Reading in 1857, and was almost continuously engaged in hotel keeping in Brookville for over twenty years. The different houses which he managed in that time is given above, and to all of them he gave a first-class tone during his occupancy. Mrs. Kretz, his excellent helpmeet, died in the American Hotel in 1872, and Mr. Kretz also died in the same house in 1879. Only one of his family resides in Brookville, Mrs. A. Baur, the accomplished hostess of Hotel Longview.

Another prominent hotel keeper was Jacob Emery, who came to Brookville from Philadelphia, in 1863, and was almost continuously, as the hotel record shows, in the business for over twenty years. He kept a first-class house wherever he was. Mr. Emery died March 10, 1887, aged seventy-four years.

There is probably no one in Jefferson county who has so long and continuously engaged in the hotel business as John S. Barr, who commenced in the Exchange Hotel in Corsica, in 1854-57; then he engaged in store-keeping in 1858 and 1859 in Troy, and from 1860 to 1864 kept the Carrier Hotel in that place. He then removed to Brookville, and purchased the restaurant of George Leopold, in 1864, which he changed into a hotel, which he ran until 1871, as the Oak Hall Hotel, when he sold to R. M. Bell. The Oak Hall was destroyed in the fire of 1874. In 1872 he was elected sheriff of the county, and after his term of office expired, he bought the American House in Pittsburgh, which he ran for two years, when he returned to Jefferson county and resided for a time on his farm, in Pine Creek township. Then in 1879 he built the St. Cloud Hotel in Du Bois. In 1880 was proprietor of the American House, in Brookville, but soon sold out to A. B. Barr, and bought the Red Lion Hotel in Pittsburgh, which he ran until March, 1886, when he sold out and again returned to his farm, where he remained for a short time, then bought the City Hotel in Punxsutawney.

The Union Express.—The express business was first started in the old staging days in the American House. John J. Y. Thompson was the first agent, being succeeded by R. R. Means, then by Thompson & Darr, who in turn handed it over to John Scott, who removed the business to the post-office, and has in turn been succeeded by John H. Buell, Parker B. Hunt, Joseph M. Galbraith, C. M. Garrison, jr., and the present agent, J. O. Edelblute.

Western Union Telegraph.—The Western Union Telegraph office was opened in Brookville early in July, 1865, Mrs. Berryhill being placed temporarily in charge, and remained a short time, when S. H. Lane, of Yarmouth, Me., succeeded her. He retained the management but a short time, when the office was placed in charge of A. Baur, who retained the management until late in 1879, when J. S. Carroll, a student in the office for a number of years, was placed in charge. Mr. Carroll was succeeded in 1881 by Joseph Breen, and the latter by M. E. Sullivan, the present manager, in 1882.

Brookville Water Works.—On the 28th of July, 1883, W. D. J. Marlin, esq., in the belief that a place of the size and importance of Brookville should have water works, determined to see what the citizens of the town would do toward organizing a stock company, drew up a subscription paper and started out to raise five hundred shares at \$50.00 per share, or \$25,000, for the purpose of putting in the works, by evening he had the satisfaction of making a temporary organization with \$23,000 of the stock taken, and on the 30th a perma-

nent organization was made with all the stock taken, and every dollar of it by citizens of the borough. A charter was applied for, and on the 25th of September ground was broken for the erection of the works. By the 1st of December the company had built a substantial brick pump-house, had placed therein a thirty-horse power boiler, and two sets of Worthington pumps, with a capacity of pumping one million gallons of water daily, built two wooden tanks, each to hold twelve hundred and fifty barrels, erected a substantial frame building around them, laid one thousand eight hundred feet of six inch wrought iron flange pipe from pumps to tanks, which are situated on the east side of Barnett street, opposite the public school building, and laid cast iron supply pipes on Barnett street to Main; on Main, from White to Mill; Pickering, from Main to Jefferson; Jefferson, from Barnett to Mill; Church, from Diamond alley to Matson street, and down to W. H. Gray's residence.

In the summer of 1884 the lines were extended by laying along Matson street from Church to Butler; along a cross street from Matson to Dougherty; from Mill down Jefferson, and over North Fork Creek out Pike to old borough line; from Pike out Rebecca street to Maple alley; down Pickering street across Redbank Creek, and out to B. Verstine's; down White street from Main to Water; along Water from White to E. C. Hall's lot; along west line of E. C. Hall's lot to Troy road; across it to Susquehanna turnpike; from thence west along turnpike to the borough lines; along Water street from near the bridge to fair ground, to Barnett street; on Church street from Diamond alley to James Brick's residence; on White street from Main to north line of C. M. Garrison's property, and on Mill from Jefferson to Levi Lerch's property.

In the summer of 1886 the company increased their capital stock from \$25,000 to \$28,000, and laid a line from Maple alley along Rebecca street to Second street, in Litch's addition; from thence along Second street to Brady's avenue; out Brady's avenue to Central avenue, in Taylor's addition; thence down Central avenue to Seventh street; down Seventh street to Western avenue, and along Western avenue to the railroad; and on Water street from Barnett to the western line of lot of Charles B. Guth.

The company have twenty-six fire hydrants, twelve of which are leased to the borough at \$25 per year, twelve at \$16 per year, and two to individuals.

There has been one hundred and four taps made into the lines, and the company are now supplying one hundred and forty customers.

The company have laid and are using about 1,900 feet 6 inch wrought iron flange pipe; 5,000 feet 8 inch cast iron pipe; 15,500 feet 4 inch cast iron pipe; 1,900 feet 3 inch kalamain wrought iron pipe; 300 feet 2 inch galvanized wrought iron pipe, or over four and one-half miles of pipe, all of the supply pipe being laid from four to four feet six inches in depth. The ground being very hard, and in some places rocky, requiring blasting, the labor was very expensive.

The first officers of the company were: Directors, Silas J. Marlin, E. A. Litch, Joseph Darr, C. M. Carrier and B. Verstine, Silas J. Marlin being elected president.

In July, 1884, B. Verstine and C. M. Carrier sold their stock, and F. X. Kreitler and Jackson Heber were elected to fill the vacancies.

This board has been retained since said time with S. J. Marlin as president up to August 23, 1886, at which time E. A. Litch was elected president.

W. D. J. Marlin has been elected and served the company as secretary and treasurer ever since its organization, and together with the superintendent, Wilson R. Ramsey, has had general charge of the business of the company.

The water furnished by the company is pumped from the North Fork Creek, a stream unsurpassed for purity, being fed by innumerable springs along its banks, being but seldom unfit to use on being pumped from the stream.

*Natural Gas in Brookville.*¹—In 1875 the first well for oil was drilled south of Brookville, one mile from the court-house, on lands belonging to R. D. Taylor. Mr. R. J. Nicholson at that time was the enterprising spirit in its development, having secured the leases and given contract to have the well put down. At the depth of 783 feet sufficient gas was struck to supply the boiler. The well was drilled to the depth of 1,620 feet and abandoned, and on account of the abandonment it was currently reported that Mr. Nicholson had been paid large sums of money by the Standard people for the abandonment.

In those days, if the people had any cause of suspicion that their neighbors were getting along in worldly affairs any better than they were, it was the Standard Company that was helping them. Everything was laid to the Standard Oil Company—a monopoly that was consuming the earth. If in digging a well you should be fortunate enough to strike a good vein of water, it would be expected that the Standard agent would be around before night to make advances on the well. I speak of this as being the first well drilled for oil. Several attempts have been made, but with light tools and crude machinery, such as were used in the early days of the oil excitement. In 1861 John Smith drilled a well on the point near Christ's brewery, but owing to such light tools could not penetrate our hard rocks very far. William Reed drilled a well at the depth of 280 feet at his planing-mill in 1862. The well is situated near the creek, below Taylor's dam. It used to flow to the height of three or four feet above the wood conductor; but of late years, owing to the curiosity of boys, in putting in stones and other rubbish, it has ceased to flow as a fountain. It escapes over the conductor, coloring the rocks in its descent to the creek. It has been known as our sulphur spring, the water having a peculiar taste, of a sulphurous nature, coming undoubtedly from off a coal bed.

In 1875 the excitement ran high as to the finding of oil. Every one who

¹ Prepared by James L. Brown, of Brookville.

owned a patch of ground could count his wealth, or at least could locate how many wells it would do to have on his lands. The thousands of derricks that imagination could picture out, sticking in and around our hills, caused some to sell their beautiful homes, because they could not bear the thoughts of living in an oil town—such as their imaginations had pictured out—but finally the excitement died away and remained so until the gas craze took the country in 1882. Charter after charter of towns throughout Western Pennsylvania were being piled up in Harrisburg, giving to corporations certain rights and a monopoly. Every town of importance was seized upon. The struggle for the supremacy in Pittsburgh brought out the decision of the Supreme Court, giving equal rights to those who were legally incorporated.

In 1883 the Brookville Natural Gas and Heating Company was incorporated, a charter being granted to William B. Meredith, V. Neibert, Joseph McCullough and George Fox, of Kittanning borough, and James L. Brown, of Brookville; but owing to a feeling of jealousy existing among some of the citizens of the borough of Brookville, in having our charter controlled by non-residents, the Kittanning party sold their interest to James L. Brown and J. B. Henderson, from which a new company was organized, comprising James L. Brown, J. B. Henderson, S. A. Craig, J. E. Long and Henry Gray. The organization being complete, James L. Brown was chosen president, and S. A. Craig, secretary and treasurer. A contract was entered into with Shaner & McLain to drill a well to the depth of two thousand feet. Drilling was commenced April 1, 1884, on a town lot located in the central portion of the town, belonging to Mrs. Sebastian Christ. A large vein of salt water was struck at 230 feet, while at 1,920 feet, gas sufficient to supply the boiler; but, not being satisfied, the company concluded to send the drill down deeper; but, owing to poor machinery and too light for the business, 2,430 feet was as far as the contractors could go.

Well No. 2 was located seven hundred feet south of No. 1, on lot belonging to the president, James L. Brown. It was drilled to the depth of 1,950 feet, and abandoned, after putting in a forty-quart torpedo. The torpedo did not increase the flow of gas, the supply being somewhat limited. J. L. Brown utilized what little there was for his own private use. The company being somewhat discouraged, J. L. Brown and S. A. Craig bought the remaining stock and piped the gas from No. 1 well to Main street, making attachments to forty fires. A new company was then organized, Brown & Craig selling part of the stock to Keatley Brothers, of North Clarendon, T. L. Templeton, of Warren county, E. H. Clark and J. N. Garrison, of Brookville.

A contract was given to Keatley Brothers for a well to be located in what was called Ghost Hollow, two and one-half miles from town, west, on the Clarion pike. The well was abandoned at the depth of 2,210 feet. A second contract was made with Keatley Brothers to drill a well one mile south of

Corsica, on David Simpson's land, to be located on what was supposed to be the Anthony's Bend anticlinal. This well was abandoned as a duster at the depth of 2,260 feet. The company having been unfortunate in their investments concluded to increase the number of shares of stock, many of our citizens taking stock.

Well No. 5 was located on lands belonging to Thompson & Darr, three-fourths of a mile northwest of town. Drilling was commenced November 16, 1886, and finished January 25, 1887, at the depth of 2,186 feet. Gas was struck at 1,203 feet, but not enough to supply the boiler. A sixty-quart torpedo was inserted, and increased the flow of gas one-half more; but after standing several months it dropped back to its former condition. The well was sold to E. H. Clark and W. D. J. Marlin, at one-third its cost. They then piped it into town and now are utilizing the gas for their own use.

The Brookville Natural Gas and Heating Company have expended over \$14,000 in trying to obtain gas, in the five wells they have down. If everybody's advice had been followed, they probably would have had plenty of gas to supply the town. From actual count kept of the different localities where they ought to bore for gas, 386 wells would have determined the gas question in and around Brookville.

Photography.—The first dawn of photographic light diffused its rays upon the rural village of Brookville, in 1851, when Simon Snyder, the "itinerant pioneer" of the art, "took your picture for cash in advance" in room No. 2, Arcade building. He was followed in 1853, by a Mr. Bridge who, by a side-light window of a room in the old court-house, "took the pictures" of Brookville's pioneers.

The same year, J. S. Chase in the month of July in the same building, catered to the public desire of having an impression of their face and figure in shape for future generations to gaze upon.

W. D. J. Marlin, daguerreotype artist displayed his skill in the profession in same building during 1854.

About 1857 Charles Windsor opened a studio in the second-story west room of the Evans block. The new brick "Blood block," now occupies the ground. He used the process then known as the melainotype.

L. C. Dillon and Abram Hall imported a "picture car" during 1858, which was located on the south side of the street, in front of the present "Marlin block;" made daguerreotypes, experimented with photographs by development, not meeting with much success.

Ira C. Fuller in 1859, was the first to use a side and sky-light studio in Brookville. It was in the second story of a frame building, on the site of the Caspar Endress brick block; he made melainotypes and ambrotypes, in connection with a book-store on first floor of same building.

During the summer and winter of 1861-62 Henry Darr occupied the second

story northeast room of the Uriah Matson block, as a studio for the production of ferrotypes and ambrotypes on dark purple glass.

In March, 1862, E. Clark Hall started a studio in the second story over Enoch Hall's store for the production of ferrotypes and ambrotypes. In the latter part of July he went to Meadville and learned the new art of producing photographs on paper. J. D. Dunn of that place was his preceptor. Returning in September, he rented the Dillon car, located it on Main street, in front of Edmund English's residence, and in the spring of 1863 remodeled the second story of Enoch Hall's store building, by putting in a large sky and side-light, reception and chemical room, using the entire second story. This was the pioneer effort of successful working of paper pictures in Jefferson and surrounding counties. The nearest studio was that of Mrs. DeWolf, in Franklin, Venango county. Meadville and Pittsburgh had photographic studios, which were the only ones in Western Pennsylvania. In 1863 he re-visited J. D. Dunn, at Meadville; from there he went to Newburg, N. Y., on the Hudson, taking lessons for one month of Mr. Reynolds, in the improved art of photography and porcelain miniatures. At that time Mr. Reynolds was one of the foremost operators in the profession; from there he went to New York city, gathering information relating to the art in the studios of Sarony, Gurney, Fredericks and Kurtz, considered the master hands and minds of the United States in the art, and visited the best studios in Philadelphia and Harrisburg, in June, 1866. On account of failing health, sold his studio to W. H. Gray, who had taken instructions of him, and went to reside in Philadelphia. In 1869 Arnold Hoffman refitted the Fuller studio, and shared the public's patronage with Mr. Gray. September 3, 1870, E. Clark Hall returned, bought Mr. Hoffman's studio outfit with half interest of Mr. Gray's studio, consolidated the two under the firm name of Hall & Gray in 1875. Wilt Brothers, of Franklin, started a new studio in a one-story frame building; the new Methodist Church now occupies the site; they sold out to Ferdinand Hoffman, who retired in 1876.

In 1875 E. C. Hall purchased Mr. Gray's interest in the studio, which was destroyed in April, 1876, by fire, with all its contents; he immediately leased ground on the burnt district from C. M. Garrison, built a one-story temporary studio, went to New York, bought an entire new outfit, and commenced work again, June 1. On the 4th of July a cyclone, which demolished chimneys, etc., nearly closed him out again; water was two inches deep on the floor, and the former warmth of his ardor for success was very much dampened. November, 1878, he moved into the large, commodious and elegant studio in the new Rodgers block, fitted with large sky and side-light, operating room 20 x 58½ feet, two chemical rooms 16 x 20 feet, each adjoining. A rack holding six back grounds, sliding into the wall out of the way, all fitted with newest styles of interior, palace, forest, park and lakeside scenes, with accompanying accessories, chairs, rocks, stumps, bridges, balcony, cottage, rustic fence, iron fence,

gate-stile, etc., making it as complete in its appointments as any of the city studios. Cameras, large and small, enamellers of latest improved style, enable him to complete work in style and finish up to the times in every particular. Mr. Hall has followed the gradual progress of the art for over a quarter of a century, keeping posted and wide awake for improvements in every department which tend to produce superior work. Persons who have not visited his studio, have no idea of the complete manner in which it is furnished. All sizes of work from the smallest locket miniature to the largest portrait, taken direct from the sitter, and finished by himself.

Taxables, Population, etc.—The taxables in Brookville in 1849 were 177; in 1856, 273; in 1863, 297; in 1870, 526; in 1880, 689; in 1886, 837.

The population by census of 1840, was 276; 1850, 1,063; 1860, 1,360; 1870, 1,942; 1880, 2,136; in 1887, it is over 3,000. In 1860 there were 346 dwellings, 383 families and 400 voters.

The triennial assessment gives the number of acres seated as 378; valuation, \$12,765; value per acre, \$34.56; number of houses and lots, 837; valuation, \$189,758; three grist and four saw-mills, valuation, \$13,350; acres unseated, 20; valuation \$250; number of horses, 170; valuation, \$4,243; average value, \$24.90; number of cows, 138; valuation, \$1,138; average value, \$24; occupations, 461; valuation, \$11,235; average, \$24.37. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$232,739; money at interest, \$36,636; carriages, 62; valuation, \$2,115.

Elections.—The first election of which there is any record for the borough of Brookville, was in 1835, when Joseph Sharp was elected constable, and re-elected in 1836. The next entry in the record of elections is the following: 1837, Brookville borough, constable, Johu McLoughlin; burgess, Thomas Lucas; council, James Corbet, John Dougherty, John Pierce, Samuel Craig, William A. Sloan; school directors, L. G. Clover, Samuel Craig, David Henry, C. A. Alexander, William A. Sloan, James Corbet.

The following comprise the officials of the borough of Brookville for 1887: Justices of the peace, Robert R. Brady, John W. Walker; constable, J. McR. Mohny; tax collector, I. F. Steiner; assessor, Charles J. Hodgkinson; town council, John J. Thompson, Thomas M. Carroll, Thomas L. Templeton, Robert Stewart, John N. Garrison, F. W. Ingraham; burgess, Samuel Chambers; high constable, George H. Grove; auditors, D. A. Henderson, E. A. Litch; school directors, John J. Patterson, Thomas R. Hastings, A. F. Balmer, George H. Kennedy, Frank X. Kreidler, Cyrus H. Blood; judge of election, Joseph Darr; inspectors, F. W. Ingraham, B. T. Hastings.

CHAPTER XXXII.

HISTORY OF PINE CREEK TOWNSHIP.

PINE CREEK township was established by act of Assembly in 1806, and by some writers is supposed to have been named from the creeks running through its bounds, the banks of which were covered with pine trees; but we are inclined to believe that the name was given to the township by Joseph Barnett, who first settled within its limits, and gave it the name from his old home, "Pine Creek," in Lycoming county. This township was the mother of all the others, and until 1818, when Perry was organized, was the only township in the county—the only place where any kind of business could be executed. So that in writing the early history of the county, that of Pine Creek, which for over twenty years comprised all that was known of the county, has been written in the foregoing pages of this work.

No township in the county is more broken by deep ravines and valleys than this of Pine Creek. Its surface indeed is a continuous succession of rugged hills, forbidding alike to the farmer and miner, because, in the one case tillage is extremely difficult, and in the other, the rocks, with few exceptions, contain little of value.

Within its bounds are three of the principal streams of the county which unite to form Redbank. These are Sandy Lick, which flows along the southern edge of the township, Mill Creek flowing southwest across it, in a ravine no less deep than the other, though less wide; North Fork flowing south along the western side. Water level at Port Barnet (where Mill Creek and the Sandy Lick come together and make a curious succession of bends in the channel way) is about 1,225 feet above mean tide, Atlantic Ocean. The highest summits on the upland, as for example one especially prominent point on the Reynoldsville Road, east of Baum's Hotel, is not less than 1,750 feet above tide.

The names given to these streams by the Delaware Indians are furnished us by Mr. John W. Jordon, vice-president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. "The North Fork was 'Tangawunsch-hänne,' *i. e.* Little Brier Stream, 'the stream whose banks are over-grown with the green brier.' Sandy Lick was called 'Leganwimahoni.' In the Delaware tongue Sandy was, or is Legamwi-(a Lick)-mahoni, also Sandy-Legamwi-(Creek)-hanne, these are for Sandy Lick and Sandy Creek."

That the Indians inhabited Pine Creek is proved by the reminiscences of the late Mrs. Graham, given elsewhere. The names given to streams, towns and localities by the red men of the forest were generally based upon some natural characteristic, hence the name given to the Little Brier.

Fines for Misdemeanors.—In the early days of the county's history the penalties prescribed by the laws of the Commonwealth for any offense against any of the statutes was rigorously enforced, seemingly without regard to the social standing of the offender. Sabbath breaking, swearing, and intoxication seem to have been the sins most vigorously punished by the arm of the law. In an old docket, opened on the 15th day of January, 1810, by Thomas Lucas, the first justice of the peace of Pine Creek township, are the following entries:

[L. S.] "Jefferson county, ss.

"Be it remembered that on the Seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ten, Gabriel Puntus, of sd County is Convicted before me Thos. Lucas, Esqr, one of the justices of the peace in and for sd County, going to and from the mill unneasersirly upon the Sixth day of May instant being the Lord's day Commonly Coled Sunday at the county aforesaid, Contrary to the act of assembly in Such case made and provide, and I do adjudj him to forfeit for the same the Sum of four dollars. Given under my hand the day and year aforesaid.

"THOS. LUCAS.

"Commonwealth vs. John Dixkson.—Jefferson county, ss.

[L. S.]

"Be it remembered that on the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve John Dixkson, of pine Creek township in the county of Jefferson is Convicted before me Thomas Lucas one of the justices of the peace in and for sd county of being intoxicated with the drinking of Spiritus Liquers and for Cursing one profain Curse in these Words God Dam, that is to say this Day at pine Creek township aforesaid Contrairey to the Act of general assembly in such Case made and provided, And I Do agudge him to forefit for the Same the Sum of Sixty Seven Cents for each ofence. Given under my hand and Seal the day and Year afore s'd.

"THOS. LUCAS.

"Justices costs 35 cents.

"Constable cost 31 cents."

Lewis Long is also convicted in 1815 for "having hunted an carried the Carcis of one Dear on the 23d Day of July instant being the Lords Day Commonly Coled Sunday, up pine Creek township aforesaid" and sentenced to pay four dollars penalty.

The first entry in this old docket is an action for debt. "Thomas McCartney vs. Freedom Stiles, to recover, on a promisary note, dated June 20, 1805, for \$4.25."

The next entry is an action of surety of the peace:

"COMMONWEALTH

VS.

HENRY VASBINDER.

Justice Costs.

information.....	13c.
Warrant.....	15
2 recognizants.....	40
notice to referees.....	15
1 Sum ^a , 3 names.....	19
1 Sum ^a , 1 name.....	10
1 Sum ^a , 3 names....	19
Swearing 3 witnesses.....	56
5 referees.....	35
Entering rule of renewal	10
Constable's cost.....	\$1.96
referees.....	2.50
Witnesses.....	1.50

Surity of the peace and good behaviour on oath of Fudge Van Camp, January 25, 1810.

Warrant issued January 25, 1810.

Fudge Van Camp, principal tent } to appear, &c,
in \$100.

Samuel Lucas, (bail) tent in } to prosecute, &c.
\$100.

referred to Sam^l Scott, John Scott, Elijah M. Graham, Petter Jones and John Matson.

"We the referees within named referees having heard the partis the proofs and alligations to wit, we find from Evidence that the run is to be the line between Fudge Vancamp and Henry Vasbinder, from the line of the tract of land to the corner of ——— by the camp and thence along the old fence row to the corner, thence by a direct line the same across the ridge to the run and each party to enjoy these clearings till after Harvest, next, Fudge Vancamp to enjoy the benefit of his sugar camp till the line is run and John Jones and Moses Knap is for to run the line between the parties and eavery one of the partis is to move there fence on there one ground Sd Vancamp is to leave sixteen feet and a half in the Clear between the stakes of the fences for a Lane or outlet between the partis and each party is to give surity for there Good Behaviour unto each other, there goods and Chattles for the term of one year and one day from entring of surity to be entried ameditly if it can be had, if not to be had at the present time Bail is to be entred on Tuesday the Sixth day of Febuary A. D. 1810, the plaintiff to pay fifty cents costs, and the defendant the remainder of the cost of Sute, Witness our hands and seals this second day of february A. D. 1810.

"SAMUEL SCOTT [L. S.]

"JOHN SCOTT [L. S.]

"ELIJAH M. GRAHAM [L.S.]

"PETER JONES [L. S.]

"JOHN MATSON, [L. S.]

"Before me,

"THOS. LUCAS."

The fines for Sabbath breaking, profane swearing and intoxication seem to have been rigidly enforced all through the term of office of Mr. Lucas, as we find numerous entries, in some instances the fines amounting to twelve dollars for one person. Numerous other offences are entered, the most curious being

the indictments of the "Commonwealth vs. Francis Godyear and Mollie Taylor for Poligamy" September 12, 1835.

In these same old dockets is the account of Thomas Lucas, fees on probates on fox, wolf and wild cats, from February 14, 1832, to June 11, 1838. Among the hunters are the names of William and Michael Long, Adam, Philip, Henry and William Vasbinder, John, Samuel and James Lucas, John and Thomas Callen, Jacob Shaffer, James Linn, Ralph Hill, John Wyncoop, William Dougherty, Frederick Hetrick, Nelson T. McQuston, William Horam and William Douglass. The list embraces thirty wild cats, forty-eight wolves, seventy-six foxes and one panther, (shot by Thomas Callen). The justice's fee on each probate was twelve and a half cents.

On the whole, however, the early settlers of the county seem to have been a law abiding people, for, with the exception of a few actions for "assault and battery," there were no serious breaches of the peace in the first quarter of a century that this old docket legally chronicles.

The first births that occurred in Pine Creek township were those already stated of Joseph Barnett's children—Rebecca born in 1802, and J. Potter in 1803. The first marriage was that of Joseph Barnett's daughter, Sarah, who was married to Elisha M. Graham, on the 30th of March, 1807. There was no minister or justice of the peace within the bounds of the county at that time, so the young couple went to Armstrong, now Clarion county, and at the house of John Hindman had the knot tied by John Corbet, esq., an uncle of Colonel W. W. Corbet, of Brookville.

The first minister of the gospel who penetrated into these wilds was a man by the name of Greer, who had been a friend and neighbor of Joseph Barnett when he lived on Pine Creek, in Lycoming county, and who, as Mrs. Graham says, came to visit his old friend in 1800, when he spent two weeks and preached to the few settlers then in the county. A year or so after he made them another visit, and again dispensed the Word of God.

The first death we have already recorded, was that of Andrew Barnett, whose grave "no man knoweth the place thereof."

The early settlers of Pine Creek, beginning with the Barnetts, have already been mentioned. The first family who followed the Barnetts into this wilderness was that of Peter Jones, who came from Mash Creek, in the Bald Eagle Valley, in Centre county, in 1801. Peter Jones was the son of Swiss parents, who came to the United States from Switzerland in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His father, Abraham Jones, served for a time in the American army in 1812. His son, Peter, was born and raised near Philadelphia, but after his marriage to Rebecca Scott, a daughter of John and Rebecca Scott, who had emigrated from Scotland and settled in Dauphin county, he removed to Centre county.

When Peter Jones and his wife first settled in Centre county, the early set-

tlers were in almost constant peril of their lives from the sudden incursions of the Indians. On one of these occasions the family of Mr. Jones had taken refuge, with many others, in a stockade fort, built in Penn's Valley, by General James Potter. It is said of Mrs. Jones, that "she worked with a will in making cartridges for the men to use in defending the fort." Peter Jones resided in Pine Creek township until 1817, when he removed to Armstrong county (now Clarion) and settled near Strattanville. Of his sons, John, Samuel and Isaac, the latter alone survives, and now resides in Corsica. John Jones is mentioned by Mrs. Graham as being a frequent companion of Jim Hunt in his hunting excursions, and Samuel was the father of Joshua Jones, now a resident of Brookville, Jared of Polk township, John of Clarion and Sarah, wife of John Clark, Mrs. Isaac Lyle, of Warsaw township and Mrs. James Harris of this township.

Among the early settlers was Lewis (or Ludwig) Long, who settled in 1803 on the farm now owned by David McConnell. Mr. Long, at an early day, removed to the State of Ohio, but his sons, William, Michael, Daniel and John remained, and lived and died amid the scenes of their early exploits. They were all great lovers of the chase, the two former, especially, being hunters, of whose deeds of prowess and woodcraft a volume might be written. The tragic death of Daniel has already been noted. John was the other member of the family who was, for more than half a century, connected with the history of Pine Creek township. Though a farmer he was as fond as his brothers of hunting, and on one occasion, while on a bear hunt with his brother Michael and John Vasbinder, had quite an encounter with one of these animals. They had separated,—Mike, with the dogs, was on top of a ridge, the other two on the flat below him, when Vasbinder came across some bear cubs. He shot one, and the little thing cried out with pain, which brought its mother to the rescue. As she bounded past John Long, he called for Mike to let the dogs loose, and soon bear and dogs were rushing pell-mell down the hill. The infuriated animal was just reaching for Vasbinder's heels when he jumped over a large log, which the bear, not seeing, ran against, and by the time it recovered itself the dogs had hold of it, and the hunters soon dispatched the animal and saved Vasbinder's life.

Mr. Vasbinder lived to be an old man, but nothing could induce him to go bear hunting again. Another time, while camping out, John Long's dogs treed a bear, and he started with his rifle to shoot it. A trait in a bear is, that when pursued it will always run in the same direction, and to see to shoot it Mr. Long had to get between it and the rays of the moon; this always brought him in the way of the animal when he shot at it, which he did several times, that night. Once in getting out of its way, he lost his hat and the dog and bear, in one of their fights, trampled it into the snow, so that he never recovered it. He finally succeeded in killing the huge beast.

On one occasion, a friend of Mr. Long's, from Ohio, who was visiting him, wanted to see a wolf, and they went out in quest of one. Mr. Long could call them up by howling as they did, and soon had the satisfaction of showing his friend a "big dog wolf," which the latter shot, but on going up to it he found that it was only slightly wounded. Mr. Long caught hold of it by the hind legs, and when it would snarl and turn around to bite, he would jerk it off the ground, his friend all the time trying to knock its brains out with the muzzle of his gun. The wolf snapped off his ramrod and left the marks of its teeth on the iron barrel of his gun, but finally he got in a blow that stunned the infuriated brute, and Mr. Long, letting go, grabbed up a pine knot and finished him. Mr. Long said he never liked to kill these old wolves, as they would bring a mate and rear their young upon the same ground, year after year, and up to the year 1858 he got cubs every year for which he was paid a bounty of ten dollars per scalp.

The hardest fight he ever had with a wild beast was with an otter, which he shot and wounded on the ice. After shooting it he ran up and caught it by the hind legs, when it flew around and tried to bite him, and the only way he had of killing it was to beat its brains out on the ice; but the water was running over the ice, and he had to keep swinging it around his head and bringing it down on the ice, as he carefully made his way to the shore, when he dispatched it. At that time otter skins were worth twelve dollars apiece. There was nothing the hunters so feared as an encounter with a she bear or a wounded buck.

Mr. Long continued to hunt as long as his age permitted him. The farm upon which he resided for so long in this township is now owned and occupied by his son-in-law, Edward C. Shobert.

Among the earliest settlers in Pine Creek township were the Butlers,—David, Cyrus and Nathaniel. Their father, James Butler, was a native of Vermont, and died there in 1812, in the seventieth year of his age. He had served, during the Revolutionary War, in a cavalry regiment. His wife was Esther Wadsworth, niece of that Captain Wadsworth who so boldly saved the charter of the State of Connecticut, when it was demanded by Sir Edmund Andros, in 1685.¹ Mrs. Butler died in Brookville, in the house recently torn down by C. C. Benscoter, esq. On her tombstone, in the "old grave-yard," is this inscription: "Esther Butler, born in Hartford, Conn., December 25, 1759. Died June 29, 1840." She was an estimable woman, a worthy representative of the name she bore.

The Butler brothers came from their home in Connecticut, and after re-

¹ "The lights were extinguished as if by accident; and Captain Wadsworth, laying hold of the charter, disappeared with it before they could be rekindled. He conveyed it securely through the crowd, who opened to let him pass and closed their ranks as he proceeded, and deposited it in the hollow of an ancient oak tree, which retained the precious deposit until the era of the English Revolution."
—Goodrich's "*History of America*."

maining some time in the city of New York, made their way to Jefferson county. Cyrus located in Brookville and the other two in Pine Creek township. David came to Pine Creek in 1816. He was employed on the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike, and as there were no white women in the neighborhood except the Barnett family, he was cook for the rest of the men employed on the section east of Port Barnett. The "Barnett girls," who baked the bread for the men, made a calico dress and cap and sent it to the pseudo cook, who donned the feminine garments, and while busily engaged at his unwonted task and habited in his unwonted garb, was accosted by a traveler with, "Madam, can you tell me where this road leads to?" "Yes; this is the right road; just follow the blaze on the trees," said "Madam," nervously, as he saw the stranger glance very suspiciously at the heavy cowhide shoes that showed below the rather short dress.

David Butler settled and cleared the farm upon which his son David and his mother and sister, Mrs. Chloe Wadsworth Hallet, now reside, building the present house about fifty-three years ago. He married Catharine Fey, of Clearfield county, who now, in the eighty-third year of her age, is the only one of those early settlers who yet remain. Mr. Butler died August 12, 1860. Of their eleven children a daughter died in infancy, and Colonel Cyrus Butler, the oldest son, was killed in Clearfield county during the war, (an account of which has already been given); the rest are all living. Mr. Butler was one of the first Methodists in Jefferson county,—one of the pioneers, as will be seen in a history of that denomination, and was a good citizen in every sense of the word. He also held several offices in Pine Creek township, being elected at the election held March 20, 1829, both supervisor and fence viewer.

Nathaniel, the youngest of the three brothers, on his arrival in this county, worked for a while on a saw-mill on the North Fork, situated about the head of the present mill dam of T. K. Litch & Sons. In 1827 he was married to Rebecca Barnett, daughter of Joseph Barnett, the first white child born in Jefferson county. He removed to the farm, upon which he resided until his death, in 1828. Mr. Butler was one of the foremost citizens in the county, and was appointed county treasurer in 1841, and in 1830 was elected township auditor. Mrs. Butler died June 17, 1875. She was an excellent woman, and took great delight in recounting to the younger generation the history of the early days of the county, among which she was reared. She remembered the Indians well, and told of one poor squaw who sickened and died, and was buried near Port Barnett, telling how grateful the poor, dusky stranger was for the delicacies that she and her sisters carried to her during her illness. Nathaniel Butler died in March, 1878, being at the time seventy-eight years of age. His family consisted of five sons, three of whom, Samuel, James and Charles are living, all residents of this county.

In addition to those already mentioned there appears to have been the fol-

lowing persons residents of the township, up to 1818: Jacob Mason, Richard Van Camp, Freedom Stiles, George Reynolds, Henry Graham, William Brooks, James Potter, Henry Fey, Jesse Kelsey, Samuel Dixson, Elisha Dickes, William Lucas, James Monks, Benjamin Carson, Jacob McFadden, Samuel States, John Hice, Henry Lott, Joseph Clements, Charles Sutherland, Robert Dickson, Innis Van Camp, Frederick Frants, John Mason, George Evans, Robert Knox, William Hayns, Izrael Stiles, Hulett Smith, John Templeton, Joseph Greenawalt, whose names all appear in the official records of the county.

Farms.—There are some good farms in Pine Creek, which have been reclaimed from the wilderness by hard work and sturdy blows by the pioneer settlers, and those who came after them.

One of the first that is reached on leaving Brookville, on the Ridgway road, is the old McCullough place, settled by Joseph McCullough. He was one of the first to settle in that neighborhood, and raised a large family of children, nearly all of whom settled in Jefferson county. This farm, now owned by John, and part by Harry McCullough, sons of Joseph, are good farms, with good buildings. Next comes the farm first settled in 1803 by Lewis Long, and then owned by John Lattimer, who sold to Hamilton Moody, and which is now owned by David B. McConnell. This farm, which is one of the best in the township, with good buildings, formerly contained one hundred and thirteen acres; but since Mr. McConnell became its owner he has sold forty acres to Barton Hutchens. One of the features of this place is an excellent market garden of over an acre in extent. The land is all cleared, and in an excellent state of cultivation, except thirty acres of woodland.

The Nathaniel Butler farm, on which Mr. Butler settled in 1828, is now owned by Elijah H. McAninch. This farm contains about two hundred acres, all cleared. It is under good cultivation, and has good orchards. Mr. McAninch has erected good buildings, and much improved the property since it came into his possession. He raises some of the finest stock in the township.

Then we come to the place where Mr. Graham says "Fudge Van Camp built his cabin." This man, who was the first of the colored race to set his foot within the bounds of Jefferson county, that cold wintry day in 1800 when he and his companions almost perished by the way, seems to have been a provident sort of a fellow, for it is recorded of him that he brought apple seeds with him and planted them upon this place from which was raised the first fruit ever grown in Jefferson county. This farm soon passed into the hands of Samuel Jones, a son of Peter Jones, and at his death became the property of John Clark, whose wife is a daughter of Mr. Jones. The farm originally contained two hundred and eighteen acres, but about twenty years ago it was divided, and Joshua Jones, a son of Samuel, became owner of one-half, Mr. Clark retaining the old Jones homestead. The buildings are old, but in good repair.

These two farms are both good, and yield good crops of grain and hay, with good orchards of fine fruit.

The next farm is where William Vasbinder settled in 1802 or 1803, and which for many years has been known as the Kirkman homestead. Mr. Thomas Kirkman has sold it to his son-in-law, Charles Frost. This is an excellent farm of over two hundred acres; buildings good.

The Harris place, for a great many years the home of Thomas Harris, sr., was first settled in 1802 or 1803 by Adam Vasbinder. It is a good farm of eighty acres, well cultivated. James Harris purchased this farm of his father a year or two ago. Thomas Harris, now one of the oldest citizens of the county, was born at Clithero, Lancashire, England, June 29, 1805, and emigrated to the United States in 1842, locating in Philadelphia in April of that year. The sea voyage consumed six weeks. Mr. Harris remained in Philadelphia until 1849, when he removed to Brookville, where he lived two years, until he purchased the farm now owned by his son James. His wife, *née* Ellen Whitaker, was also a native of England, and was born in Yorkshire October 22, 1806, and came to this country with her husband and family in 1842. She died on the farm in Pine Creek, January 17, 1878. Of their eight children John died in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery; Mrs. Anna Fetzer resides in Greenville, Mercer county; Mrs. Mary McLain in Brookville; James on the old homestead; Mrs. Sarah Kirkman in Brookville; William in Ringgold; Mrs. Ellen Carrier in Brookville; and Thomas R. in Warsaw township. Mr. Harris now resides with his daughter, Mrs. McLain, in Brookville, and is in the eighty-third year of his age. In a grove of pines on this farm is an old grave-yard, where some of the old settlers were buried.

Just beyond the borough limits, on the "Creek road," is the place known as the "Cummins farm," where Dr. C. P. Cummins resided during his residence in Brookville, as pastor of the Presbyterian Church. It formerly belonged to William Jack, and is now owned by the children of Ira C. Fuller.

John S. Barr owns the next place in this vicinity. It is the place settled at an early date by John Roll, then owned by Peter Ostrander and David Mason. Mr. Barr, since he purchased the property, has greatly improved it, and it is now, with its good buildings and pretty lawn, one of the nicest farms in the township. Three large apple trees planted by Mr. Roll, are still living.

The Jacob Hoffman farm was first improved by Charles Sutherland. Mr. Hoffman, whose age will not allow of such active work as farming, has retired, and the farm is now in the hands of his sons, John and Ferdinand.

Parliament Hutchins owns the farm originally settled by Joseph McCullough. He has it under good cultivation, with excellent buildings.

The L. S. Geer place, now owned by A. L. and C. M. M. Geer, was originally settled by Daniel Long, who was residing upon it when he was killed by the Greens in 1843.

John Geer owns a good farm with good buildings, and in this neighborhood is to be found the farms of Wadsworth and Perry Butler, Jeremiah Oiler, John Alford, J. Dunham, Joshua and William D. Knapp, G. Wank, J. Miller, J. McMillen and Cornelius Stahlman. Mr. Stahlman owns a tract of timber land also in this part of the township. Henry Parker's farm adjoins that of John Clark, and is well improved, with good buildings.

Leaving Port Barnett by the pike going eastward, we first come to the farm of Oliver Brady, containing one hundred and fifty acres. It is one of the very best farms in the township, with good buildings. It is part of the Barnett property, and was first improved by Andrew Barnett. Mr. Brady has resided here since 1855. Adjoining this is the old Long place, already mentioned, then comes the Baum farm, first settled by a man named Talmadge, who sold to John Baum. It is now owned by Mrs. Joanna Baum. C. G. Baum, Mrs. Hatten and W. A. Andrews own small farms in this vicinity. William D. Kane, the present county treasurer, owns the farm improved by his uncle, Quinton O'Kain, in 1843. It contains ninety-five acres, the last of the original purchase of four hundred acres. Mr. Kane raises excellent fruit. George Ossewandle, sr., Andrew Ossewandle and George Ossewandle, jr., own farms in this neighborhood.

The "Mile Hill" property is one of the prettiest located places in the township. It is just one mile west from Emerickville, and derives its name from the traveler being able to see all the road for that distance. It was originally a portion of the Jeremiah Parker lands, and then became the property of the Portland Land Company, who in turn sold three hundred and seventy acres, comprising this property, to Joseph E. Hall and E. H. Darrah, in June, 1857. It was heavily timbered with magnificent pine, which the new firm at once began operations upon. The first boarding-house was kept by Samuel Lyle, who was succeeded by Mrs. Julia Darling. In 1865 Joseph E. Hall sold his interest in the property to W. R. Darrah, and then E. H. Darrah sold the east half of the tract to Henry Buzzard, who resides upon it. W. R. Darrah sold his half to B. F. Taylor, who in 1887, disposed of it to Mrs. Hettie Haines.

Benewell Kroh owns one of the best farms in the township, upon which is one of the finest orchards to be found in the county. The George Ford place, on the Warsaw line, is also an excellent farm, with good buildings and excellent fruit. D. Mason and Henry J. Kroh own farms in this part of the township. The Patrick Smith farm, that of William Ohls, and Joseph Stahlman, are all situated north of Five Mile Run.

West of Emerickville there is quite an area of waste land, so rugged and utterly unfit for cultivation that no one has ever been hardy enough to attempt to settle upon it. There is considerable unseated land in the township, the principal tract being the Sulger lands, which contains over three thousand acres. P. P. and H. W. Carrier, James Humphrey and Clark & Darrah are the principal owners of the rest of the unseated.

The first to settle in the vicinity of Emerickville was Isaac Packer, who located on what is now the Peter Baum place about 1830. He erected a log house and kept a hotel in primitive style. Henry Vasbinder was also one of the first to settle in this vicinity, on what is now the John Emerick farm.

The principal farms around Emerickville are: John Emerick's, which was cleared by Hance Vasbinder, then owned by John Emerick in 1834. Mr. Emerick has now twenty acres of this farm, and Emanuel Schuckers one hundred and twenty-four acres, upon which he has good buildings. The land is under excellent cultivation, and yields good crops of hay, oats, corn, etc.

E. Weiser farms fifty-eight acres, with good buildings thereon. It was cleared by Weiser and Jacob Weidner, in 1860. Good spring crops and a fine yield of hay are raised on this farm. Joseph Schuckers in 1882 purchased the farm originally cleared by Artemus W. Purdy. It was successively owned by Robert Darrah, John K. Smith, John Emerick, Charles Murphy and E. Schuckers. Mr. Schuckers has since he purchased it added to it sixty acres purchased from Sarah P. Moore in 1886. The improvements are good, and this is one of the best farms in the township. The James F. Moore farm, now owned by his daughter, Sarah P. Moore, was cleared by Mr. Moore about 1830. It is a good farm of over one hundred acres, with a good house. The William Moore farm, cleared and improved by Archibald McMurray, in 1840, and sold by him to James F. Moore, is also a good farm, with pretty good buildings. The James Murphy farm, now owned by Mrs. Susannah Emerick, was cleared and improved by Mr. Murphy in 1840. The farm of Joseph Zimmerman, first improved by his father, Joseph K. Zimmerman, who came to the place from Schuylkill county, in 1845, is a good farm with good buildings. George Zetler now owns the farm cleared in 1845 by David Ishman, who sold it to George Ossewandle. It is under excellent cultivation, with good buildings. The John Cable farm, improved by Daniel Cable, the Gerson Doney farm first settled by John K. Smith, the farm of Mrs. Emeline Fails, the Levi Cable farm, the Milliron farm, the Ishman farms, August Huntzinger's place, and that of Perry Britton, are all in the neighborhood of Emerickville.

John Emerick, now in the eighty-fourth year of his age, came to this part of the township in 1847, and bought the farm originally improved by Hance Vasbinder. Mr. Emerick only owns a small portion of this place now. Sarah Emerick owns seventy acres and Henry Emerick forty-two. The farm improved and owned for a number of years by Jacob Kroh, which is one of the best in the county, is now known as the Peter Baum property. Izrael Snyder owns a good farm near Baum's

All the farms in the vicinity of Emerickville are well tilled, and show thrift and good management on the part of the owners. The apple seeds planted by Fudge Van Camp, and the three trees that sprang up from seeds sown by his fellow-traveler, Roll, on the spot now occupied by Adam Miller, followed soon

after by the fruit trees planted in the flat by the Barnetts, where James Humphrey's orchard now is, have yielded an hundred fold, for Pine Creek is famous for its excellent fruit; on all its farms where there is any pretense made in the way of living, are to be found good orchards and apples, pears, plums, cherries and grapes are raised in profusion, and of excellent varieties, while every hillside, woodland pasture and ravine furnish blackberries in luscious profusion.

The stock in Pine Creek is generally native or common, very few thoroughbred animals being found, John Clark, E. H. McAninch, David Butler and W. H. Miller being the only ones who have improved stock. Some fine Jersey cattle are to be found on their farms.

Geology of Pine Creek.—The most noticeable feature of the geological formation of Pine Creek township is the massiveness of the Homewood and Connoquenessing sandstone. The former is extensively quarried for building purposes, and is found over fifty-five feet thick; the latter, of a greyish white color, and micaceous, is found seventy feet thick in the cut at Garrisons; unlike the Homewood, it is irregularly bedded, and in weathering breaks into small fragments.

By some the first coal discovered in Pine Creek is said to have been dug out of a run on the Harry McCullough place, by a colored man named Douglass, while it is also claimed that it was first found by David Butler, on his farm. The principal coal banks in the township are those of William Carberry (first opened by Nathaniel Butler). This vein is from 3' 2" to 3' 6" thick, with a hard slate roof, and fire-clay floor. The David McConnell bank is said to be 5' thick, with an upper seam from 2' to 3' thick. John McCullough's, David Butler's and P. Hutchen's banks are about the same in size and quality as the others. The coal is the Brookville seam, and the coal is all of a fair quality, good for home consumption, but containing too much iron pyrites to make it of value for shipment.

The most extensive coal operations in Pine Creek were made a few years ago by the Jefferson and Rocky Bend Coal Companies and by Abel Fuller, in the vicinity of Fuller Station. These works were first opened about the year 1872, by Perkins & Co., of New York, on land owned by Lindsay Moore, part of the Holden tract. It was then purchased by Captain John M. Steck, of Brookville, and Corydon Karr, of New York, and was run by Adams & Moulton, of Buffalo, N. Y., for about two years, then leased to Elias Rodgers & Co., with Howard Nicholson, manager.

The coal first mined was bright, firm and black, and was analyzed by the Buffalo Gas Company, as follows: Gas, 9,000 cubic feet; coke, 37 bushels; candle power, 13.6. The coal was about 5' thick, and is pronounced by W. G. Platt in his geological report to be the Mercer upper coal. After getting the mine in good order, and admirably arranged for shipment, the coal was found to not realize the expectations formed by the outcrop, the bed being

found "faulty," and the coal hard to mine and yielding rather indifferent fuel, and the mine was abandoned. It is still owned by the Rocky Bend Company.

The Abel Fuller mine on the right bank of Sandy Lick was the same in every respect as that described above.

The Freeport lower coal is twice opened on the Reynoldsville road in the vicinity of Peter Baum's hotel, where it was found 5' thick.

There are very few exposures of limestone in the township, and it has not been used to any extent. Iron ore is found on the Joshua Knapp farm, but it has not been investigated.

Valuable deposits of excellent fire-clay are found in Pine Creek, along Sandy Lick. James L. Brown, of Brookville, made the first shipment of fire-clay from Jefferson county. In 1878 William French picked up, in the cut near the railroad at Bell Port, a substance resembling in texture a Turkish whetstone. He took a sample to James L. Brown, who pronounced it fire-clay. They then sunk a shaft on the hill at Bell Port, and were rewarded for their labors by going through a five-foot solid vein of fire-clay. Mr. Brown then purchased the property of Mr. Crawford and commenced developments, and soon other discoveries were made, the result of which was a sale of a half-interest in the property to James Erskine, of Youngstown, O., and John McMath, of Clearfield. Improvements were made, giving the firm of Brown, Erskine & Co. capacity for mining and shipping twelve carloads of clay per week. New openings have been made and the firm is now shipping from three different mines. The clays vary in thickness from two to eleven feet. These deposits are very uncertain and limited to a small area. In the Bell Port mine there are four qualities of fire-clay. Experience alone determines their use. We give below an analysis, by Mr. McCreath, of Harrisburg, of their No. 1 hard clays, which, with proper mixtures and well manufactured fire-brick, finds a ready market for the steel trade:

Silica.....	44,220
Alumina (by difference).....	38,151
Protoxide of Iron.....	510
Titanic Acid.....	2,150
Lime.....	020
Magnesia.....	234
Alkalies.....	035
Water.....	14,680
	<hr/> 100,000

Lumber and Saw-mills.—Pine Creek has been the scene of some of the most active operations in the lumber trade of the county, and no part of it has produced finer timber. In all the years of her history lumbering has been the principal occupation of her citizens, and since the little mill was erected on Mill Creek, by the Barnetts, in 1795, many such structures, gaining in utility and importance with the progress of the county, have been erected upon the streams within her borders.

The next mill built after that of Joseph Barnett is said to have been erected on the North Fork in 1800, by Moses Knapp, near the head of the present Litch dam. Mr. Knapp, after building several other mills in different localities, returned to the North Fork in 1836 and built one about a mile from the present "Company mill." This he sold in a short time to William Paine who in turn sold it to his brothers, Alexander B. and Sinton Paine, and Leonard Walters, of Pittsburgh, and Sinton Paine also sold out to the latter and removed to Kentucky. A. B. Paine and Leonard Walters, after remodeling the mill somewhat, ran it until about 1878, when the machinery was taken out and the mill abandoned. The mill-site has since been sold to C. M. Carrier.

The next mill on the North Fork was erected by Hollenbeck, Coryell & Co., of New York, in 1855. This company owned five thousand acres of land in Jefferson county, four thousand acres of which were heavily timbered with pine, situated in Pine Creek and Warsaw townships. C. M. Garrison superintended the building of this mill. Mr. Garrison was a lumberman of long experience, having been engaged extensively in the business in Apalachian, N. Y., from whence he came to take charge of the new enterprise of Messrs. Hollenbeck, Coryell & Co.

In 1861 this firm sold to Carrier, Jackson & Co., of which latter firm Mr. Garrison was a member, and made the purchase from Hollenbeck, Coryell & Co. The firm was then changed to Jackson, Moore & Co., and then known for several years as Jackson, Verstine & Co., and for the last ten years as Carrier, Verstine & Co. Some question having been raised as to the capacity of the "Company mill," as it is called, Bernard Kline, then sawyer on the mill, claiming that he could cut 30,000 feet of good, merchantable boards in twelve hours, the 2d day of August, 1865, was set apart for the trial, and in the time specified he sawed 44,325 feet of good boards, R. J. Nicholson measuring the same. Only one saw was used.

During the first years the firms operating this mill shipped large quantities of square timber, but in the last fifteen years the principal shipments have been boards and bill stuff, amounting to about 4,000,000 feet per year.

The present firm is composed of Cassius M. Carrier, Bernard Verstine and Bernard Kline. They own over 5,000 acres of land in Jefferson county, situated in Pine Creek, Rose, Warsaw and Eldred townships.

In 1837 James C. Matson built a saw-mill on the North Fork, which was burned down in 1844.

In 1865 Mr. Matson erected a portable mill on Little Mill Creek, which was also destroyed by fire September 12, 1867. On this there was no insurance, and Mr. Matson's loss was very heavy. The mill, however, was at once rebuilt.

William McCullough built a mill on Little Mill Creek in 1837, which he afterwards exchanged for the property on Pickering street, in the borough of

Brookville, owned by D. B. Jenks, esq., and where Mr. McCullough resided until his death.

In 1839 James S. McCullough built a mill on Big Mill Creek, above Port Barnett, which he afterwards sold to Parliament Hutchens. Mr. McCullough also built a mill on Little Mill Creek in 1847 or 1848, which he afterwards sold to H. H. Parker.

Matson Knapp built a mill on the Geer or Knapp Run about the year 1848, and Joseph Knapp built one on the same run shortly after.

George Ford built a mill on Little Mill Creek about 1858, two miles above the Parker mill.

About the year 1865 John Carrier and Andrew Baum built a steam mill on Big Mill Creek. In the spring of 1871 Nathan Carrier, jr., purchased John Carrier's interest in this property, and after running it about a year removed the machinery to the new mill erected by him on Red Bank.

The "Iowa" mill, on Sandy Lick, was built in 1847, by Elijah Clark & Sons (Samuel K. and Charles B.) and Joseph E. Hall. It was named "Iowa," (which name it has always retained) by Rufus Kent, of Maine, a cousin of the Clarks, as a joke at the expense of the younger Clarks and J. E. Hall, who had for some time entertained their friends with their plans and intentions for emigrating to the West and locating in the State of Iowa.

In July, 1850, Joseph E. Hall sold his interest to the Clarks, who ran the mill as Clark & Sons until November 5, 1850, when Elijah Clark died, and then it was managed by the Clark Brothers until July, 1851, when E. H. Darrah, who had been working on the mill as a sawyer, purchased a third interest in the mill and the tract of seven hundred and seven acres of timber land belonging to the property, which had been purchased from the Portland Land Company, by article of agreement dated February 10, 1847. November 22, 1851, Samuel K. Clark died while down the creek with lumber.

Mr. Darrah, after the death of Samuel K. Clark, became an equal partner in the property with Charles B. Clark, and the business was conducted by Clark & Darrah, until they sold to James Neal in 1853, who owned it until June 21, 1871, when he sold to Robert R. Means and Robert J. Nicholson. In 1877 Mr. Means died, and the business was conducted by Mr. Nicholson and the heirs of Captain Means, until February 22, 1884, when Mr. Nicholson also died, and the business passed into the hands of the Means heirs and the executors of R. J. Nicholson, Mr. Thomas H. Means having the management of the business. During all this time the firm was known as Means & Nicholson. In 1886 the property was sold to A. D. Deemer, of Emerickville, who is now operating the mill. The capacity is about 15,000 feet per day.

The first mill built where Bellport now is, was erected some time in the 30's by Benjamin Bailey. It was carried away by a flood after only one log had been sawed. Then, in 1838, John J. Y. Thompson built another mill on the

same site. It was built by Samuel Baird, and was called a double mill, having a saw at both ends of the building. Mr. Thompson sold the mill to Alpheus Shaw, who in turn sold to Amos Austin and Josiah Rodgers, two restless, Yankee lumbermen from New England, who on the lookout for a more productive lumber country, had wandered down into the Southern States, and on retracing their steps, struck the Sandy Lick region, and bought the mill from Shaw, in June, 1841. Rodgers, after a few years, returned to New England, but Mr. Austin, who had voted for Harrison for president, one day in New Hampshire, left the next day, and has never since beheld the granite hills of his native State. He cast his lot in with the people of Jefferson county, and has for many years been one of the most respected citizens of Brookville.

In 1848 the mill burned down, and was rebuilt in 1849; and in 1854 Mr. Austin sold the property to F. D. Lake, who in 1856, sold it to Hon. Alfred Bell, of Rochester, N. Y. The present mill was built in 1868; the machinery is propelled by water power, and the production has averaged something over two million feet per annum, or about sixty-five million feet since the property came into the possession of Judge Bell. According to his estimate, however, only about one-fifth of the stock cut at this mill was the product of Jefferson county, the balance coming from his lands in Clearfield county. The pine timber on Judge Bell's lands in the two counties is exhausted, but he has some twelve million feet of hemlock timber on land owned by him in Washington township.

The late E. D. White and his sons, G. W. and A. A. White, now of Kentucky, were for a number of years in charge of the Bellport mill, and were well known lumbermen. For the last eight years it has been ably managed by Mr. John B. Campbell.

Next comes the "Garrison mill" upon the site of which a portable mill was built in 1863, but it being burned down shortly after, the present mill was built by Garrison, Fuller & Co., in 1864. This co-partnership continued for about ten years, when Mr. Sidney Fuller retired, and the firm was changed to C. M. & J. N. Garrison, under which title it continued until 1882, when C. M. Garrison retired from active business, and the business passed into the hands of his sons, John N. and Lorenzo S. Garrison, under the firm name of J. N. Garrison & Brother. This is one of the most extensive lumber establishments in the county, fully five million feet being cut per annum.

Cornelius M. Garrison, the pioneer of this and of the "Company mill" on the North Fork, was always kind and thoughtful for the welfare of his employees, and when his death occurred August 18, 1886, there were three men in the employ of the firm who had worked for him for thirty years. These are still working on the same mill for his sons, and are Reuben B. Lyle, Joseph Plyler and David D. Demott.

The shingle mill of Sidney Fuller, is also situated at Garrison Station. It

was built about four years ago, and turns out ten thousand shingles per day; the shingles manufactured are eighteen inches in length.

Mr. Fuller has a well cultivated farm of seventy-five acres here, with good house and other improvements. This was his residence until a few years ago when his increasing lumber business, obliged him to locate in Pittsburgh. The farm and shingle mill are now superintended by Mr. Fox. Mr. Fuller cleared his farm, and made the first improvements at Garrison.

In the neighborhood of Emerickville are a number of saw-mills; the E. Weiser mill was built on land owned by Weiser, by J. C. Wilson, in 1886. The capacity of the mill is about nine thousand feet per day.

The Frederick Starr mill, on land of J. Klepfer, was built about ten years ago. The mill cuts about one million feet per year. A good deal of custom sawing is done.

The steam saw-mill of John Rhinehart, on land of Emanuel Shuckers, was built in 1886. This mill replaced a water-mill built by Benjamin Schwartz, in 1859. This mill saws about five hundred thousand feet per year.

Shobert Brother's (James and John) mill, on a one hundred acre tract, owned by Daniel Rhodes, saws about one million feet per year. The timber is owned by Shobert Brothers.

The steam saw-mill of Orr, McKinley & Co., was built in June, 1886. The capacity of this mill is about ten thousand feet per day. It is built upon land of B. P. Bell, of Indiana county, containing four hundred and seventy-six acres of hemlock and hard wood timber.

The pine timber is almost a thing of the past in Pine Creek, and it will take but a few years to exhaust the hemlock. The grand forests of magnificent trees that caused Joseph Barnett to locate in this region, have all fallen before the lumberman's axe.

Schools.—The first school in the township was that one built of logs, and with greased paper windows, and the huge chimney at one end, that Mrs. Graham tells about. It stood on what is now the McConnell farm, and in contrasting it and the primitive kind of instruction then imparted, with the advantages of the present day, we may well rejoice in the greater advantages in this respect now enjoyed by the school children.

In 1886 there were eight schools in Pine Creek; average number of months taught, five; male teachers, five; female, three; average salary of teachers, thirty-five dollars per month; number of male scholars, one hundred and sixty-five; females, one hundred and forty-four; average number attending school, two hundred and forty; average per cent of attendance, eighty-five; cost per month, ninety-three cents. Tax and rate per cent. number of mills levied for school purposes, thirteen. Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$1,391.25. Total expenditures for schools, buildings, etc., \$1,681.33.

The number of churches in the township are three ; Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Methodist and Lutheran.

Cemeteries.—The first graveyard started in the township or in the county, was located some place near the forks of the road between Brookville and Port Barnett, and here the first who died after Andrew Barnett, were buried ; but all trace of its locality is lost, and the lowly mounds have long since disappeared, and are now covered with dwellings, and the careless passer-by treads unwittingly over the spot where repose the early dead of the township and of the county.

The next graveyard was the one laid out on the farm of Nathaniel Butler, and in which his son, Winfield Scott Butler, a boy of only two summers, who died February 28, 1842, was buried, Mr. Butler then setting apart the spot that is now known as the "Butler graveyard," and where the parents of the little boy, and Samuel Jones and his wife, and many of the other old settlers of Pine Creek, and their children and children's children, are buried.

At Emerickville the Lutheran graveyard was laid out in 1858, Daniel Shuckers being the first laid therein. The Methodist graveyard, on the Moore farm, was laid out on ground donated by James F. Moore, about 1862, and a child of Russell and Emeline Vantassel, and grandchild of Mr. Moore, was the first interred, followed soon by Willie Britton. Since then Mr. Moore and many others have laid down in this silent spot by those little ones to "rest from their labors." There are three monuments in this cemetery ; one of granite, erected to the memory of James F. Moore, who died October 2, 1881, and one of marble over the daughters of Abel Fuller, also one of marble erected by George Zetler, to the memory of his son.

PORT BARNETT.

Port Barnett, the little hamlet where the first settlers of Jefferson county first found a home, the history of which has already been given in former chapters, was originally the property of Joseph Barnett and Samuel Scott. The records of the county describe this property as follows :

"The Port Barnett property containing two hundred and fifty-six acres and one hundred perches—One part conveyed to Samuel Scott by Jeremiah Parker by deed dated 16th day of ——— 1818 ; recorded in Indiana County in Deed book No. 2, Page 727, and by Sundry Conveyances to Andrew Barnett. Other moiety conveyed to Joseph Barnett by Jeremiah Parker, by deed dated 26th June 1821, Recorded in Indiana County, in deed book No. 4, page 482, and by will of Joseph Barnett, devised to Adrew Barnett."

The Barnetts kept store and hotel at Port Barnett for many years, beside running their mills, and part of the old hotel is still standing. After the death of his father Andrew Barnett continued to reside upon the property until about the year 1850, when he sold the property to Andrew J. Brady and Irvin Long,

and removed to the West. The hotel, which was for a long time the only one in the county, after it passed out of the hands of the Barnetts was kept by several parties, one of whom was Joseph Shobert. In 1850 A. J. Brady assumed charge of it, and we find quite an extensive advertisement in the papers of that day of the "Port Barnett Hotel," under his management. In 1852, Mr. Brady sold to Jacob Kroh, who was the last man to play mine host at the first hostelry in the county. Joseph Shobert, now of Brookville, is the only one living who was its landlord.

The auditor general's report for 1831 gives the following record of licenses in Jefferson county:

"Andrew Barnett, tavern license, \$33.44, Andrew Barnett, dealer in foreign merchandise, \$31.69."

The records of the county show that tavern licenses were granted in Pine Creek township to Andrew Barnett for 1833-41, at Port Barnett; Isaac Packer, for 1834-42, where Peter Baum now lives; Jacob Kroh, for 1842-47, at Port Barnett; George S. Mathews, 1846; George Leitner, 1840.

The first store was kept by the Barnetts and Samuel Scott, who, in 1826, was succeeded by Jared B. Evans, who removed it to Brookville in 1830.

William McMannigle, who still resides at Port Barnett, came there in 1834 from Westmoreland county, at which time there was no house between Port Barnett and Reynoldsville, except the log hotel of Isaac Packer on the Peter Baum place, and a log house occupied by Hance Vasbinder, where Emerickville now is.

The first mill erected by the Barnetts was replaced in 1831 by a new one erected by Andrew Barnett, and this in turn gave way to the present steam-mill erected in 1870, and remodeled in 1882 by James Humphrey, who purchased the property of Jacob Kroh. While building the dam for the present mill the workmen came across the timbers of the first mill, which were in a good state of preservation considering the length of time they had lain in the water. The logs had huge wrought iron spikes firmly imbedded in them. The present grist-mill was built in 1860.

Port Barnett is still the property of James Humphrey, who, in connection with his mills, has a store under the management of his son, W. N. Humphrey. Their saw-mill does a large business. Nearly all the houses in the place belong to Mr. Humphrey, and are occupied by his workmen. He resides in the residence built by Jacob Kroh, jr., on the Brookville road, west of the mills. In 1880 the census gives the population of Port Barnett as seventy.

EMERICKVILLE.

This little village is situated on the "pike," about six miles east of Brookville, and has about one hundred inhabitants. The census of 1880 gives its population as fifty-seven, showing, according to the population now claimed by

the citizens, an increase of almost one-half more. It contains one hotel, two stores, one blacksmith shop, and twenty dwellings. The hotel, which was built about the year 1843 by Jacob Kroh, is now kept by Emanuel Weiser, who came to the township from Northumberland in 1852, and engaged in lumbering and merchandising. He started his present store at Emerickville in 1870. The other store is owned by George Zetler, jr., who removed to Emerickville from Philadelphia in 1848. His father, the late Edward Zetler, when he came to the place with his family in that year, found it impossible to find a dwelling house, and was obliged to move into a school-house on the Moore farm until he could erect a house.

The blacksmith shop is owned by E. Weiser. The first blacksmith was George Gray, who rang the anvil in 1858. The shop is now run by George Raymer.

There are two churches, the Lutheran Church, on the Bliss farm, and the Methodist on the Moore farm. There is also a new church being built by the denomination known as the Church of God.

FULLER'S STATION.

Fuller's Station, on the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, is situated at the eastern end of the township, on Sandy Lick Creek. It contains about one hundred inhabitants, and is the principal shipping point for lumber, bark, etc., for that section of the county, about one hundred cars of lumber being shipped per month, averaging 10,000 feet to the car, and in the fall months the shipments of bark are over ninety cars per month, averaging nine cords to the car.

The Fuller saw-mill was built in 1862 by Abel Fuller, after whom the place and post-office are named; its capacity is from 15,000 to 20,000 feet per day. In 1868 the aggregate business of this mill was over 2,100,000 feet of boards. Mr. Fuller has 265 acres of timber land, on which there is yet some 20,000 feet of timber, principally hemlock. This mill was remodeled, and new machinery put in about two years ago. Mr. Fuller also has a store at this point, which was started in 1876. The post-office is kept in this store. Mr. Fuller cut the first stick of timber, and made the first improvements in this part of the township. Abel Fuller is a son of Salmon Fuller, one of the first settlers of Clover township, who settled there in 1829. He was a native of Duffin's Creek, Upper Canada, but removed to Painesville, O., where his son Abel was born in 1826. He has spent fifty-eight years of his life in Jefferson county. Mr. Fuller owns a farm of sixty-five acres, bought eight or nine years ago from Henry Milliron, and on which he has erected a good house and barn. He raises excellent fruit—apples, pears and peaches.

Population, Taxables, etc.—The population of the township did not increase very fast in the first twenty-five years. The census of 1810 gives it

as 161; 1820, 561, (which also included Perry); 1840, 628; 1850, 778; 1860, 729; 1870, 941; 1880, 1189.

The taxables in 1807 were 23; in 1814, 35; in 1821, (including Perry), 161; in 1828, 60; in 1835, 103; in 1842, 98; in 1849, 156; in 1856, 125; in 1863, 183; in 1870, 247; 1886, 368.

The triennial assessment for the year 1886, gives the number of acres seated as 10,872, and the valuation \$44,004; average per acre \$4.46. Number of houses and lots 118; valuation \$8,537. Grist and saw-mills 7; valuation \$9,613. Unseated lands 5,936; valuation \$18,171; average per acre \$3.06. Number of horses 186; valuation \$7,714; average valuation \$41.47. Number of cows 255; valuation \$2,850; average, \$11.18. Occupations 164; valuation \$5,500; average \$33.84. Total valuation, subject to county tax, \$96,434. Money at interest \$24,122.

The basis of taxation adopted in all the townships of the county is one-fifth of the real value on real estate, and one-third on personal property. This would make the *real* value of real estate in Pine Creek township, for the year 1886, \$1,908,000, and of personal property \$150,000.

The assessed valuation of real estate in the township for 1886 is \$381,600; personal property \$50,000.

Elections.—The first elections in Jefferson county, which were also the first held in Pine Creek, have already been given. We give below the last election held before Perry was organized:

"1817, Pine Creek township. At an election held at the house of Joseph Barnett in said township on Friday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1817, the following persons were duly elected: Constable, Elijah Graham, 22 votes; John Dixon, 13. Supervisors, Joseph Barnett, 25 votes; Thos. Lucas, 28. Overseers, Henry Fey, 9 votes; John Matson, 6. Fence appraisers, Moses Knap, 7 votes; William Vasbinder, 7. Town clerk, Elijah Graham, 22 votes. Signed, Adam Vasbinder, Walter Templeton, judges."

The last election, held in February, 1887, resulted in the election of the following persons to fill the various offices in the township: Justice of the peace, Z. T. Chambers; constable, John Cable; supervisors, S. R. Milliron, Calvin Hutchins; school directors, A. H. Yost, John Carberry; poor overseer, E. C. Wilson; auditor, A. D. Deemer; tax collector, Charles Wetzel; judge of election, Frank Grady; inspectors, Joseph Dempsey, Frank P. Plyler; assessor, William DeMott; town clerk, Z. T. Chambers.

The justices of the peace in Pine Creek now are George Zetler, jr., and Z. T. Chambers. The members of the school board previously elected are Michael Mowry, John Cable, Thomas Montgomery, and Barton Hutchins.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

HISTORY OF PERRY TOWNSHIP.

PERRY was the second township organized in Jefferson county, being taken from Pine Creek in 1818. It embraced the whole of the county south of Little Sandy, and the dividing line was for a long time called the "Mason and Dixon line of Jefferson county." It was organized soon after the brilliant victory gained on Lake Erie, by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, and was named for him. Perry township, until 1826, was bounded on the north by Pine Creek township, on the east by Clearfield, west by Armstrong, and south by Indiana county.

The township now contains about twenty-eight square miles, or 18,000 acres, principally good farming land. Its shape is nearly square, with boundary lines running due east and west, and north and south.

The surface is mostly elevated. With the exception of Mahoning Creek the streams are small and flow through narrow ravines. The Mahoning Creek flows in a tortuous course through a deep, wide valley extending along the southern border of the township. A narrow divide, trending east and west, crosses the northern portion of the township and separates the waters of the Mahoning from those of the Little Sandy. Frostburg is at the summit of this elevated plateau.

The first settler in what is now Perry township, was John Bell, who was born in Virginia on the 28th of January, 1770, and when but an infant was taken by his family to Cumberland county, and subsequently to the Sewickly settlement, then in Westmoreland county, where he resided until 1800, when he moved to the vicinity of what is now the town of Indiana, where he was, in 1805, on the formation of Indiana county, elected the first constable in that county. In 1809 he decided to penetrate still further into the wilderness, and settled upon the farm about one mile north of the Big Mahoning Creek, and made the first improvement in that part of Jefferson county. Until the year 1812 his nearest neighbors were nine miles distant, in Indiana county, and the nearest, in what is now Jefferson county, were those living in the Barnett Settlement, over twenty miles north of him.

For a long time after Mr. Bell took up his abode in this wilderness his rifle, in the use of which he was an adept, was the only source of subsistence for himself and family; and in hunting and clearing off his heavily timbered land the first years of his residence in this wilderness were passed. As a proof of his skill as a hunter it is stated, on creditable authority, that during his residence in Jefferson county John Bell killed two panthers, ninety-three wolves, three hundred and six bears and over six hundred deer, to say nothing of

wild turkeys, which were then very numerous, and other small game. The red men, too, yet lurked in the forests, and though we have heretofore had nothing but their friendly actions towards the early settlers to chronicle, it is stated that on one occasion Mr. Bell, who had been to Port Barnett on business, and was obliged to camp out for the night on his way home, saw an Indian taking aim at him from behind a tree. In relating this incident he remarked, "that Indian was never seen afterwards;" from which it was easily inferred that the savage fell before his unerring rifle.

In 1818 Governor Findley appointed him justice of the peace, an office which he held for twenty-five years, and in which his jurisdiction was honest and creditable. He was known all his life afterwards, all over this region of country as "Squire Bell." One of Mr. Bell's strongest characteristics was his love of truth and his sterling honesty. He would call no man friend whom he could not respect, and he disdained to conceal his opinions or dislikes. For those whom he professed friendship he would make any sacrifice of personal convenience. He was a true type of the early American pioneer.

But while he was famous as a hunter and woodsman, he did not neglect his farm, upon which he worked so zealously that he soon had it under a good state of culture, and long before he was obliged to relinquish the oversight of it he had made it productive, erected comfortable buildings and planted one of the finest orchards in the county; and when the evening of his days came he was able to "sit under his own vine and fig tree;" to look out over the fertile fields which he had reclaimed from the dense wilderness, and enjoy the fruit from the trees of his own planting. This farm, still one of the best in Jefferson county, is now the property of Robert Hamilton.

Mr. Bell was married twice. His first wife died, leaving him with three children, John, Hugh and Mary; (the latter married David Postlethwait), and he then married Jane Potter, a daughter of the first settler of Reynoldsville, who survived him for a number of years. The only child of the second marriage is Mrs. Rachel Weaver, of Perry township. He died on the 19th of May, 1855, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, having resided in Jefferson county for forty-six years.

He was one of the most widely known citizens of the county, and his home was for many years the resting place of the wayfarer, no one ever being turned away from his hospitable door. For over twenty-five years the members of the Indiana county bar made his home their stopping place on their way to and from their attendance at the courts held at Brookville, and among his warmest friends were Judge Thomas White, and Messrs. Banks, Stannard, Carpenter, Coffey, and others who visited him on those occasions.

The next settler who came into what is now Perry township was Archibald Hadden, who located about a mile southeast from John Bell in 1810. Mr. Hadden also came from Westmoreland county. He built the first grist-mill in

Perry township, near the present town of Perrysville. Mr. Hadden died a number of years ago. His son, William Hadden, is now the oldest resident of Oliver township.

Then came Hugh McKee, a soldier of the War of 1812, from Westmoreland county, who settled on a farm about half a mile from where Perrysville now is. Mr. McKee was a prominent citizen of this portion of the county during the few years that he resided there, and held the office of auditor and supervisor. He was killed in 1822 by falling from the roof of a log barn he was building, and was the first adult buried in the grave-yard at Punxsutawney (then in Perry township). A daughter of Hugh McKee, Mrs. Susannah Hall, died in Brookville, May 4, 1887, aged eighty-one years. She came with her parents to Jefferson county when a little child, and lived within its limits for over seventy years. The only remaining member of the family, William McKee (son of Hugh), resides in Oliver township.

John Postlethwait came from Westmoreland county in 1818, and settled a mile and a half northwest of Perrysville. Near the same time the family of John Young settled two miles west of the present town of Perrysville.

Another of the pioneer settlers of Perry township was Reuben Hickox, who came in 1822. He was a great hunter, and in less than three days caught six bears, and in about three months had killed over fifty of these animals. He trapped and hunted principally for bears and wolves, as the skin of the wild cat and other animals were of little or no value. Deer, wild turkey and wild ducks supplied his family with food. Mr. Hickox was born in New Haven, Conn., his father being a soldier in General Washington's own command, for several years during the Revolutionary War. He was married in 1818 to Catharine Williams. Mr. Hickox died about 1884, aged over ninety years. His son, Charles Hickox, and others of his descendants, still live in Perry.

William Johnston came to Perry township in March, 1830, from Mahoning township, Indiana county. He put up a little shanty to live in while he hewed logs to build a house, and one day when he came to the shanty he found the tracks made in the ashes by a large bear which had visited it in his absence. When his house was ready to raise, James McCombs, John Henderson, William Neal, James McHenry and James Chambers came from Indiana county to help at the "raising." They came to give this assistance in compensation for similar services rendered them by Mr. Johnston prior to that time. He occupied this house for seven years, and then built a large frame house, in which he yet resides. He had, in the meantime, built a large frame barn, which is yet standing. Thomas Hopkins, late of Shamoka, did all the carpenter work of these buildings.

When Mr. Johnston was engaged in grubbing his second field, he saw a large bear coming towards him. He ran to the house for his gun and shot it.

The animal showed fight, but soon became exhausted from loss of blood, and crept into some bushes near by and died. While he was following the bear into the thicket, a young fawn sprang up in front of him, and, frightened at the unwonted visitor, sped swiftly away into the recesses of the forest.

When Mr. Johnston was thirteen years of age he worked for a while for "Squire" John Bell. One day Bell's horses ran away, and after a long time spent in hunting for them he met Andrew Barnett, who was on his way to Indiana, who informed him that he had heard the bell, which the horses wore, when he was going through the woods through the Gomper's improvement, which consisted of a patch of buckwheat sown in the woods, on land now owned by William J. Smith. Mr. Johnston took a small sack of salt and a bridle and started after the runaways, and after traveling through a wilderness infested with wild beasts, and where danger lurked in every thicket, he found them where the farm of George Ickes now is, in Oliver township, and five miles from home. The boy took the horses safely home, and to use his own words, thought he had "won as great a victory as Columbus did when he discovered America."

It was while making this trip that Mr. Johnson's attention was called to the piece of land which pleased him so much, and which he afterwards bought, in 1829, from Charles C. Gaskill, agent of the Holland Land Company, paying him one hundred and forty dollars and twenty-five cents for two hundred and ten acres. This tract was surveyed by John J. Y. Thompson, of Brookville, and on which Mr. Johnston made the first improvement between John Bell's and Port Barnett.

This property which Mr. Johnston selected when a boy, is still his home, and is one of the finest farms in Jefferson county. He done all the work of clearing and farming his land until the spring of 1873. While repairing his barn he had his left foot bruised very severely, which caused him months of the most intense suffering, and terminated at last in his having his foot amputated and then the limb three different times. Since that time he has been unable to help himself, but has spent his time in a wheel chair. He is now in the eighty-third year of his age, and is respected and esteemed by all who know him for the good he has done.

Mr. Johnston's wife, who was Miss Mary Postlethwait, daughter of David Postlethwait, has been dead for a number of years, and as they had no children, a nephew, Mr. Levi Postlethwait, resides with him.

In 1822 David Postlethwait purchased land in the Round Bottom from Benjamin McBride and William Stewart, who had settled there a year before, and cleared a few acres. Samuel Newcom, James Wachob, Isaac Wachob, Stephen and Isaac Lewis, Joseph Croasman, James Stewart, Nathaniel Foster, Isaac London, John Van Horn, Thomas Gourley, William Marshall, George Blose, David and James Hamilton were among those who first settled in Perry township, and their descendants are still among the foremost and best citizens.

Thomas S. Mitchell was for many years a prominent citizen of Perry township, and kept a general store at Perrysville. In 1854 he was elected sheriff. He has been dead for a number of years, but several of his family still reside in the township.

James McCracken, another prominent citizen of the county, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1816. His parents came to Philadelphia in 1823, and from there removed to Schuylkill county. Mr. McCracken came to Jefferson county in 1839, and in 1848 was elected sheriff of the county. Since his term of office expired he has resided on his farm in Perry township. He has engaged in lumbering and farming. In 1839 he was married to Martha Lyon, of Port Carbon, also a native of Ireland. Of their ten children three daughters and one son are dead. Hugh, the eldest son, resides in West Virginia, James resides on the homestead in Perry township, and William L. is practicing law in Brookville. The three surviving daughters are all married to citizens of the county.

Charles R. B. Morris was three years old when his father, Obed Morris, removed to Jefferson county. In his youth he taught in the common schools of the county in winter, and worked on the farm or lumbered in the summer. He was twice elected county commissioner. In 1863 he removed to a farm in Perry township, where for a number of years he was engaged in merchandising at Frostburg, a little village located on his farm,

The Means, Depps, Jordans, Ruths, Baths, Travis, Weavers, Dilts, Palmers, Hopkins, Niselys, Groves, Mosiers, Smiths, Kellys, Crissmans, Reddings, Galls, Kinsells, Whitesells, Neels, Swabs, Shillings, are also among the old and prominent families in the township.

Perrysville is the principal village, and is located at the extreme southern end of the township. Its population in 1880, according to the census, was one hundred and seventeen. It is situated on the banks of the Mahoning, and contains two stores, owned and operated by Mitchell & Neel, and A. L. Gibson, and two hotels, the proprietors of which are Sharp Neel and George Jordan. The post-office at Perrysville was called Hamilton, for Robert Hamilton, the first postmaster, and bore that name for thirty-four years, when it was changed to Hay, being so called for the late Malcolm Hay, who was appointed first assistant postmaster-general by President Cleveland.

There are four post-offices in Perry township,—Hay, Frostburg, Valier and Grange.

Frostburg, the next village in Perry township, is located on the farm of C. R. B. Morris and contains a post-office and the store of Swisher & Gahagan. The pottery of the Messrs. Swisher was for a long time located at this place.

Valier post-office is located in Whitesville, a little village in the Round Bottom settlement, which is in the midst of a good farming country.

Grange, the other post-office in the township, is located near Daniel Sprankle's. The store of L. F. Sutter is located there.

The first church in the township was built at Perry in 1835, and the first school-house, as has already been stated, was the one built in 1820, of logs, near the present site of Perrysville.

The first saw-mill was built by Elijah Heath on the Mahoning, above the Round Bottom. The first hotel was kept in Perrysville by Irwin Robinson, and the first store was started near that place by Alva Pain.

The first grave-yard was located where Perry church was afterwards built, and Robert Stunkard was the first buried there, about 1830. There many of the first settlers of the south side and their children and children's children have been laid in later years.

There are now seven churches and nine school-houses in the township with cemeteries attached to each church. There is only one grist-mill in the township, that of William White, on Big Mahoning Creek. There are five black-smith shops, three furniture manufactories, two tan yards and one harness shop.

Perry township is one of the very best farming districts in the county, containing many large and well-improved farms, among the best of which are those of J. H. Lewis, S. Neel, C. R. B. Morris, J. M. Jordon, L. Gourley and D. Hamilton.

But little attention has been paid to raising thoroughbred stock. The township is admirably adapted to fruit culture, and the best varieties of apples, peaches, plums, quinces, pears, cherries, grapes and strawberries are raised.

In 1823, according to the "Collector's Duplicate for the Township," Charles C. Gaskill, being collector, there were the following taxables in Perry township: Jesse Armstrong, John Bell, James Bell, S. M.,¹ Rev. Charles Barclay, Joseph Bell, S. M., John Bell, jr., George Baker, Philip Bowers, John Bowers, Joseph Crossman, Daniel Cauffman, Benijah Corey, Isaac Condon, Isaac Carmalt, Elizabeth Clawson, Mathias Clawson, Benjamin Dike, Peter Dorman, S. M., Charles C. Gaskill, Samuel Genoa, Daniel Graffius, Adam Gearhart, David Hamilton, James Hamilton, S. M., Archibald Hadden, Jacob Hoover, John Hoover, Elijah Heath, Stophel Hetrick, Peter Henry, William Hemingway, James Irvine, Dr. John W. Jenks, Thomas Jackson, John Kuhn, S. M., Stephen Lewis, Isaac Lewis, Michael Lantz, Adam Long (cooper), Adam Long, Francis Leech, John Leas, Isaac McHendry, Elizabeth McHendry, James McClelland, James McBride, John McDonald, Isaac McElvaine, William McElvaine, David McDonald, Thomas McKee, S. M., James McKee, S. M., John Miller, David Milliron, Thompson McKee, Henry Milliron, John Newcom, Samuel Newcom, Lawrence Nolf, Conrad Nolf, John Postlethwait, sr., David Postlethwait, John Postlethwait, S. M., Thomas Payne, Peter Reed, Samuel States, William Smith, James Stewart, John Stewart, Nathaniel Tindel, John Vanhorn, James Wachob, Isaac Wachob, Carpenter Windslow, jr., Abraham Weaver, Carpenter Windslow, sr., James Windslow, Reuben Windslow,

¹S. M., means single man.

Joseph Whitman, Pearlin White, Richard Wainwright, Samuel Wainwright, John Young, James Young, S. M., Jacob Young, S. M."

Statistics of Population, Assessments, and Schools.—The number of taxables in Perry township was in 1820, 205; in 1828, 88; in 1829, 86, with three deaf and dumb, and votes cast at the spring election, were 22, and at the general election, 36. In 1829 the number of taxables was 86, and according to *Gordon's Gazetteer*, the length of the township in 1831 was 11 miles; breadth, 9 miles; area in acres, 49,280. In 1835, there were 209 taxables; in 1849, 325; in 1856, 206; in 1863, 238; in 1870, 288; in 1880, 343; in 1886, 383.

In 1820 the population of Perry was included in Pine Creek. For the year 1830 the census returns did not give the population of the townships separately. In 1840 the census gives Perry's population as 1,076; in 1850, 1,738; 1860, 1,073; 1870, 1,222; 1880, 1,293. The taxables in 1828, were 88; 1829, 86; 1835, 209; 1842, 251; 1849, 325; 1856, 206; 1863, 238; 1870, 288; 1880, 1,293.

The triennial assessment for the year 1886 gives the number of acres seated as 15,625, and the valuation \$74,609; average per acre, \$4.77; number of houses and lots, 84; valuation, \$6,259; unseated lands, 40 acres; valuation, \$40; number of horses, 275; valuation, \$12,349; average valuation, \$45; number of cows, 351; valuation, \$4,071; average valuation, \$11.31. Occupations, 99; valuation, \$2,583; average, \$25.08. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$100,191. Money at interest \$44,411. The basis of taxation in Perry township is one-fifth of the real valuation, which would make the value of real estate in the township \$500,955.

The school statistics of Perry township as given in the report of the State superintendent of public schools, for the year ending June 30, 1886, is as follows: Whole number of schools, eight; average number of months taught, 5; male teachers, 7; female teachers, 1; average salary of teachers, \$31.85; number of male scholars, 200; females, 162; average number attending school, 338; average per cent. of attendance, 95; cost per month, 70 cents; number of mills levied on for school purposes, 12. Total amount of tax levied for school purposes, \$1,373.39. Total expenditures for schools, buildings, etc., \$1,477.73.

Elections.—"Perry township. At an election held at the house of John Bell, in said township, on Friday, the 20th day of March, 1818, the following persons were duly elected: Constable, David Hamilton had 5 votes, Jacob Hoover, 3; supervisors, John Bell 5 votes, Hugh McKee, 5; auditors, Archibald Hadden 5 votes, Jess Armstrong 5, James McClennen 5, Michael Lance 5; fence appraisers, Jos. Crossman 5 votes, Adam Long 5; overseers, Henry Lott 5 votes, Liga Dycus 5. (Signed) Archibald Hadden, Hugh McKee, Judges."

At the next election the voters had increased to eight, and at the last elec-

tion, before Young township was formed, the number of voters appears to have been seventy-seven. At this election in 1825, "schoolmen" were voted for, John W. Jenks, Charles C. Gaskill and John Bell being elected. This is the only record of any such office in the election returns of the county from 1807 to 1830. These elections were all held at the house of John Bell, and in the first ten years he was eight times elected to office, being supervisor, auditor, overseer of the poor and schoolman.

The following persons were elected at the election held February 15, 1887: Constable, William I. Lamison; supervisors, R. S. Blöse, William Doverspike; school directors, Joseph Means, jr., William Smith; overseers of the poor, David Neel, Sharp Hamilton; assessor, A. G. Gourley; auditor, Henry Neel; judge of election, Craig Dilts; inspectors, T. D. Brewer, J. C. Crissman; collector, George Gourley.

The justices of the peace in Perry are C. R. B. Morris, and Daniel Brewer. The school directors elected previous to February 15, 1887, are, Aaron Depp, W. P. Postlethwait, William H. Diltz, A. H. Neel.

CHAPTER XXXV.

HISTORY OF YOUNG TOWNSHIP AND PUNXSUTAWNEY.

THE township which completed the first trio, was Young, organized in 1826, and taken from Perry township. It was then quite large, embracing all the southeastern portion of the county. It was named for Judge Young, at that time president judge of the Westmoreland judicial district. The township is now bounded on the north by McCalmont, south by Indiana county, east by Belle township, and west by Perry. It is rectangular in form, six miles long by three wide—eighteen square miles, and contains 11,520 acres. The Mahoning Creek flows across the township from east to west, in a deep, wide valley in which Punxsutawney is situated. South from the creek the region is an upland plateau, the top of which is three hundred and fifty feet above the creek level, and is but little broken by ravines. The region north of the creek is, on the other hand, no less high, is much diversified by hill and vale—a fortunate topographical arrangement for the commercial interests of the township, as it makes access easy above water level to the large and valuable coal beds. The small tributary valleys of which there are four, trend southward, and are roughly parallel to one another. The most important of these is the Elk Run Valley.

Geology.—The Freeport Lower Coal is the one which gives value to Young township, and nearly all of the township is underlaid with it. The Freeport

Upper Coal, though a bed of considerable thickness, yields much inferior coal. The coal trade of Young township is now second to none in the county, as will be seen from a report of the Wallston mines given elsewhere. The Freeport upper limestone is of very little account in Young township, showing but few exposures, and these of an impure character.

Early Settlers.—Among the olden time settlers of Young township, the Carmalts are prominent features. They were of Quaker extraction, and with the Gaskills infused into the early life of the south side of the county an element that was an important factor in the history of those days of early pioneer struggle.

Isaac P. Carmalt was born in Philadelphia in 1794. His father was a relative of William Penn, with whom his ancestors came from England on his second voyage to this country. His mother's family was a prominent one in North Wales, where, it is said, "they owned an entire township." Isaac was a carpenter by trade, but tiring of city life, he started to look up a home in the then far West. In company with William Patterson, he left Philadelphia in 1818, with a good team of horses and a Dearborn wagon, and in about three weeks arrived at their journey's end, a place some twelve miles from Indiantown. His father, not hearing from him for some time, became anxious about him, and started, in company with a man named Harvey, to hunt him up. Harvey had his family with him, and the journey was a long and toilsome one. When near its end their wagon stuck in the bed of a creek. The horses gave two or three pulls, but failing to extricate it, balked, and no persuasion could induce them to proceed. Fortunately they had sent a messenger ahead to apprise Isaac of their coming, and he appeared on the scene with his servant, and at once went to work to help them out of their dilemma by unloading and prying the wagon out of the hole in which it was imbedded. He persuaded Mrs. Harvey, who weighed about one hundred and seventy-five pounds, to sit on his neck, with her feet on either side, and he, in this way, carried her to the shore. They soon had the wagon out and proceeded to his house, where they rested from their toilsome and perilous journey.

The following incidents of Mr. Carmalt's pioneer experience, as related in his own language, were published in Caldwell's "Historical Atlas of Jefferson County:"

"I had no grindstone, and so I concluded to go to Squire Bell's, twelve miles distant (John Bell, who first settled in Perry township), borrow his mare, and go for a rock out of which I could make a grindstone. On my way back with the stone in one side of a bag and potatoes in the other, to balance, I became belated and so concluded to stay over night with the squire. It was a moonlight night, and as the mare approached a short turn in the path she began to snort. I looked up and beheld something sitting erect, about the size of a man, on one side of the path, and on approaching it had the appear-

ance of two balls of fire. My horse instantly sprang, became uncontrollable, and away she went. Her colt was following after, and so I looked back to see what had become of it. As the colt passed, the animal screamed like a painter and leaped for it, but the colt barely escaped, and come on at a dead run. I soon reached Squire Bell's, it being about midnight, opened the barn door, rushed the mare and colt in, fastened the door, and called to the squire for his son, John, the big dog, and the gun. The squire raised the window and said, 'Carmalt, what's the matter?' I replied, 'I want John, the big dog, and the gun to go back and catch some big animal.' The old man laughed and said, 'Carmalt, you must have been frightened by the fall of the limb of a tree. There is no big animal there.' 'I know there is,' I said, 'and I want John, the big dog, and the gun.' The squire then called John. He brought his gun and called up the dog, and we started for the path, and near the place where I saw the animal, John said, 'Carmalt, you make a noise like that you heard.' I imitated the cry, and the animal answered. I called again and again, and each time there came the same scream from the animal. I said, 'John, thee had better set the dog on it.' John tried, but the dog refused to go. Then I said, 'We'd better go back to the house as soon as we can if the dog won't go.' So we went to the house, and soon we were abed asleep. The next morning I left the mare and the stone, and started back on foot, as I was afraid that my colored man, whom I had left at the cabin, was out of provisions. I walked several miles and stopped at a house where they told me that some strange animal had driven in all their stock the night before. I told them that it was a painter. I again started and walked on through the woods till I got to another house, and, as it was about dark, I called in. After speaking a few words, I started out towards the road, or rather path, with a view to go home. The man went with me, and, as we were talking, we saw two objects at a distance, coming in the path. On a nearer approach I saw that they were two tall hunters, each six and a half feet high, with their guns, hunting apparatus, etc., and a big dog. They had coon skin caps on, with the tails projecting in front like plumes. They asked the man if they could stay over night with him, as they had their own provisions and beds, and their wives were coming on behind in the path. 'We only want a place to sleep,' they said. 'You can stay. You are welcome. We never turn any one away,' the man replied. As the women approached, I saw that they were on horseback, and the first one had a straw bed thrown over the horse, and the head-board hung on one side, and the foot-board on the other. She also had a large spinning-wheel in front of her, and a child before and behind. The second one was attired in the same manner, riding on a horse. Her spinning-wheel was a small one, and she, too, had a child before and one behind. They went into the house, and I concluded also to stay over night. Pretty soon a neighbor woman came running in and said, 'a woman's cow's entrails have been torn out, and the

cow came home dragging them on the ground.' The hunters listened to the story, and then one of them spoke and said, 'There's the fellow that will take him,' pointing to the dog. At two o'clock the next morning the hunters and the dog were missing. They got on the animal's trail during the day, but returned at night without him. The second day at two o'clock they started out again. They came on his track and followed it for some distance. All of a sudden the dog barked, and the panther leaped on him from a tree and escaped without injury. The hunters became very angry, and returned to the house again. They said, 'We'll have him if he is in the State, for he's killed our dog. They asked the man if their families could stay a few days longer, and of course they received permission. The next morning they started out again at two o'clock, and traveled till noon. They sat down, ate their lunch, and as one was wiping his mouth with his hand, he looked up and saw the panther just in the act of springing on them. He never spoke a word, but drew up his gun, winked at his brother, aimed at the animal, both firing at the same time, and the balls passed each other in the animal's heart. One of them called out, 'Now we've got him! Now we've got him!' They got out their knives, skinned him, and one of them wrapped the skin about his body, with the head hanging over his shoulder, and the hind parts and tail dragging behind. I still waited with anxiety for the panther and my colored man, and went again and again to the road to see if the hunters were coming. I soon saw them coming, one having a long tail dragging behind, and the head hanging on his shoulder. My friend and I cried, 'They've got him! They've got him!' That evening—a happy man—I started for home. On meeting my man, he threw his arms around my neck, and said, 'I'm so glad to see you! I've had nothing to eat for three days. I know when you come with the gun you'd soon kill a deer, and we'd have a big feast.' The next morning I killed a deer, and there was a general rejoicing."

On account of some dispute about his title Mr. Carmalt found he was likely to lose his improvement in Indiana county, and he removed to Punxsutawney in 1821 and bought a lot, but the following year he purchased the tract of land about a mile from Punxsutawney, in Young township, where he made his home, allowing a beautiful grove of pine trees to remain about his dwelling, and making the Carmalt place one of the most attractive in that section. His farm now belongs to the Rochester and Pittsburgh Mining Company, and Mr. Carmalt a short time ago took up his residence with his son in Philadelphia. He is ninety-three years of age.

In 1822 Miss Hannah P. Gaskill came to Jefferson county to visit her brother. C. C. Gaskill, where she met and made the acquaintance of Isaac P. Carmalt, to whom she was married on the 1st of April, 1823, at the Friends' meeting-house in Philadelphia. Mrs. Carmalt was born in Philadelphia in 1788, her father being a merchant, whose counting house was directly op-

posite that of Stephen Girard, with whom he was on the most intimate terms. She had received the best education that her native city then afforded, and her mind was of more than ordinary order, but she cast aside all the pleasures of belleship and the attractive and congenial society to be found in the city of Philadelphia, and became the wife of a Jefferson county pioneer, exchanging the gayety of the city for the wilderness, and from that time she was identified with the history of the county.

Some years after her marriage the settlement was visited by an epidemic which made sad inroads among the sparse population. Mrs. Carmalt, who was skilled in the medicaments then in use, and whose home was a dispensary for the sick and afflicted, with Mrs. Heath, wife of Judge Heath, and sister of Dr. Jenks, laying aside all fears of contagion, attended daily at the bedsides of the sufferers, and to their care and nursing many of those prostrated by the disease owed their lives. Mrs. Carmalt lived to a good old age, dying a few years ago.

Another of the pioneers of Young township was Obed Morris, who was born in Bucks county December 8, 1792. When he was a year old his family removed to Northampton county, where he remained twenty-four years, and where, in 1814, he married Mary Bowman. In 1820 he removed to Indiana county, settling near the present village of Covode. In 1824 he bought a tract of land within the present limits of Young township. Here he labored early and late, and by the strictest economy was able to pay for his land and add to it from time to time, until he had one of the largest and best cultivated farms in the township. He was a whole souled, public spirited citizen, a man of strong religious convictions, and temperate in all things. His wife died on the 2d of February, 1859. His family consisted of three sons and two daughters—James Madison, Elizabeth Bowman, Theodore, Charles R. B., Mary Barclay, Joseph Bowman and Moses A. Of these Theodore, Joseph and Moses are prominent and influential citizens of Young township. Mr. Morris died several years ago. His son, Theodore, resides on the old homestead.

Daniel Graffius was one of the early settlers of Young township, to which he first came about 1818, and removed with his family from Huntingdon county in 1823. His descendants are among the best citizens of Jefferson county at the present day. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Caldwell, widow of Josiah Caldwell, now over eighty years of age, is probably the oldest citizen of the township. She is yet able to attend to her household duties and is in possession of all her mental faculties, and delights to talk of those early days when she found a home in the wilderness of Jefferson county.

The first lumber taken out in Young township was by Jesse Armstrong and William Neel, an account of which has already been given. The first coal was discovered by Obed Morris and John Hutchinson about 1820.

There is but one large saw-mill now in Young township, that owned and

operated by the Rochester and Pittsburgh Mining Company at Adrian mines; its capacity is 20,000 per day.

There are two grist-mills in the township, that of James St. Clair, and P. W. Jenks's mill, located on the Mahoning, about three and one-half miles below Punxsutawney. The stores are those of H. P. Brown & Co., and M. L. Smith, at Adrian and Walston. There is no licensed hotel in the township.

Young township is noted for its fine farms and excellent buildings. Among the best improved are those of John North's estate, now owned by his sons—S. T. North, Joseph K. North, Thomas North—William Long, Theodore Morris, Joseph B. Morris, Robert Law, Irwin Simpson.

What has been said in regard to fruit culture in Perry township will apply to Young.

Number of Taxables, Population, and School Statistics.—The number of taxables in Young township in 1828 was 73; in 1829, 70; in 1831, 70; in 1835, 146; in 1842, 271; in 1849, 399; in 1856, 381; in 1863, 177; in 1880, 293; in 1886, 590.

The population, according to census of 1840, 1,321; 1850, 1,891; 1860, 776; 1870, 954; 1880, 909.

The number of acres seated in the township, according to the triennial assessment for 1886, 9,600; valuation, \$74,300; average per acre, \$7.74; houses and lots 233; valuation \$23,990; one grist-mill, \$800; 2,645 acres of mineral land; valuation \$21,703; average value per acre, \$8.20; number of horses, 184; value, \$5,167; average value, \$28.07; number of cows, 209; value, \$2,284; average value, \$10.93; occupations, 441; value, \$10,975; average, \$24.89; total valuation subject to county tax, \$139,219; money at interest, \$10,657.

The whole number of schools in Young township for the year ending June 30, 1886, was seven; number of months taught, five; male teachers, six; female, one; average salary of males, \$34; female, \$32; scholars, males, 239; females, 219; average attendance, 347; per cent. of attendance, 90; cost per month, 72 cents; number of mills levied for school purposes, 13; total amount of tax levied, \$1,553.50; total expenditures, \$1,648.49. There were eight schools during the winter of 1886.

Elections.—The first two elections held for the township of Young, after it was separated from Perry, as the returns appear in the office of the prothonotary, at Indiana, are as follows:

"Young township return for 1826. Constable, Joseph Long had 32 votes, Jno. Hum, 11 votes. Signed Philip Bowers, judge, etc.

"1827.—Young township. At an election held at the house of Elijah Heath, in Punxsutawney, on the 16th of March, 1827, the following persons received the number of votes, to wit:

"Constables, Joseph Long had 22 votes, Ohed Morris, 13; supervisors,

Nathaniel Tindal, 29, Benoni Williams, 32; auditors, Andrew H. Bowman, 30, Josiah Caldwell, 27, Matthias Clawson, 24, Philip Bowers, 18; poor overseers, Frederick Rinehart, 15, Christian Rishel, 20; fence appraisers, Adam Long (cooper), 20, John Hum, 9. Signed, Frederick Rinehart, Joseph Long, Josiah Caldwell, judges, Mathus Clawson, A. H. Bowman, clerks."

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following township officers were elected:

Young township, north.—Justice of the peace, J. B. Morris; constable, Samuel Williams; supervisors, D. B. Hinton, Jos. W. Long; school directors, S. T. North, Morgan Lloyd; poor overseer, J. C. Smith; auditor, F. M. Bowman; judge of election, H. W. Moore; inspectors, A. J. Haymaker, John Weber; assessor, J. C. Smith; collector and treasurer, A. J. Smith; town clerk, F. M. Bowman. Young, south.—Judge of election, H. E. Clawson; inspectors, B. Zeigler, John Hutchinson.

The justices of the peace are Philip D. Wolf, and J. B. Morris. The members of the school board previously elected are, L. S. McQuown, W. C. Williams, D. B. Hintor, and M. L. Smith.

PUNXSUTAWNEY.

Origin of the Name.—We quoted principally from tradition in the preparation of the chapter upon Indian history, and some of the statements therein made concerning the origin of the name of Punxsutawney, are disproved by the origin here given in the journal of Brother Ettwein, the Moravian missionary, who visited the place in 1772.

It has been claimed that the great Moravian missionary, Rev. John Heckweilder, spent "six weeks in the Indian town of Punxsutawney, where he was detained by some of his band having small-pox," but this Mr. Jordon refutes, and says: "Among his (Heckweilder's) papers, he has prepared a list of the journeys he made, with the number of miles (30,000) between 1762 and 1814, and I nowhere find any reference to his visit to Punxsutawney, *directly* but indirectly. He may have spent a day or so on the site of the town, where some few Indians yet resided in 1762. In writing his narrative, he refers to his visit in 1772, and states that *thirty years before* it was almost a deserted spot."

About the year 1765, the Moravian missionary, David Zeisberger, established the mission of Friedenshnetten, near the present town of Wyalusing, in Bradford county. This town, the name of which signifies "tents of peace," contained "thirteen Indian huts, and upwards of forty frame houses, shingled and provided with chimneys and windows." There was another mission about thirty miles above Friedenshnetten, "Tschechschequanink," or as it was translated, "where a great awakening had taken place." This latter mission was under the charge of Brother Roth. These missions prospered greatly, and

much good was done among the Indians, until 1768, when the Six Nations by the treaty made that year, "sold the land from under their feet," and the missionaries encountered so much trouble from both the Indians and whites that, in 1772 the brethren decided to abandon these missions and remove to the new field which had been planted by the indefatigable Zeisberger, on the banks of the Ohio. They therefore started from Wyalusing on the 12th day of June, 1772, in number two hundred and forty-one souls, mostly Indians, of all ages, with their cattle and horses. Their destination was Friedenstadt,¹ near the present site of Beaver, Pa. They were under the guidance of Brothers Roth and Ettewein, and their course was from the North Branch across the Allegheny Mountains, by way of Bald Eagle to the Ohio River. Brother Roth conducted those who went by water, and Brother Ettewien those who traveled by land. In 1886 the *Moravian*, published at Bethlehem, gave the journal of Rev. John Ettewein, and we give the extracts from it of the progress of the party through the territory now comprised by southern Jefferson county, with the explanatory foot-notes in the *Moravian*, translated by Mr. Jordan.

" 1772.

"Tuesday, July 14.—Reached Clearfield Creek, where the buffalos formerly cleared large tracts of undergrowth, so as to give them the appearance of cleared fields. Hence, the Indians called the creek 'Clearfield.' Here at night and next morning, to the great joy of the hungry, nine deer were shot. Whoever shoots a deer has for his private portion, the skin and inside; the meat he must bring into camp and deliver to the distributors. John and Cornelius acted in this capacity in our division. It proved advantageous for us not to keep so closely together, as we had at first designed; for if the number of families in a camp be large, one or two deer, when cut up, afford but a scanty meal to each individual. So it happened that scarce a day passed without there being a distribution of venison in the advance, the centre and the rear camp. (On the route there were one hundred and fifty deer and but three bears shot.) In this way our Heavenly Father provided for us; and I often prayed for our hunters, and returned thanks for their success.

"Thursday, July 16, . . . I journeyed on, with a few of the brethren, two miles in a falling rain, to the site of Chinklacamoose, where we found but three huts; and a few patches of Indian corn. The name signifies 'No one tarries here willingly.' It may, perhaps, be traced to the circumstance that some thirty years ago an Indian resided here as a hermit, upon a rock, who was wont to appear to the Indian hunters, in frightful shapes. Some of these, too, he killed, others he robbed of their skins; and this he did for many years. We moved on four miles, and were obliged to wade the West Branch three

¹"The Annals of Friedenschnetten, on the Susquehanna, with John Ettewein's Journal of the Removal of the Mission to Friedenstadt, 1765 and 1772," by John W. Jordan.

times, which is here like the Lehigh at Bethlehem, between the island and the mountain, rapid and full of ripples.

"Friday, July 17.—Advanced only four miles to a creek that comes down from the northwest.¹ Had a narrow and stony spot for our camp.

"Saturday, July 18.—Moved on without awaiting Roth and his division, who on account of the rain had remained in camp. To-day Shebosch lost a colt from the bite of a rattlesnake. Here we left the West Branch three miles to the Northwest, up the creek, crossing it five times. Here, too, the path went precipitately up the mountain, and four or five miles up and up to the summit—to a spring the headwaters of the Ohio.² Here I lifted up my heart in prayer as I looked westward, that the Son of Grace might rise over the heathen nations that dwell beyond the distant horizon.

"Sunday, July 19.—As yesterday, but two families kept with me, because of the rain, we had a quiet Sunday, but enough to do drying our effects. In the evening all joined me, but we could hold no service as the Ponkis were so excessively annoying that the cattle pressed toward and into our camp, to escape their persecutors in the smoke of the fires. This vermin is a plague to man and beast, both by day and night. But in the swamp through which we are now passing, their name is *legion*. Hence the Indians call it the Ponksute-nink, *i. e.*, the town of the Ponkis.³ The word is equivalent to living dust and ashes, the vermin being so small as not to be seen, and their bite being hot as sparks of fire, or hot ashes. The brethren here related an Indian myth to-wit: That the aforesaid Indian hermit and sorcerer, after having been for so many years a terror to all Indians, had been killed by one who had burned his bones, but the ashes he blew into the swamp, and they became living things, and hence the Ponkis.

"Monday, July 20.—After discoursing on the daily word—'The Lord our God be with us, may he not forsake us'—we traveled on through the swamp, and after five miles crossed the path that leads from Frankstown⁴ to Goshgoshink, and two miles from that point encamped at a run. At 5 P. M., came Brethren Peter, Boaz, and Michael, with fourteen unbaptized Indians, from Lagundontenink, to meet us with four horses, and five bushels of Indian corn, also Nathaniel's wife from Sheninga⁵ with a letter from Brother Jungmann. I thought had I but milk or meat, I would add rice, and prepare a supper for the new-comers. But two of them went to hunt, and in half an hour Michael brought in a deer to my fire. My eyes moistened with tears. Sister Esther

¹ Anderson's Creek, in Clearfield county, which they struck at a point near the present Curwensville.

² "Probably the source of the North Branch of the Mahoning, which rises in Brady township, Clearfield county, and empties into the Allegheny, in Armstrong county, ten miles above Kittanning."

³ Kept down the valley of the Mahoning, into Jefferson county. Punxsutawney is a village in Young township, Jefferson county. The swamp lies in Gaskill and Young townships.

⁴ Near Hollidaysburg. See Scull's map of 1759, for this path.

⁵ Sheninga is a township in Lawrence county, just above Friedenstadt.

hunted up the large camp kettle, and all had their fill of rice and venison, and were much pleased. That night and the following morning there were four deer shot by my company.

"Tuesday, July 21.—The rear division came up, and the destitute, viz., such as had lived solely upon meat and milk, were supplied each with one pint of Indian corn. We proceeded six miles to the first creek. In the evening a number of the brethren came to my fire, and we sat together right cheerful until midnight. Once when asleep I was awakened by the singing of the brethren who had gathered around the fire of the friends from Lagundontenink. It refreshed my inmost soul.

"Wednesday, July 22.—We journeyed on four miles, to the first fork¹ where a small creek comes down from the mouth.

"Thursday July 23.—Also four miles to the second fork, to the creek, coming in from the south-east.² As a number of us met here in good time we had a meeting. Cornelius's brother-in-law stated that he was desirous of being the Lord's; therefore he had left his friends so as to live with the brethren, and to hear of the Saviour.

"Friday, July 24.—The path soon left the creek, over valleys and heights to a spring. Now we were out of the swamp, and free from the plague of the Ponkis. Also found huckleberries, which were very grateful. Our to-day's station was five miles, and about so far we advanced on.

"Saturday, July 25.—On which day we encamped at a Salt Lick, and kept Sunday some three miles from the large creek, which has so many curves, like a horseshoe, so that if one goes per canoe, when the water is high, four days are consumed in reaching the Ohio, whereas, by land, the point can be reached in one day.³ Our youngsters went to the creek to fish, and others to hunt; and at sunset they came in with two deer, and four strings of fish."

To prove farther that Punxsutawney was one of the Delaware towns, we quote from the narrative of Marie Le Roy and Barbara Leininger:⁴ "Marie Le Roy was born at Brondrut, in Switzerland. About five years ago she arrived with her parents in this country. They settled fifteen miles from Fort Schamockin. Half a mile from their plantation lived Barbara Leininger, with her parents, who came from Reuttingen about ten years ago.

"Early in the morning of the 16th of October, 1755, while Le Roy's hired man went out to fetch the cows, he heard the Indians shooting six times. Soon after eight of them came to the house and killed Marie Le Roy's father

¹ A branch of the Mahoning.

² Query—The creek that comes in and up below Punxsutawney.

³ "The Mahoning, formed by the junction of the East and South Branch, which meets at Nicholasburg, in Indiana county. This route to the Allegheny was the same path taken by Post in 1758, when returning from his second visit to the Ohio Indians, in that year, and between Chinklacamoose and the Allegheny, over the same path traveled by Barbara Leininger, in 1755, when Chinklacamoose and Puncksatawney were villages."—*Jordan*.

⁴ Vol. 7, *Pennsylvania Archives*.

with tomahawks. Her brother defended himself powerfully for a time, but was, at last, overpowered. The Indians did not kill him, but took him prisoner, together with Marie Le Roy and a little girl who was staying with the family. Thereupon they plundered the homestead and set it on fire. Into this fire they put the body of the murdered father, feet foremost, until it was half consumed. The upper half was left lying on the ground with the two tomahawks with which they had killed him sticking in his head. Then they kindled another fire not far from the house. While sitting around it, a neighbor of Le Roy, named Bastian, happened to pass on horseback. He was immediately shot down and scalped.

"Two of the Indians now went to the house of Barbara Leininger, where they found her father, her brother, and her sister Regina. Her mother had gone to the mill. They demanded rum, but there was none in the house. Then they called for tobacco, which was given them. Having smoked a pipe, they said: 'We are Allegheny Indians, and your enemies. You must all die.' Thereupon they shot her father, tomahawked her brother, who was twenty years of age, took Barbara and her sister Regina prisoners, and conveyed them into the forest for about a mile. They there were soon joined by the other Indians, with Marie Le Roy and the little girl.

"Not long after the rest of the savages returned with six fresh scalps which they threw at the feet of the poor captives, saying that they had a good hunt that day.

"The next morning we were taken about two miles further into the forest, while the most of the Indians again went out to kill and plunder. Toward evening they returned with nine scalps and five prisoners.

"On the third day the whole band came together and divided the spoils. In addition to large quantities of provisions, they had taken fourteen horses and ten prisoners, namely, one man, one woman, five girls and three boys. We two girls, as also two of the horses, fell to the share of an Indian named Galasko.

"We traveled with our new master for two days. He was tolerably kind, and allowed us to ride all the way, while he and the rest of the Indians walked. Of this circumstance Barbara Leininger took advantage, and tried to escape. But she was almost immediately recaptured and condemned to be burned alive. The savages gave her a French Bible, which they had taken from Le Roy's house, in order that she might prepare for death, and when she told them she could not understand it, they gave her a German Bible. Thereupon they made a large pile of wood, and set it on fire, intending to put her in the midst of it; but a young Indian begged so earnestly for her life that she was pardoned, after having promised not to attempt to escape again and stop her crying.

"The next day the whole troop was divided into two bands; the one march-

ing in the direction of the Ohio, the other, in which we were with Galasko, to Jenkiklamuhs,¹ a Delaware town on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. There we staid ten days, and then proceeded to Puncksotownay,² or Eschen-town. Marie Le Roy's brother was forced to remain at Jenkiklamuhs.

"After having rested at Puncksotownay, we took our way to Kittanny. As this was to be the place of our permanent abode, we received our welcome according to Indian custom; it consisted of three blows each on the back. They were, however, administered with great mercy. Indeed we concluded that we were beaten merely in order to keep up an ancient usage, and not with the intention of injuring us. The month of December was the time of our arrival, and we remained at Kittanny until the month of September, 1756.

"The Indians gave us enough to do. We had to tan leather, make shoes, moccasins, to clear land, to plant corn, to cut down trees, and build huts, to wash and cook. The want of provisions caused us, however, the greatest suffering. During all the time we were at Kittanny we had neither lard nor salt, and sometimes we were forced to live on acorns, roots, grass and bark. There was nothing in the world to make this new sort of food palatable except hunger itself."

After being prisoners for over three years, these two girls, with two Englishmen, escaped, and after innumerable perils, succeeded in reaching Fort Duquesne, at Pittsburgh.

The Mahoning Creek, upon which Punxsutawney is situated, was called by the Indians, "Mohulbucteetam,"³ *i. e.*, where canoes are abandoned," and is one of the historic streams of the country. The signification of the name proves what has already been said about the Indians ascending as far as Punxsutawney in their canoes, and then proceeding across the mountain by the Chincklacamoose path on foot.

Some writers have claimed that the name Mahoning meant in the Indian tongue, "dancing waters," and "fountain of the clouds;" but both these significations are erroneous. Mr. J. W. Jordan, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, who is familiar with the Indian dialects, says: "The Delaware word Mahoni means a lick. This name was a very common one for rivers and places in the Delaware country, along which or where the surface of the ground was covered with saline deposits or efflorescence provincially called licks, from the fact of deer, elk, and other animals frequenting them and *licking* the saltish earth. I may add the following, Mahoni is Delaware for a lick. Mahonitty signifies a diminutive lick, and Mahon-haine a stream flowing from or near a lick."

This proves, therefore, that the white settlers discarded the Indian name of the stream, "Mohulbucteetam," and merely retained the signification of

¹ Chinklacamoose, on the site of the present town of Clearfield.

² Punxsutawney, in Jefferson county.

³ Corrupted from Mochoolpakiton.—J. W. Jordan.

the licks from where it had its source, which has become corrupted into Mahoning.

Early Settlers.—In 1818 Dr. John W. Jenks came to Punxsutawney and at once began to make preparations for a permanent settlement there, and for over thirty years was one of the most prominent citizens of the county. In 1820 he built, in connection with David Barclay, the mill on Elk Run. "His first house was a small log one built a little north of what was known as Farmer's Alley," and he afterwards built a commodious residence where his son Phineas now resides. Dr. Jenks kept open house all those early years of his residence in Punxsutawney. Travelers from far and near made his house their stopping place. His hospitality was dispensed liberally, and without any compensation, and it was owing to this hospitality and generosity that he did not become a rich man. It was said of him, that while his house was the best patronized in the county in those early days, the only difference between it and the hotels was that the "Jenks House had no license, and made no charge."

Rev. David Barclay came with Dr. Jenks in the summer or fall of 1818, and selected the land upon which Punxsutawney is now located, for their future home. They then returned east for their families and were accompanied on their return to the wilderness by Nathaniel Tindle and family, and Elijah Heath. Dr. Jenks on his arrival left his wife and one child, David Barclay Jenks, at the house of Carpenter Winslow, while he got his own cabin ready for them to occupy. Mr. C. R. White, an aged citizen, of Covode, Indiana county, who came with his parents to this region in June, 1818, says:

"I went with my father, John White, to the place (where Dr. Jenks was building his house), and there were three persons besides Dr. Jenks, and they were raising the rafters on the roof of the house, the house had been raised a day or two before. There was Johnston Bailes, Dr. Jenks, and I think Daniel Graffius, a millwright, father and grandfather of the Graffiuses that live about there yet. The other man's name I cannot remember. C. C. Gaskill and James E. Cooper came here in the year 1818, and Mr. Gaskill married Eliza Weaver, of Freeport, and Mr. Cooper married Molly Brady."

Mr. Gaskill had been sent by the Holland Land Company to act as their agent, in the disposal of their vast tracts of lands in Jefferson and adjoining counties. He settled in Punxsutawney in 1821, and his daughter, Cornelia, now the wife of Rev. John Graham, of the Erie Conference, was the first white female child born in the place. Phineas Jenks being the first child born there. Mr. Gaskill remained in Punxsutawney until 1849, when, having sold the remainder of the Holland Lands that he had not disposed of to settlers, to an eastern company, he returned to his home in Philadelphia, and died at Cooper's Point, N. J., opposite Philadelphia, in 1872.

Aunt Betsy Gray, as she is familiarly called, is probably the oldest living resident of Punxsutawney. She is eighty-seven years of age, and came to the



M. J. Eismore

town in 1825 from Westmoreland county, making the journey on horseback, and carrying her child, Fleming Caldwell.

Isaac P. Carmalt, John B. Henderson and John Hess, came to Punxsutawney in 1821. The former purchased a lot, but the following year purchased the property in Young township, where his history has already been given. Joseph Long settled in Punxsutawney in 1824. Then came William Campbell, Thomas McKee, John R. Reese, G. A. Mundorff, Ephraim Bair, William Davis, George Slaysman, James Torrence, John Drum, John C. Zeitler and others.

Joseph Long was born on the Rhine, at Radenloch, but had become a citizen of the United States in time to participate in the War of 1812, being commissioned an ensign by Governor Snyder, of Pennsylvania. In 1824 he removed from his home in Centre county, and settled in Punxsutawney, where he built a house on the southeast corner of the public square in 1825, occupied at present by Captain John T. Bell. In 1829 he purchased the Charles Barclay property on the site of the former St. Elmo Hotel, where he died on the 30th of November, 1832.

His son William, who is still a resident of Punxsutawney, was born in Centre county in 1816. In 1839 he was elected first lieutenant of a volunteer company called the *Jefferson Rangers*, and was commissioned by Governor Porter. In 1840 he was chosen captain of the company, which office he held for seven years. His company, which was in the Third Battalion, Second Brigade, Fifteenth Division of Pennsylvania Militia, offered their services to the government during the first engagements in the war with Mexico in 1846, but their offer was not accepted by the president, enough troops being already in the field. Mr. Long still resides in Punxsutawney.

James St. Clair located in Punxsutawney in 1831, and lived first in a house on the corner of Penn street, north of the public square. In 1839 he kept the National Hotel, but removed from it to Brookville, upon being elected sheriff in 1849. After his term of office expired he returned to Punxsutawney and resumed hotel keeping, which he continued for fifteen years, when he removed to Bell township, residing there until the spring of 1880, when he removed to Young township, adjoining the borough of Punxsutawney, where he now resides. In 1848 he was elected one of the associate judges, and in 1851 he built his grist-mill, which he still operates. Mr. St. Clair is now in his seventy-eighth year, and is yet active and able to superintend his business. Mrs. St. Clair, *née* Margaret Mitchell, is but a year or two younger. Of their seven children, all are married, and all but one reside in the county. Robert, the oldest born, being a resident of Denver, the others, with the exception of the youngest daughter, Mrs. J. A. Scott, who resides in Brookville, live in Punxsutawney.

William Campbell and his twin brother, Robert, came from Williamsburg,

Huntingdon county, in 1832, to Punxsutawney, and engaged in merchandising and lumbering. The first lumber they took out they ran to Pittsburgh, where they found the cholera so bad that they could not sell, and ran on to Cincinnati, where they found the same state of things. There being no sale for timber, Mr. Campbell rented a saw-mill and manufactured his timber into boards, which he sold before he returned home. In 1833 he brought his family to Punxsutawney, where he continued a prominent and useful citizen until his death, March 30, 1868. Mrs. Campbell, *née* Martha Slaysman, died October 12, 1873. Both were members of the Baptist church. Two of their sons, Thadeus and George, are prominent business men in Punxsutawney. William F., the other son, died August, 1887. Of the daughters, Mrs. Anna Altman and Mrs. Martha Stumph reside in Punxsutawney, Mrs. Amelia Murray in Gaskill township, Mrs. Margaret Little in Buffalo, N. Y., and Mrs. Sarah Smith in Brookville.

John Drum came to Punxsutawney in 1832. He was born in 1806 in Westmoreland county, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. He was an excellent mechanic, and there are many mementoes of his handiwork in the buildings erected by him in Punxsutawney. He served as county commissioner in 1844-6, and as justice of the peace for fifteen years. Mr. Drum and his wife are both dead. Of their children, only two reside in Punxsutawney—Mrs. John Evans, and Mrs. R. C. Winslow.

The first church was erected in Punxsutawney, a few rods west of the present Baptist Church; it was built of hewed logs, and was used by the Presbyterians; it was also used for a school-house. The first school-house in the locality was built about 1822, of round logs, and was located near the site of T. P. Pantall's residence.

Punxsutawney, though the oldest town in all this region of country, having received its name over two hundred years ago from the Indians who first dwelt along the banks of the Mohulbucteetam, and planted their corn in the "Indian bottom," and being also the first town laid out by the white man, its history as a "white man's town," dating from 1821, when it was laid out by Rev. David Barclay, did not improve very fast, and was but a small town until the development of the rich coal fields in its vicinity, and the building of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad wakened it into life, and made it a town of importance as a coal center.

At the same time that he laid out the town, Mr. Barclay donated the plot of ground known as the public square, in the center of the town, which he had farmed for several years, and thus made it ready for the use to which he designed it—a public park. The deed of gift was duly recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of Indiana county, but for over sixty years this spot that was no doubt designed by the generous donor to be made a "thing of joy and beauty forever," received no attention from the citizens of the town,

but was allowed to lie unfenced and uncared for, a pasture for the festive geese, and the spot where the traveling showman erected his tent, until within a year or two a fence has been erected, and trees planted, and a promise is thus held forth that the people of Punxsutawney will yet convert this spot to the use for which it was undoubtedly intended.

Fire in Punxsutawney.—On the night of October 9, 1886, Punxsutawney was visited by a disastrous fire which destroyed the best part of the business portion of the town. The most prominent losers were: I. S. Rosenberger, large brick block and store goods, \$14,000; insurance, \$6,800. Mrs. M. A. Reese, dwelling and barn; loss, \$4,000; no insurance. Mrs. M. J. Stumph, millinery store; loss, \$500. F. Hummell, National Hotel; loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$3,500. St. Elmo Hotel; loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$11,000. G. S. Campbell, groceries; loss, \$600; no insurance. Mrs. John G. Graf, residence; loss, \$2,500; insurance, \$1,500. George M. Graf, furniture dealer; loss, \$250. First National Bank, \$600. Joseph Williard, household goods, \$1,500; insurance, \$500. Barr & Cromer, loss on hotel, furniture, etc., \$12,000; insurance, \$4,700. Dr. Joseph Shields, drug store, \$1,000. Jacob Zeitler, two story brick block and residence, \$5,000.

The Business of Punxsutawney.—The first store was started in Punxsutawney in 1820 by Charles R. Barclay, where the City Hotel now stands; the next by William Campbell, in 1832, who continued in the business of general merchandising for several years. The third store was started in 1836 or 1838 by John McCrea.

In 1832, according to *Gordon's Gazetteer* of Pennsylvania, Punxsutawney contained fifteen dwellings, two taverns and a store.

Since those first small beginnings, merchandising has been conducted by various parties, and those operating the different business enterprises, in 1887, are recorded below, with the changes that have occurred from time to time in the respective firms.

Ephraim Bair, general store; commenced in spring of 1865; he owns the brick building in which his store is located.

George W. Zeitler, general merchandise, from 1854 to 1879; now engaged in the grocery, flour and feed business.

I. S. Rosenberger has been in the general merchandising business for about twenty-two years.

North & Miller, general store; dealers in carpets, millinery, etc. This firm own a large brick building; their store, two rooms connected, one hundred and sixty feet in length; started April, 1883.

Johnson & Fink, general store; established December, 1886; own a large brick building.

Dr. Joseph Shields, drug store; also dealer in dry goods and groceries; established in 1864; owns building in which he does business.

N. D. Corey, dealer in dry goods, groceries, etc., established by Shields & Dinsmore in 1885, then Dinsmore purchased the interest of Shields, and in turn sold to N. D. Corey in 1886.

J. A. Weber, clothing store, established in the fall of 1881.

St. Elmo clothing store, owned by Loeb & Co.; M. Fishman, manager; established in 1882.

Greer Brothers, hardware store; established May, 1883.

F. J. Norton, general hardware store; established February, 1887.

E. N. Wherle, watchmaker and jeweler; established February, 1883.

W. M. Nickle, five cent store; established June, 1885; Miss Cora Campbell, manager.

J. A. Lowry, dealer in tinware and stoves; established April, 1882.

Dr. William Altman, drug store; established May, 1883.

Dr. W. F. Beyer & Bro., drug store; established April, 1880; owned by J. M. Beyer since 1883.

George S. Campbell, dealer in groceries and confectionery; established in 1879.

Mrs. M. J. Stumph, millinery store; established about 1882.

Jacob Zeitler, saddlery and harness; established about 1852.

James C. Shields, dealer in furniture. Furniture factory was started in 1873 by Morris & Shields, then W. A. Custer bought Morris's interest and it was run by Custer & Shields, then by J. C. Shields, then L. P. Graff became a partner, and was run by Shields & Graff for a short time, and then J. C. Shields again became sole proprietor.

William Riddle, shoemaker.

North & Morris, clothing store; established in the spring of 1887.

B. Stumph, shoemaker; established about 1868.

D. W. Robinson, merchant tailor; established in 1870.

Miller & Swartz, merchant tailors; established 1886. Mr. A. B. Miller, of this firm, has been in the business in Punxsutawney for over thirty years.

Nancy A. Y. Hoover, millinery store; has been engaged in the business for about eighteen years.

Kate R. Laughlin, millinery; established in 1887.

Low's music store; established spring of 1887.

Thomas Pantall, harness maker; established in 1882.

F. S. Thompson, Keystone Billiard Parlor; established October, 1885.

J. W. Brown, billiard parlor; established in 1885.

George A. Young, meat market; established about 1884. J. J. Young, meat market; established in the spring of 1881. Haag & Co., meat market, 1887.

John Lanzendorffer, watch maker and jeweler; established November, 1873.

W. J. Brillhart, jewelry store; established in 1887.

George Graf, dealer in furniture; established in 1884.

A. C. Robinson & Bro., marble works ; established in 1875. This firm are also engaged in the undertaking business, having bought out J. C. Shields, who had been engaged in the business for fourteen years.

M. Cohn, boot and shoe store ; established November, 1886.

E. H. Weiss, grocery and bakery ; established September, 1882.

S. E. Wilson, wholesale liquor store ; established April, 1886.

Joseph C. Gibson, feed store ; established fall of 1886.

Frampton & Work, photographers ; established, 1883. Mr. J. W. Green was engaged in the photography business from 1860, until his death.

A. N. McQuown, dealers in stoves and tinware ; established in 1886.

J. T. Kelso, flour and feed store ; established in 1887. W. F. Zeitler, flour and feed store.

William Ake, grocery.

C. K. McCartney, news depot and green grocery.

Samuel Ake, Acme Restaurant ; started in 1886.

Rowe Brothers, saloon and restaurant ; established in 1882.

Joseph McDonald, restaurant and billiard parlor ; established in 1877 by James St. Clair, since which time it has changed hands several times. Mr. McDonald has been in possession since April, 1887.

Lanzendorffer & McLaughlin, restaurant ; started May, 1887.

Harry North, barber shop, started in 1883 ; Frank Grosse, about 1874 ; L. C. Smith, 1886 ; Charles R. Zeitler, 1886 ; Charles Bilduck, 1882.

John Cricks, livery stable ; established about 1869 ; L. C. Myers, livery and sale stable, 1885 ; Rishel & Fackiner.

John Crawford, blacksmith, about 1862 ; John Walton, 1875 ; J. S. Drummond, 1885.

The town of Punxsutawney is supplied with natural gas by the Mahoning Gas and Heat Company, which was organized November 11, 1884, with the following stockholders : H. P. Malone, R. E. Thompson, E. D. Willis, A. C. Weill, of Bradford ; John Q. Hoyt, New York ; H. C. Campbell, of Punxsutawney. H. P. Malone is treasurer, and Christian Miller, of Punxsutawney, superintendent. The well from which the gas is supplied is situated in Canoe township, Indiana county, about four miles south of Punxsutawney, and about two and a half miles from the Jefferson county line.

Hotels.—The first hotel was kept by Abram Weaver, who built a log house in which he entertained travelers as early as 1816, and where he got license to sell liquor in the thirties. This "hotel" stood just above where the drug-store of Dr. Shields is now located.

The Eagle Hotel was built by Elijah Heath, in the year 1824, and a brick addition built to it by Isaac Keck, who was *ye landlord* for many years. Hon. James St. Clair also owned and occupied this house in 1839-49. It is now known as the City Hotel, and is owned and occupied by John S. Barr, who has had the buildings refitted, repaired and remodeled.

The first building erected on the St. Elmo site, on the northwest corner of the public square, was built by Charles R. Barclay, in 1820 or 1821. It was purchased in 1829 by Joseph Long, who died there in 1832. It was then purchased by James Campbell, who first turned it into a hotel, calling it the Mahoning House. It then passed into the possession of Henry Jennings, and was known as the Jennings's House, until his death, when George Kramer bought the property, and erected the large hotel known as the St. Elmo. It then became the property of B. K. Fisher, and was destroyed by fire, in June, 1879, who immediately rebuilt in the fall of 1880, completing it in the spring of 1881. In May, 1886, Mr. Fisher exchanged hotels with A. B. Barr and J. B. Cromer, of the American House, Brookville. He taking charge of the American, while Barr & Cromer assumed control of the St. Elmo. It was destroyed in the fire of October 9, 1886, and has not been rebuilt. Since which time the property has passed into the hands of the Mahoning Bank.

The National Hotel was built in 1851 by Ezra Root, for a boarding house. In 1853 John Gilpin purchased the property from Root, who built an addition to the house, and made it into a hotel. Since then its landlords have been Joseph Carr, Jacob Burkett, George Weiss, who in 1860 enlarged it, Jacob Herwick, James McHenry, James St. Clair. It is now owned and managed by Barr & Cromer, who purchased the property from John Foutz, in the fall of 1886, after they had been burned out in the St. Elmo Hotel.

The Washington Hotel was built by John Drum. Those who have had charge of this house since that time have been Henry Jennings, William Gillespie, Charles Pounds, Isaac Keck, Edwin H. Little and Peter Weaver. Frederick Hummell purchased the property in 1869, and about 1880 it was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt by Mr. Hummell, and was again destroyed in the great fire of October 9, 1886. Mr. Hummell is now erecting a large brick hotel building on the site of the ill-fated Washington House.

In 1858 J. P. Covert commenced keeping the Temperance House in Punxsutawney, which he continued for several years. Mr. Covert was one of the early settlers of Young township, having moved into the Morris settlement in 1822. He is now dead.

Statistics of Population, Assessments and Schools.—Punxsutawney was organized as a borough in 1849. The population by census of 1860, was 415; 1870, 553; 1880, 674. The number of taxables in 1856, were 108; 1863, 105; 1870, 245; 1880, 205; 1886, 380.

The triennial assessment for 1886 gives the number of acres seated as 40; valuation, \$5,528; average per acre, \$138; number of houses and lots, 259; valuation, \$72,758; number of horses, 59; valuation, \$2,010; average value, \$34; number of cows, 40; valuation, \$515; average value, \$13; number of occupations, 232; valuation, \$7,680; average, \$33. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$88,491; money at interest, \$62,068.

The number of schools in Punxsutawney for the school year ending June 7, 1886, were 4; term 6 months; number of male teachers, 2; females, 2; average salary of male teachers, \$60; females, \$32.50; number of male scholars, 115; females, 108; average number attending school, 172; average per cent., 88; cost per month, \$1.05; number of mills levied for school purposes, 13; for building, 2. Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$1,403.81.

Elections.—The first election held in Punxsutawney after it became a separate election district, was on the 5th day of May, 1857, when the following persons were elected: Constable, William A. Dunlap; assessor, John Drum; school directors, James Torrence, Ephraim Bair; overseers of the poor, George Miller, Adam Keck.

The following comprise the elective officers of the borough for 1887: Justices of the peace, John T. Bell, John St. Clair; assessor, J. T. Kelso; high constable, A. Stockdale; councilmen, S. S. Hamilton, William B. Weiss; constable, H. H. McHenry; school directors, I. S. Rosenberger, A. B. Miller; tax collector, John Lang; auditors, H. F. Fishman, L. C. Myers; overseer of poor, J. M. Beyer; judge of election, W. C. Torrence; inspectors, John T. Mitchell, G. A. Weiss.

The members of the school previously elected are, J. B. Bair, S. C. Allison, J. M. Brewer, and W. W. Winslow.

CLAYVILLE.

Jacob Hoover was the first white man to settle in what is now the village of Clayville. He was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1793, and spent his early days in Baltimore. In 1814 or 1815 he came to the Mahoning Valley, and purchased land of the Holland Land Company, comprising what is now the village of Clayville. His land extended as far east as the residence of Captain Hastings, in Punxsutawney. He built his log cabin a little east of the Gillespie mill, and then proceeded to build a story and a half log grist-mill 18 x 25, in which he used burrs of native stone. He afterwards erected a frame grist-mill 40 x 40, three stories high, with a carding-machine in the upper story. The old mill became the wheel-house, and there were two sets of burrs in use. He then built a saw-mill, on Mill Run, between his cabin and grist-mill. In 1840 he built a foundry, the first in the county, in Clayville, and in 1852, erected the large steam mill lately burned down, as the property of J. U. Gillespie.

For a long time after he settled at Clayville, Mr. Hoover "kept bachelor's hall." His lonely cabin life being enlivened occasionally by visits from his younger sister, Nancy. In 1820 he married Nancy A., daughter of William and Jane Young, old residents of Armstrong (now Clarion county). Nine children, all girls, were born to them, of whom only three survive: Caroline, now Mrs.

James E. Mitchell (first married to H. W. Mundorff, deceased); Nancy A. Y. Hoover, of Punxsutawney, and Mary Jane, wife of Gibson A. Mundorff, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Hoover led a busy life, farming, lumbering, and overseeing his mills. He was one of the best and most enterprising of the early settlers, and an earnest Christian, being one of the early Methodists of the county. He died in 1853, and his wife in 1851.

Clayville, which was made a borough in 1864, adjoins Punxsutawney on the west. It is the present terminus of the Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad.

In 1870 the population was 189, and the census of 1880 gives 248. The number of taxables in 1870 was 47, in 1880, 85, and in 1886, 142.

The triennial assessment of 1886 gives the number of acres seated as 213; valuation, \$7,436. Number of houses and lots, 120; valuation, \$16,627. Number of horses, 16; value, \$507; average value, \$31.63. Number of cows, 28; valuation, \$252; average value, \$9.00. Number of occupations, 73; valuation, \$2,088; average, \$28.33. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$26,910; money at interest, \$32,999.

For the year ending June 7, 1886, Clayville had two schools. Average number of months taught, 5; one male teacher, salary \$35; one female teacher, salary, \$25; number of male scholars, 58; female, 52; average number attending school, 81; average per cent. of attendance, 73; cost per month, 60; number of mills levied for school purposes, 13—for building purposes, 13; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$592.68.

Elections.—The following is the entry on the election docket of the first election held in the borough of Clayville, June 6, 1864: Justices of the peace, William E. Gillespie, J. K. Coxson; constable, J. C. Pierce; judges of election, S. W. Depp, W. E. Gillespie; town council, J. K. Coxson, L. R. Davis, W. E. Gillespie, J. U. Gillespie, S. W. Depp, J. G. Wilson; auditors, W. Sperry, Peter Hettrick, William E. Gillespie; assessor, Thomas Rodgers; school directors, J. K. Coxson, J. C. Pierce, W. Sperry, Daniel Duncaster, Peter Hettrick, J. U. Gillespie; overseers of the poor, J. K. Coxson, J. U. Gillespie.

The result of the election held February 7, 1887, was as follows: Justice of the peace, W. W. Crisman; constable, W. C. Gillespie; burgess, W. S. Hughes; council, A. H. Murray and F. Crisman; school directors, Levi McGregor and W. B. Sutter; high constable, L. R. Davis; auditor, Clark Rodgers; assessor, W. S. Perry; collector, J. B. Sutter; judge of election, J. H. Spencer; inspectors, S. H. Parkhill and J. M. Sutter; poor overseer, Lev. McGregor.

The justice of the peace is W. T. Rodgers, and the school directors previously elected are, J. M. Sutler, Joseph Spencer, George W. Porter, and R. J. Crissman.

Business of Clayville.—J. W. Parsons, general store; started in 1878 by James U. Gillespie, then Gillespie & Parsons; since February, 1886, Mr. Parsons has had the store in his own control.

J. F. Goheen, dealer in general merchandise; established March 5, 1886.

M. E. Wall, groceries; established February, 1887.

Isaac Rodgers, groceries.

Lindsay House, Michael Haley, proprietor. The house was built in 1866 by J. U. Gillespie, who sold it to Nicholas Phillips, who yet owns the property.

Planing-mill and factory built in 1887 by Elijah Kinsell.

Clayville wagon and carriage manufactory; first built and operated by Gillespie Brothers, but for the last sixteen years owned and operated by W. B. Sutter.

Planing-mill, J. & R. R. Evans; built by Joseph Collins, and since 1871 owned and operated by Messrs. Evans.

Cabinet shop built by J. B. Morris in 1867, and operated by Shields & Crissman, then McCormick & Crissman, and since 1883 by R. J. Crissman.

There are two brick-yards in Clayville, in which the brick are burned and dried by natural gas; one owned by W. P. Rodgers, established in 1873, and the other by James O. S. Spencer, established in 1875. They manufacture about 600,000 brick each, per year, and employ about ten men each.

James U. Gillespie is erecting a large steam flouring mill on the site of the old mill burned down in 1886, in which he will introduce all the modern improvements, roller process, etc. The building will be five stories high, and will do wholesale and custom work.

One of the main industries of Clayville is the foundry now owned and operated by George Porter. The principal work done in this establishment is the making and repairing of mining tools and machinery.

WALLSTON AND ADRIAN.

Since the opening of the coal mines in Young township in 1883 by the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Company, two new towns have sprung up, as if by magic, in that township. Wallston, which is situated on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroad, about two miles east of Punxsutawney, was begun when the mines were first opened. It is now a town of two thousand inhabitants, containing two hundred houses (double blocks), one store, seven hundred coke ovens, two fan houses, two drifts and one slope. Mr. John McLeavy is the assistant manager at Wallston. Adrian, which is situated on Elk Run, is also about two miles from Punxsutawney, and was commenced in 1887, and now contains about five hundred of a population, fifty houses (double blocks), one store, four hundred and fifty coke ovens, one fan house, one drift and one slope.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

HISTORY OF RIDGWAY TOWNSHIP.

RIDGWAY, the fourth township, was organized in 1826, being taken from Pine Creek. It was named for Jacob Ridgway, of Philadelphia, who was the owner of a large body of land in McKean county, and also of another large tract in Jefferson county. It was then bounded on the north and east by McKean county, and on the south and west by Pine Creek township.

The taxables in 1826 were 20; in 1828 there were 26 taxables, 1 deaf and dumb person; votes cast at election, 16; votes cast at general election, 19. In 1829 the taxables were still only 26; in 1835, 40; in 1842, 75. The population, according to the census of 1830, was 50, and in 1840, 195.

In 1831 the greatest area of the township was, length twenty-three miles, breadth seventeen miles.

The first election, as recorded in the office of the prothonotary, at Indiana, was as follows: "Ridgway township. At an election held at the house of James Gallagher, in said township, on the 16th of March, 1827, the following named persons were duly elected: Constables, Nehemiah Bryant had 8 votes, Manson Vial had seven votes; supervisors, James Gallagher and Alonzo Brockway were unanimously elected; poor overseers, Naphtala G. Barrus and William Maxwell were unanimously elected; fence appraisers, Nehemiah Bryant and William Taylor were unanimously elected; town clerk, James Gallagher. Signed, John Stratton, inspector; Nehemiah Bryant, James M. Brockway, Alonzo Brockway, judges; attest, James Gallagher, clerk."

"From 1825 to 1845 the plan of Fourier—that of communities with a union of labor and capital, and working under fixed rules—was actively put into operation in this section of Pennsylvania. On the main road from Ridgway to Smethport are the remains of the town of Teutonia, once a large community; but jealousies grew up, and the members dispersed among the people at large, and became industrious and useful citizens. The sudden advent and exit of this community had its prototype within half a mile of Teutonia. The mouldering wood and growth of trees of half a century mark the spot where was laid out the town of Instanter. Its plot is duly recorded in McKean county. Mr. Cooper, a large landholder, was the instigator, if not the forerunner of the settlement. As the streets were marked out, the buildings went up like magic; but Madam Rumor spread a report that the land title was unsound, and on investigation such was found to be the fact. Work suddenly ceased, and the settlers left."¹

Part of the Cooper lands were situated in what was then Jefferson county,

¹ Dr. Eggle's "History of Pennsylvania."

and the flaming handbill which was gotten up to advertise these lands, gave the following very explicit directions for getting to them :

"Title. Three hundred thousand acres of land, for sale and settlement ! In the counties of McKean and Jefferson, in the State of Pennsylvania, joining the New York line and the Genesee lands, extending forty miles and situate about two hundred and fifty miles northwest from Philadelphia, etc., etc.

Settlers and others wishing to go into the aforesaid lands from the northern part of Jersey, New York and New England States, take the Newburgh and Cohecton turnpike or such roads as will be most direct to the Painted Post, then cross the York and Pennsylvania line, taking the Tioga road to Dr. Willar's or widow Barry's ; thence west to and on the east and west road, passing Wellsborough and Cowdersport to Smithport ; thence ten miles to *Instanter* (proposed county town of McKean). For settlers and others south of Easton, fall into the Lehigh and Berwick or Sunbury pike ; from thence to Williamsport, passing by Jersey shore to the aforesaid east and west road. For such as go out on foot or horseback they can take the Ellicott road from Jersey shore, passing through Dunnstown, and up the Susquehanna and Sinnemahoning to Coxe's Settlement and Instanter.

Benjamin B. Cooper. Cooper's Point, April 25, 1812."

Day's Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, published in 1843, says : "A road leads from Brookville to Ridgway, a settlement of New England people, made some years ago on the Little Mill Creek branch of the Clarion River, in the northeastern corner of the county. It took its name from Jacob Ridgway, of Philadelphia, who owned large tracts of land in this vicinity."

Mr. Ridgway selected high ground about six miles northeast of the present town of Ridgway, for his settlement, on the Jefferson county lands, which was about four hundred and fifty feet above the Clarion River, at Ridgway. In locating this settlement he experienced many difficulties. It was twenty-five miles from his settlement at Bunker Hill, in McKean county, and twenty-two miles from Judge Bishop's (in McKean county), through a dense and heavily timbered wilderness.

Mr. Ridgway secured for his agent in this undertaking, James L. Gillis, a relative by marriage, who came on from his home in Ontario county, N. Y., in June, 1820, to look at the land, and moved on it in December, 1821. Mr. Gillis gave the name of Montmorency to his new home in the wilderness. As the roads were very bad in summer Mr. Gillis brought their furniture and household effects in sleighs from the old home. It took two days, and sometimes longer, to make the trip, and the travelers had to camp out at night. Mr. Gillis had ample means at his control, and being a man of unusual energy he soon had some four hundred acres of land cleared and ready for cultivation. He also erected a mill and carding-machine at Kersey. Mrs. J. C. Hauk, of

Ridgway, a daughter of Mr. Gillis, who came with him to Montmorency, and from whom we obtained most of these facts, says: "We had very little furniture except what was made on the place by a man who could use a saw and hammer."

The first settlers to penetrate into this wilderness came about the year 1812, and located on the Bennett's Branch. Leonard Morey, Dwight Caldwell, John Mix and Eben Stephens were probably the pioneers of the Bennett's Branch. Morey built the first saw-mill. About this time the lands of Fox, Norris & Co., and Shippen, McMurtrie & Co., large landholders of Philadelphia were thrown upon the market, and settlements made there by these companies. The former company constructed a road into their lands, and built a grist-mill on Elk Creek, about two miles from the present town of Centreville (in Elk county) about the time that the Kersey mill, as it was called, was built. The Clarkes, Brockways, Vials, Greens, Johnsons and others who followed these first settlers, locating in this section about the year 1823, are all mentioned under the head of "Early Settlers," in a preceding chapter. They were principally from the New England States, and were a hardy, honest, intelligent type of manhood, and they have left their impress upon the people of Elk county, and the northern portion of Jefferson county, where their descendants are yet found among the best citizens of the localities in which they dwell.

The privations and disadvantages under which these early settlers in this part of the county suffered, can be told from the fact that they were obliged to travel from Montmorency to Indiana to transact all legal business. Mr. Gillis erected a grist-mill and a carding machine soon after he located at Montmorency. It will be wondered at that the latter was necessary in the wilderness, but by the utmost vigilance and watchfulness the people of the settlement contrived to guard their sheep from the wolves, and soon raised enough wool to clothe themselves and their families.

Among those who accompanied Mr. Gillis, and settled at Montmorency, were Reuben A. Aylesworth, a brother-in-law of Mr. Gillis, Enos Gillis, his brother, James Gallagher. These, too, were the first property holders in the present town of Ridgway, where Mr. Gillis made the first improvements by erecting two or three log houses and a saw-mill, the first house being built in 1824.

The Olean road crossed the Ridgway lands, but this road not proving of as much benefit in helping to open up and develop the region through which it passed as its projectors expected, Mr. Gillis, in the winter of 1824, conceived of the project of building a road from Bellefonte to the New York State line, an undertaking that demonstrated the spirit of the age, and of the man, for the route was through the densest wilderness, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, but Mr. Gillis having gotten his neighbors in the county to

sign his petition for a charter, took his horse and sleigh, crossed the Bennett's Branch near Morey's, going from there to Karthaus, his being the first team ever driven through that wilderness. At Bellefonte he secured a few signers to his petition, and then proceeded to Harrisburg, and there, with the aid of Judge Burnside, State Senator, and John H. Mitchell, a member of the House, and both citizens of Centre county, the bill granting the charter asked for was passed, but the Legislature failed to make any appropriation for the work. However, Mr. Gillis persevered, and the next winter the Legislature subscribed twenty thousand dollars to the stock of the road, and it was finally completed.

In 1826 Mr. Gillis succeeded in having a mail route extended to Montmorency, and a post-office established there, Reuben A. Aylesworth being appointed postmaster February 14, 1826. Prior to this time the nearest post-office was at Coudersport, sixty miles from Montmorency, and and it took a man from two to three days to make the trip on horseback. This was the second office established in Jefferson county.

Mr. Gillis represented the districts to which Brookville was then attached in both Congress and the State Senate, and was appointed associate judge by Governor Porter, but as Elk county was then organized taking Ridgway township from Jefferson county, he resigned.

Judge Gillis was a remarkable man, and his long connection with the business and politics of the county, deserves more than a passing notice, and we cull a few facts of his career from a very able sketch of the "Late James L. Gillis, the Pioneer of Elk and Forest," contributed to the *Philadelphia Times* in 1881 by Hon. Henry Souther, of Erie.

"He was born in Washington county, N. Y., October 2, 1792, and was one of a large family of sons—all hardy, sturdy men. His father lived to a ripe old age, and visited his sons, James and Enos, late in life, when they resided at Ridgway. A few years prior to the War of 1812 the family removed to Ontario county, N. Y., and there James enlisted in a company of New York Volunteers, and was immediately commissioned a lieutenant of cavalry, and assigned to a regiment commanded by one Colonel Harris, regular dragoons. He was in the battles of Fort George, Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. Shortly after this battle he was taken prisoner by the British and confined at various places in Canada, and in 1814, while under parole he was arrested and put on board a transport about to sail for England. Gillis and several others were successful in making their escape by capturing a boat belonging to the transport, and gaining the bank of the St. Lawrence River, opposite Quebec, at which place the vessel was lying. All were finally retaken. They wandered about for several days wishing to reach the United States frontier, but made little headway in that direction. Finally they made terms with a Canadian Frenchman, who promised to guide them to the boundary, but betrayed them. The red coats got them, returned them to confinement, and Lieutenant

Gillis was not again permitted to escape. He remained in confinement till the close of the war, when he was exchanged at Salem, Mass. When Congress, about 1853, passed a law giving a bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land to the soldiers of the War of 1812, Judge Gillis had no trouble in proving his title to one. He considered it too sacred to part with, and for years kept it hanging in his home in a gilt frame, which was a luxury in the way of fine arts that his neighbors generally could not indulge in.

In 1816, he married Miss Mary Ridgway, of Philadelphia, a niece of his future employer. By that marriage he had three children: Ridgway B., Charles B. and Caroline, now the widow of Judge Houk, late of Ridgway. In that wild region he reared these three children. His wife died in 1826, and in 1828 he married Miss Celia A. Berry, who died in 1855, leaving seven children. In 1830 he moved from his farm, which he had cleared, six miles from Ridgway, to that place to which he gave its name, of Ridgway. Here his family resided for many years. In that country, where the benefits of education were very limited, he brought up his ten children, giving them such education as the county afforded, and all of them have acquitted themselves very creditably in life. One of his sons, Captain James H. Gillis, United States Navy, did gallant service during the late Rebellion. He was in command of a war vessel, throughout the war, and at the bombardment of Mobile, his vessel came in contact with a torpedo, was sunk to the gun deck, but he fought her as long as there was enough of her above water to stand upon. While he was a midshipman, and the vessel to which he was attached was in a South American port, he called for volunteers from his crew, took one of the ship's boats, and saved the crew of a Chilian vessel, which was going to pieces in a fierce storm, two miles from shore. He took the crew from the rigging, and brought them safely to land. The act was recognized by the Chilian government in a fitting manner. Captain Gillis, who was born at Montmorency, in Jefferson county, is now a commodore in the United States Navy.

After Judge Gillis retired from Congress, he was appointed agent for the Pawnee Indians, and located them upon their reservation, built buildings for them, among others a grist-mill, and was their faithful friend and protector, as long as he remained with them. No act of peculation was ever laid to his charge, either there or in any of the other public offices that he held. As an evidence of his kindness of heart, he adopted from the tribe a little Pawnee girl aged five or six years, under the following circumstances: Both the parents of the child were dead; she had no relatives, who under the laws of the tribe, were bound to care for her, or support her, and was, therefore cast off by every one. The story goes that Judge Gillis found her picking the pieces of fat off the entrails of a decayed buffalo. He immediately took her to his own quarters, had her washed up, clothed and cared for, as if she was the

most precious child in the world. He brought her to Ridgway with him when he returned; she lived in his family while he remained there, went West with him when he moved to Iowa, and died there."

While Judge Gillis lived at Montmorency, he was obliged, as was all the other settlers in Jefferson county, to go to Indiana to attend to all legal business, and also to report there for military duty. On one occasion he had failed to report for the latter, and also paid no attention to the fine imposed upon him, and an officer was sent to arrest him. The officer on his arrival, near nightfall, was cordially received by Judge Gillis, and entertained with the lavish hospitality for which Montmorency was noted. The judge suspected his errand, but did not in the least remit any of the attentions that he would have bestowed upon the most honored guest. In the morning the officer, overwhelmed by the kindness of his reception, began in a shamefaced way to explain his errand, when Judge Gillis, simulating the greatest wrath, ordered him to be gone, telling him if his errand was known, his life would not be worth much in those woods, etc. The poor fellow, frightened by this storm of wrath, mounted his horse and rode off with all speed, and this was the last his prospective prisoner ever heard of him or the militia fine.

Judge Gillis was throughout his life a staunch Democrat, and on his last visit to Ridgway, at a Democratic meeting in October, 1880, he made a speech for Hancock and English. He died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in June, 1881, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, having lived through the three wars that this country has seen.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

HISTORY OF ROSE TOWNSHIP.

ROSE township was the fifth to fall into line in the county history, being formed from Pine Creek, in 1827. It was named for a gentleman named Rose, then a prominent owner of lands in the county. The present bounds of the township enclose a long, narrow area, about eight and a half miles in length, and not over three and a half miles in width at the widest part. Its boundaries are now Eldred township on the north, Pine Creek and Knox on the east, Oliver on the south, and Beaver, Clover and Union on the west. It is a broken, hilly region, and is traversed by numerous deep rugged valleys. Redbank Creek traverses it from east to west, the North Fork and Five Mile Run skirt its eastern border, Beaver Run rises in the vicinity of Belleview and Coder Run diversifies the topography with great variety of hill and valley, west of

Brookville. The highest summits in the township are about four hundred feet above the bed of Redbank Creek, and sixteen hundred feet above the ocean level.

The Geology.—The Kittanning, Clarion and Brookville coal seams are found in Rose township, and furnish the principal coal beds. The Freeport Lower coal comprises but a small area, the principal bed being that upon which the Enoch McGeary bank is opened. Here the coal is of comparative purity, without partings, and with scarcely any pyrites.

Limestone is found in all parts of the township and generally of a good quality, and is from three to five feet thick. Much of the coal in the vicinity of Brookville is from the Brookville seam, especially that brought from the banks in the vicinity of the pottery. The Brookville coal is claimed to be the best for generating steam, of any bituminous coal that has yet been discovered. Fire-clay and iron ore are also found. The former being extensively used in the pottery, near the Catholic grave-yard.

Early Settlers.—Uriah Matson with his family, emigrated to the United States from near Fannet, County Donegal, Ireland, landing at Philadelphia sometime in September, A. D. 1786. He settled first in Chester county, Pa., near Philadelphia, but how long he remained there, is not now known. Some time before A. D. 1800, he removed to Indiana county, where he died. Of his character nothing is known outside the evidence of his certificate of membership of the Presbyterian Church at Fannet, which he brought to this country with him, and which is now in possession of one of his great-grandchildren. It reads as follows :

“ That the bearer hereof, Uriah Matson and Belle, his wife, have been members of this congregation from their infancy, and always maintained an honest, sober and industrious character, free from public scandal of any kind, and now intending to settle in some of the United States of North America, are therefore recommended as regular members of any Christian society, where God in his Providence may appoint their lot.

“ By JAMES DELAY, V. D. M.

“ Dated at Fannet, 11th of June, 1786, County of Donegal, and Kingdom of Ireland.”

The Matsons were originally from Denmark, settling in England about the time of or soon after the Danish conquest of that country. About the beginning of the last century, some of them emigrated to Ireland, to engage in the manufacture of linen, locating on Loch Swilly, County Donegal. John Matson, son of Uriah, was born in Ireland, in 1774, came to the United States with his father's family in 1786; married Mary Thompson, in 1803 or '4, in Indiana, and removed to Jefferson county, locating on land of which the farm now owned by Robert L. Matson, situated on the Clarington road, one mile northeast of Brookville is a part, in 1805. He was the father of eleven children: Isabella,

Jane, James C., Uriah, John, Lydia, Rebecca, Robert L., William F., Harry and Mary Ann. Lydia died in infancy, and was buried in the old graveyard about one mile east of Brookville, near the junction of the Ridgway road with the turnpike. The site of this old burying-place is now almost forgotten, every vestige of its former use being obliterated, and its surface covered with fruit-trees or gardens, yet under these rest the bones of some of Jefferson county's first settlers. Jane died in Pittsburgh, April, 1874, from the effects of a severe surgical operation. James C. died July 27, 1878, of diseases contracted while a resident of Tennessee. Isabella died in 1879 or 1880. William F. went to California about 1856, and since February, 1864, when he was residing in San Francisco, nothing is known of him. Isabella married William Ferguson, to whom she bore six children. Ferguson died from injuries received in a fall from a house in 1845, and she afterwards married Mr. Barbour. Jane never married; James C. married Harriet Potter, by whom ten children were born; Uriah married Minerva Reynolds, who bore him one child; John married Margaretta Conner, by whom he had two children; Rebecca married Benjamin Bennett, to whom she bore six children; William F. is not known to have married; Harry married Eliza Smith, by whom he had three children, and Mary Ann married H. H. Clover, and bore him five children.

The next pioneer to settle in the neighborhood of the Matsons was Joseph Clements, who came from Meadville soon after. He located on the farm now owned by his daughters, Mrs. Metz and Mrs. Pysher, where he resided until his death. Mr. Clements married Sarah, daughter of John Vasbinder, and their children numbered eight; three boys, John, Robert and Joseph, and five girls: Sarah, married William Rodgers; Isabel, married a man named Kelsey; Mary, married Eli Snyder; Eliza, married Stephen Pysher; and Margaret Andrew Metz. Of these all are living but John, who died about 1860. Mrs. Kelsey resides in Chicago, Robert and Joseph in Eldred township, and the rest in Rose township, in the neighborhood of the farm upon which they were all born and reared.

When Mr. Clements first took up his abode in the wilds of what is now Rose township, there were no mills, no store, and no conveniences of any kind in the county. They depended upon the game, which roamed through the forests, and the products of their little patches of corn and potatoes, for food, and the sheep, which were a necessity with every pioneer family, and the flax, which was sown as soon as a spot could be cleared for it, furnished the clothing. Mr. Clements constructed a hand-mill to grind his corn, and the meal was sifted through a seive made by punching holes with an awl in a dried deer-hide. Mr. Clements died in 1867, aged about seventy-two years.

Andrew Vasbinder, son of John Vasbinder, was also one of the first settlers in the northern part of Rose township, on the farm now occupied by his widow, where he lived to a good old age. He married a sister of Joseph Clements,

and Mr. Clements married his sister. A number of Mr. Vasbinder's children and grandchildren live in Rose township.

John Lucas came from Crooked Creek, in 1816 or 1817, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son, Samuel. He died in 1869, in the seventy-third year of his age. His wife died in 1864, aged sixty-nine years. Only two of the family survive, their sons William and Samuel.

John Kennedy, who was born in 1777, in County Antrim, Ireland, came to this country in 1813, and settled in Huntingdon county, from whence he removed to Jefferson county, in the spring of 1822, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, William Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy died April 14, 1869, in the ninety-second year of his age, having lived on the farm which he cleared with his own hard labor, fifty-seven years. Mr. Kennedy's nearest neighbor was James Shields, who settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, Samuel Shields. The other neighbors were Walter Templeton (grandfather of Thomas L. Templeton, of Brookville), John Matson, John Kelso, John Lucas and Thomas Lucas, esq. 'Squire Lucas saw that justice was administered in the neighborhood, Mr. Templeton did all the mechanical work that was needed, repairing all the guns, and making the plows—those with the old-fashioned wooden mould-board, and John Lucas the blacksmithing.

The only road then in that region, was one from Port Barnett, which crossed the Sandy near where Fuller's dam is now built, and from thence to Indiana. There were fourteen men employed in cutting it out, under the direction of Judge Shippen, of Meadville. The party had a wagon to haul their provisions, and was composed of Mr. Kennedy, two men named Holloway and Williamson. No respect was had for the future comfort of the traveler, or the poor horses that had to toil over this road; no digging was done, and it was up one hill and down another. The other road was from Port Barnett to Troy, and was made in the same manner as the other. These roads were made so as to pass the homes of as many settlers as possible. The unseated taxes were sufficient to pay all expenses. The nearest grist-mill was run by a man named Parks, and was the Knapp mill. The bolting was done by hand, and William Kennedy says he often took his turn at this work when waiting for his grist.

Mrs. Kennedy *née* Ann Kelso, who was also a native of Ireland, died February 6, 1857, in the ninetieth year of her age. Their son, William Kennedy, resides on the old farm, and although in his seventy-seventh year, is able to superintend his farm, and ride daily to Brookville, where he is senior partner in the hardware firm of Kennedy & Co.

In the year 1826 Samuel D. Kennedy came from Mifflin county with his wife and son and settled on the pike across the road from Major Trimble's farm, where he built a log cabin, in which he lived for some time without windows or doors. The only house near them was a small log house, where Corsica now stands. It stood in the old McAnulty orchard, and a man named

Powers kept hotel in it. Indians were frequently seen, and the family were often chased indoors by panthers. Mr. Kennedy afterward removed to the vicinity of Coder's dam, and from there to Corsica, where he lived until the death of his wife, after which he made his home with his son, George H. Kennedy, at Brookville, where he died October 13, 1881, in the eighty-first year of his age. Mrs. Jane Kennedy, *née* Slack, died January 27, 1878, aged seventy-seven years. Five children survive: Mrs. Elizabeth Garvin of Corsica, Mrs. Amelia P. Barnes, and Miss Mary A. Kennedy of New Bethlehem, and Mrs. Susan Hughes and George H. Kennedy, of Brookville.

Isaac Mills was born in Bedford county in 1801, and from there removed to Westmoreland county, from which he came to Brookville in the year 1831, remaining there three years, when he removed to a farm four miles west of Roseville, where he lived until his death, in 1836. Mr. Mills was the father of John Mills, of Brookville.

Luther Geer, sr., started with his family from Indiana county on the 15th day of March, 1833, and on the 18th reached his destination in Jefferson county, where he located on the farm now owned by K. L. Blood, in Rose township. Mr. Geer was born in Connecticut in 1796, and was married to Nancy A. Spiers, in 1818. He was a millwright and carpenter by trade, and put the roof on the grist-mill built by Robert P. Barr. After residing in Rose township he moved to the Clarion river where he built the Grant mill. He then moved to Brookville, where he staid awhile, and then located permanently in Pine Creek, where he died August 15, 1875, and his wife died November 29, 1880, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. They both resided with their son, Lawson S., during the last years of their lives. They had thirteen children—eight sons and five daughters—and of these nine are living, and all but one reside in Pine Creek township.

Peter Thrush came from Cumberland county and settled in the southern part of Rose township in 1837, on the farm now owned by his son, William Thrush. His land was all in an uncultivated state, and he cleared and made a good farm. Mr. Thrush died in 1869 or 1870, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His family consisted of three sons—Samuel, Joseph and William B.,—Anne, married to Dewalt Piolee, who remained in Cumberland county; Sydney, married to John Kirker, now residing in Ohio; Eliza, married to John F. Himes. They all reside in Rose township except Mrs. Piolee and Mrs. Kirker.

Peter Himes came to Jefferson county about the year 1838, and settled on the farm on Beaver Run, about half a mile from the old Hamilton road, now owned by John Baughman and C. Brocius. Mr. Himes cleared three different farms in Rose and adjoining townships. He died at the residence of his son, John F., in 1884, in the eighty-second year of his age.

John F. Himes purchased the farm on which he now resides, about sixteen years ago. It was partially cleared by David Van Dyke many years ago.

The Hall family was one of the pioneer families of Rose township, and Enoch and Joseph E. were early identified with the lumbering and other business interests of Brookville. The former, who has for many years resided in Brookville, and who is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age, relates the following story of the trials endured by his father's family in a journey westward sixty years ago. Then Ohio, to which they intended to emigrate, was in the "far west:"

"The starting point was a place on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, almost fifteen miles above what is now Lock Haven, but at that time only a small farm with a log house built upon it. In that house I was born and lived the first few years of my life. My father was a stone-mason, and did not own a farm of his own, and during the first ten years of my life we moved two or three times, but did not go away from the river. This was then in Lycoming county. During the winter of 1826-7, father having previously heard that land could be bought very cheap along the river valley in Ohio, and that the land was very fertile, decided upon taking his family early in the spring to secure a farm in that desirable locality. He ascertained that in making the journey he could secure transportation by water the entire distance, with the exception of one trip overland of twenty-four miles.

"The start was made in March, 1827, the first part of the trip being made in two canoes, each made by hollowing out a large pine log, smoothing it on the outside, and pointing the ends, that it might be pushed through the water more easily. Two of these canoes, nearly forty feet long each, held our family of four boys and five girls, with mother and a young man, a relative, who went with us, together with the household goods we intended to take along. Each canoe was in charge of a man with a stout pole, and the boys that were large enough secured poles also, and assisted in pushing along, for the first part of the journey was made up stream, and required hard pushing against the current. Our route lay up West Branch to Sinnemahoning, up that stream to the mouth of Driftwood Creek, where we also found Bennett's Branch, up this stream to Benezette. This journey we made in about four days, and each night during that time had found either some vacant hut or hospitable cabin along the shore in which mother and the girls, at least, found a place to sleep. Upon reaching Benezette we found an unoccupied log house, into which we were glad to move on account of an interruption occasioned by the illness of my younger brother, Hiram, then about six years of age. The last day or two of the canoe voyage he seemed quite sick, and grew worse until we became alarmed, and upon finding refuge at Benezette, I was dispatched in search of a doctor. There was an old mill there and a couple of houses, but I am not certain that any one was living in either of them. There were a few persons living in the vicinity, however, and upon inquiry I found a doctor almost eight miles away. At his first visit he was unable to tell exactly the

nature of the case, but by the time he came back the next day or two, an eruption on the boy's face told him it was measles, and we all felt worried, for none of us had had measles, and of all times to get them thought this the most unsuitable.

"Father was not with us in the canoes, but had left home a week in advance to secure wagons to take us across from Benezette to the Clarion River, at the mouth of Elk Run, where Ridgway is now located, and having done this, went on to the Clarion to make a raft to float down that river on our way west.

"After getting the doctor's opinion about Hiram, I was started across the country to find father, and inform him of what had happened to delay us, and walked the twenty-four miles in one day, finding him without special difficulty. He was quite surprised at the nature of the delay, but left me in charge of the raft he had nearly completed while he went back to see what could be done to get the family along. All I could see of Ridgway at that time was a field or two cleared, but thickly dotted with stumps, a house, occupied by a Mr. Gallagher and family, and a short distance up Elk Run a small saw-mill with one or two other buildings. Father's raft was made of small dry pine logs, about forty feet long, squared and enough put together to make it about sixteen feet wide. On this he had built a shanty of boards from the mill, and in this shanty we were to live during the remainder of our journey. While in charge of the raft I boarded for a week with Mr. Gallagher and family, and was quite amused at seeing a strange companion that seemed to afford amusement for the Gallaghers as well. A young cub bear had been captured and tamed until it hung around the house like a dog. Occasionally the boys would have a romp with it, and it was so taught that when one of them would say, 'Now, let us wrestle,' it would get up on its hind feet, and there would be a mutual grasp and tussle in which the boys would generally come out best. They would also chase each other around the field, just like any dog, though the bear was not a very swift runner.

"I spent the week quite pleasantly, and about its close was pleased to see father with two wagons containing our family, including the sick boy, and all our effects. A day or two more here and we moved into the shanty and were soon on our way down the Clarion River. The water was not very high, and not being familiar with the channel our craft would occasionally stick, but was generally lifted off easily and started on its way again. The banks of the river were covered by an unbroken forest most all the way, and as we floated leisurely along down the stream there was very little to break the monotony except the sight of a deer occasionally, the song of a bird or the scream of an animal. There were, however, two dams across the river, the first at Wyncoop's, where we stopped to give mother a chance to bake some bread. A day was spent here, and the men in the vicinity tried to secure us a deer by

making a half-circle back from the river and driving him into the water, but they were unsuccessful though deer were plenty. In going over the dam the ladies of our party got off the raft and walked around, getting on again below. I remember that in going over the second dam I remained on the raft and stood on a chair to keep from getting wet when the raft dove under the water as it did, but the chair proved treacherous, fell forward, throwing me flat on the raft, and giving me a complete wetting, which the rest of the party seemed to enjoy much better than I did.

"As we neared the mouth of the river, some of the family began to feel quite sick, and mother suspected we were coming down with measles, which suspicion proved to be well founded shortly afterwards. We floated along the Allegheny River without special incident, moving by day and tying up for the night, as we had been doing, except that the younger persons were in no condition to enjoy the trip. I do not remember how long it took us to float to Freeport, but remember that by the time we got there we could display more measles to the square inch than any family we knew of, and father thought we had better call a halt for repairs. We were landed below Freeport, and while there heard of a vacant house a few miles below, near the mouth of Pine Run. Floating down near this house, we were taken out of the shanty and into the building, which was fairly comfortable, and we remained here until all recovered.

"Father, in the mean time, while waiting for us to get well enough to go on, went out in Butler county, near Zelienople, to visit some relatives, and while there his friends represented to him that the valley of the Ohio was sickly, and persuaded him to rent a good farm near where they lived, and for a few years we resided in that county. The desire to secure a farm of his own, however, caused him to continue to make further inquiries as to inducements held out to beginners by different localities, and learning that land was cheap in the new county of Jefferson, he bought a tract of woodland in what is now Rose township, a part of which is at present occupied by W. H. Hall, where, in 1833, he commenced to clear out a farm. Here my father ended his days, and I have been a resident of the county ever since. Thus you see that so small a thing as a crop of measles kept us residents of the old Keystone State, and I think now, taking all things into consideration, that we fared as well as if we had gone farther west."

Very few men have been more prominent in the affairs of Jefferson county, than was Joel Spyker. He was born in Jonestown, Swatara township, Dauphin (now Lebanon) county, in 1803, and came to this county in 1835, and settled upon the farm in Rose township, where he resided until his death. His early education was very limited, but by untiring efforts, he learned the common English branches in his youth, so as to be able to teach school. In after life he was a close student, and a careful reader, and was one of the best

informed men in the county. In 1848 he published a little book entitled "A Collection of Geographical, Moral, Religious and Political Chapters," which was a compilation of useful and varied information, and showed great research. Mr. Spyker was a prominent leader in the Democratic party of Jefferson county for over thirty years. In 1824 he cast his first vote for General Jackson, and he never departed from the political faith of his youth. In 1853 he was elected county surveyor, and in 1857 he was elected a member of the Legislature. He also served as county commissioner, and in 1860 was appointed assistant United States marshal to take the census of Jefferson county. He was elected seven terms, consecutively, justice of the peace of Rose township. He was a man of sterling honesty and integrity of character, and was administrator and executor of more estates, guardian of more minor children, and arbitrator of more disputes and difficulties than any other man in the county, and in all these positions he acquitted himself creditably and honestly. Mr. Spyker died in 1877.

His son Abner has succeeded to the old homestead and to his father's office of justice of the peace; but he has left his political faith, being a straight-out Republican. Two of his daughters, Mrs. Catharine Althouse and Mrs. Mary Edmonds, reside in Rose township, and the wife and children of his son Peter, who was drowned in Little Sandy, in 1864, just after his discharge from the army, reside in Brookville.

George Himes was one of the first who settled and made improvements on Beaver Run. He still resides there and is past eighty years of age.

John Darr came to Jefferson county in April, 1846, and settled in the northern part of the township on the farm now owned by J. M. Pierce, where he died in May, 1859. He was sixty-five years of age. His wife *née* Sarah Johns, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Pierce, in Rose township, October 16, 1885, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. Their family consisted of ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom four survive; Jacob, living in Indiana county; George, in Venango county, and Joseph T., and Mrs. J. M. Pierce in Brookville. They were worthy people and earnest members of the Lutheran church.

Among other early settlers in Rose township were Thomas and Robert and James Witherow. In 1832 Thomas cleared and improved the farm now owned by John Crate, and Robert the farm now occupied by his son, James R. Witherow, in 1834. James died in 1868, Thomas in 1876, and Robert F. in 1881. They all resided upon the farms upon which they located, in Rose township, until death ended their labors, Robert being eighty-seven years of age when he died. His aged wife, *née* Mary C. Campbell, yet survives, and resides upon the old homestead with her son. William Carr, in 1833, settled on the farm now owned by Michael Hinderliter. Mr. Carr opened a coal bank on his farm and for many years delivered coal to customers in Brookville. He

removed to West Virginia. Peter Groves settled on the farm now owned by Jacob Diener, in 1834; Moses Campbell, on the farm now owned by Joseph McFarland, in 1835; William McGeary, on the farm he now owns, in 1837; Jacob and Henry Bodenhorm settled, in 1838, on the farm now owned by Edward and Benjamin Reitz; Andrew Ohl on the place now owned by his son George, in 1838; Clement McGeary and John Kirker settled in Rose in 1833; William Morrison and Charles Boner, in 1834; Robert Morrison and Joseph Millen, in 1831. These families came from Westmoreland, Cumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon counties.

William Thompson came to Rose township in 1834, and cleared the farm now owned by the heirs of his son, John Thompson. He died at the age of about eighty years. He was married to Susan Brady, who is also dead. John Thompson was born February 3, 1823, and married January 11, 1849, to Jane, daughter of Clement McGeary. Mr. Thompson lived on the farm adjoining the borough of Brookville, for about fifty years. He was one of the most upright and useful citizens of the county. In 1858 he was elected one of the county commissioners, and in 1880 one of the associate judges, but died December 4, 1884, before his term of office expired. He was a prominent member of the United Presbyterian Church. His children numbered twelve, all of whom except the eldest son, John Irvin, survive. William H., Mary A. (married to C. R. Vasbinder), John C., David F., Perry E., are married and have homes of their own, while the other sons, Winfield S., Charles C., Thomas I., Everett A., James M. and Edison R., remain on the homestead farm with their mother.

Another of the prominent citizens of Rose, was Nathan Carrier, jr. He was a son of Darius Carrier, and was born at Troy on the 9th of February, 1830. At a very early age he engaged in lumbering. While a resident of Troy he kept store for about three years, and for five years was engaged in the hotel business there. He removed to Rose township in 1863, and was elected sheriff in 1867. He lumbered very extensively, being a member of the firm of Carrier & Scott, whose mills were located near Reynoldsville, and built the Carrier mill, below the Wainwright & Bryant mills, which was burned down in 18—. Up to 1869 he handled square timber exclusively, and is said to have manufactured 300,000 feet of his own and bought and sold at least one million feet. In 1871-73 he was a partner in the large mercantile house of Nicholson, Meredith & Co., and having purchased his partner's interest he sold out in 1874 to Charles S. Irvin. He was also for a short time with P. H. Shannon and R. J. Nicholson, one of the proprietors of the American Hotel. He was a great admirer of fine stock, and was one of the pioneers in introducing thoroughbreds into the county. Mr. Carrier, his wife, *née* Mary E. Richards, and his youngest son, Bertie, all died within two weeks, of a fatal fever, in the fall of 1886.

Early Improvements.—The first person to make any improvements in Rose township was John Matson, on his farm, where he built first a log cabin. He also built the first grist-mill in the township above where the present company mill stands. James Corbet built the first saw-mill, on Red Bank.

The first church built in Rose was the old "Bethel" log church, erected about 1824 on the farm of Joseph Hughes, and the first school-house was the one erected in the present town of Brookville, in 1830. Prior to that time the nearest school was the one on the present McConnell farm, in Pine Creek township, of which Mr. Matson is mentioned as one of the principal patrons. There seems to have been several hotels in Rose, in the first and second decades of its history. Among those to whom the court granted licenses were William Vabinder, William Christy, John Shoemaker, David Orcutt, Anthony Rowe, Joseph Henderson, James Green, Isaac Mills (Roseville), and Joshua McKinley. The first birth of which we have any record in Rose township is that of Jane, daughter of John and Mary Matson, born in 1806; and the first death Lydia, daughter of the same, who died in infancy.

The first land was cleared in South Rose by Robert Morrison and Joseph Millen, the latter making the first improvements. The first person born in this part of Rose was H. J. Millen, and the first marriage was William McGeary and Mary A. Hall, in 1837. The first death was Robert Morrison, who was accidentally killed. The first grave-yard was located on the farm of Andrew Ohl, and the first buried there was Mrs. Josiah Lehman, in 1837, and in 1839 four children of Joel Spyker. The next was on the farm of Joseph Millen, in 1842, Moses Campbell being the first buried there in 1844.

The first school-houses were built on the farm of William Carr, in 1837, and in Belleview in 1842; and the first churches on the land of Andrew Ohl, in 1836, and at Joseph Millen's, in 1842.

The first saw-mill was built by John J. Miller, in 1843, on the place now belonging to the Shaffer heirs, and the first lumber was run in 1835. The first coal was discovered on the Dougherty farm in 1840.

Lumber and Saw mills.—The timber has nearly all been cut off Rose, and there is now but one saw-mill within its boundaries—the large mills of Wainwright & Bryant.

This mill was erected in 1872 by Robert J. Nicholson, who sold the property to Straub & Burkett, from whom it was purchased in 1884 by C. P. Wainwright, and W. L. Bryant, of Philadelphia. Since the new firm commenced operations they have put in new machinery, consisting of one circular saw, one gang saw, edger, lath and pick mill. They also, in 1887, placed in their mills a new patent "band saw" with the necessary machinery for its successful operation, at an expenditure of about \$5,000. The new saw is simply a band, and while it will do as much and better work than the circular saw generally in use, cuts a kerf fully one-eighth less, and saves lumber to

that extent, making eight inch boards where the old process would make but seven. The gentlemen have given the new saw a trial, and they are satisfied that it will do all that is claimed for it.

Their saw-mill cuts about 13,000,000 of pine and hemlock per year, and employs seventy men. They also have a planing and shingle-mill. The former was destroyed by fire in 1886, but at once rebuilt. They manufacture all kinds of dressed lumber, flooring, siding, etc. The shingle mill cuts about 25,000 eighteen inch, and about 15,000 twenty-four inch shingles per day, and employs twenty men. These mills are situated on Redbank, at Nicholson Station, on the Low Grade Railroad, about two miles below Brookville. Mr. Willis L. Bryant, the junior member of the firm, resides in Brookville, and gives a general supervision to the business. The superintendent at the mills is Frank Jobson, and J. R. Brannan attends to the shipping of the lumber after it comes from the mill. R. E. Clover, of Brookville, is book-keeper. The firm controls some 5,000 acres of timber land in the northern townships.

Farms.—Farming is the principal business of the citizens of Rose since the decline of the lumber trade, and there are some excellent farms in the township, with good buildings. Among the best in the northern part of the township are those of Uriah Matson, Robert Matson, W. H. Gray, D. G. Gourly, William Green, Eli Snyder, H. C. Litch, K. L. Blood, and in the southern portion are those of Andrew Ohl, George and Jacob Diener, Henry Bodenhorn, James Breakey, John Hill, John Johns, William and Enoch McGeary, William Hall, Samuel Thrush and Abner Spyker.

There is only one post-office in Rose, Stanton, at Belleview, the majority of its citizens receiving their mail matter through the Brookville office.

BELLEVIEW.

Belleview is the metropolis of Southern Rose, and is quite a brisk little town. It was laid out and named by Hugh Campbell in 1844.

The first stores were kept by John Philiber in 1849, and James Hill in 1850. The latter came to Jefferson county in 1838 and purchased one hundred and seventy-five acres of land in the vicinity of Belleview, now occupied by his son, John Hill. In 1850 he removed to Belleview, where he kept store until his death, in 1863. His wife, *née* Mary Kinnear, died just six weeks before her husband. Both were natives of Ireland. Hill was succeeded by A. J. Smathers, and the Reitz brothers—Manuel W., Edward and Aaron, who bought the Hill property in 1866. The store is now the property of E. Reitz & Son. Joseph Spare has also a store in Belleview.

The first cabinet shop was started in Belleview in 1849. The present shops are the wagon and blacksmith shops of Joseph Spare and William Mooney.

There is a temperance hotel in Belleview, kept by Mrs. Carrie Simpson.

Bellevue is noted for its morality, temperance and education. It contains three churches, the United Presbyterian, organized in 1842; the Reformed Presbyterian, organized in 1846, and the Methodist Episcopal in 1871. It also contains large and excellent select schools. The population of Bellevue in 1880 was ninety-six.

Elections.—As there was no returns made of the elections held in Jefferson county in 1828,¹ the first record of votes cast by the township is that of 1829, copied from the records of Indiana county, as follows:

“Rose township.—At an election held at the house of Jno. Lucas, in said township, on Friday, the 20th of March, 1829, the following named persons were duly elected, to wit: Supervisors, Moses Knapp had 39 votes, James Shields, 30; poor overseers, John Lucas, 10, John Avery, 10; auditors, John Hughes, 50, Alonzo Baldwin, 42, Robert K. Scott, 36, William Morrison, 32; constable, William Love, jr., 51; fence viewers, Jno. Kelso, 16; Elijah M. Graham, 14; town clerk, Jno. Christy, 3; James Corbett, 3. Signed Alonzo Baldwin, Jno. Lucas, judges.”

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following persons were elected: Constable, George Boner; supervisors, Gilmore Vashinder, J. N. Hall; school directors, J. Snyder, Nathan Diener, Edward McLaughlin; auditor, Alexander Kennedy and James Chambers (tie vote 114 votes each); assessor, Joseph Thrush; tax collector, J. R. O'Conner; township clerk, Abner Spyker; overseer of the poor, William H. Hall; judge of election, Newton Lantz; inspectors, W. C. Kelly and J. J. Hinderliter. The justices of the peace in Rose are Abner Spyker and M. W. Reily. The members of the school board previously elected are E. V. Richards, R. D. Richards, David G. Gourley, Uriah Bender.

Area, Taxables and Population.—In 1831 the “statistical table” of Jefferson county gives length of Rose township as 39 miles; breadth, 12 miles; area in acres 289,520.

In 1828 the number of taxables was 123, with one deaf and dumb person. The votes cast at the spring election were 65, and at the general election 66.

In 1829 the number of taxables was 115; in 1835, 252 (this included the taxables in the borough of Brookville); in 1842, 232; in 1849, 104; 1856, 132; 1863, 173; 1870, 271; in 1880, 480; in 1886, 561.

The population by the census in 1840 (including Brookville) was 1,421; 1850, 559; 1860, 828; 1870, 1,058; 1880, 1,601.

Assessments and Valuations.—The triennial statement for 1886 gives the number of acres seated in Rose township as 10,321; valuation, \$65,646; average value per acre, \$5.36; houses and lots, 407; valuation, \$31,453; grist and saw-mills, 3; valuation, \$8,850; unseated, 843 acres; valuation, \$2,789;

¹ Hazard's Register gives the number of votes cast at township election for 1828 as 65, and at general election 66.

average value, \$3.31; number of horses, 226; valuation, \$7,523; average value, \$33.29; cows, 294; valuation, \$2,829; average value, \$9.62; occupations, 131; valuation, \$3,125; average valuation, \$23.85; total valuation subject to county tax, \$122,265; money at interest, \$39,965.

School Statistics.—The number of schools in Rose is 8; length of term, 5 months; 2 male and 6 female teachers; average salary of teachers, \$30; number of male scholars, 216; females, 201; average attendance, 313; per cent. of attendance, 80; cost of scholar per month, 62 cents; number of mills levied for school purposes, 13; for building, 5; whole amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$1,495.67

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

HISTORY OF BARNETT TOWNSHIP.

BARNETT is the sixth township, organized in 1833, and was named for Joseph Barnett, the pioneer of Jefferson county. It was taken from Rose township, and until 1838 comprised all that part of Jefferson county lying north of the Clarion river. This township is now bounded on the north by Forest county, from which it is divided by the Clarion River; on the east by Heath township; on the south by Eldred, and on the west by Clarion county.

Topography and Geology.—Situated at the western side of the county, Barnett is one of the northern tier of townships. The greater part of the township is a wilderness. Its northern side is a long slope five hundred feet in height, stretching to the Clarion River. Its southern side, bordering on Eldred, is traversed nearly its whole length by the ravine of Cathers Run, which heads at the eastern side of the township, and deepens rapidly westward. A narrow strip, therefore, of high land, trending east and west, occupies the center of the township, along which runs its main road, leading from Brookville to Clarington, in Forest county.

The coal beds are of the Mercer group, and are from 2' to 3' in thickness, and where opened has been found good, clean coal. Iron ore is also found, that at Orin Butterfield's having been tested by Mr. S. W. Smith, of Brookville, and found to be 2' on the west face, and 4' on the eastern face of the hill. It is a brown hematite ore. This deposit might become valuable were there any railroad facilities to allow of its being brought to market.

Early Settlers.—The first to settle in what is now Barnett township, were William, George and Samuel Armstrong, who came from Crawford county

about 1827, David and Joseph Reynolds, John Cook, John H. Maze and Alexander Murray came about 1829. David Reynolds cleared the first land, and made the first improvements.

Alexander Forsythe, Robert Wallace, Richard Burns, and William Thomas also came at an early day. Orin Butterfield came from Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1837. Probably the first birth was Evaline Armstrong, daughter of William Armstrong, and the first record to be found of any marriages are those of Thomas Maze, who married Martha Hall in 1836, and Robert Hulings and Polly Maze, in March, 1837; then in 1838 William Maze and Sophia Herron were married by Orin Butterfield, esq.

The first deaths were those of James Maze, who died in 1831, and was buried in what is said to be the first grave-yard, at the old school-house at Troutman Run; then David Reynolds and Alexander Murray died about 1838, and were the first buried in the grave-yard on the Armstrong land, at Clarington.

The first school-house was built at the mouth of Troutman Run. It was built of round logs, and a huge rock formed one end of the building, against which the fire-place was made. The next was built at Butterfields, in 1840. The first saw-mill was built by William Armstrong, at the mouth of Maple Creek, about 1829, and the first lumber taken out about 1829 by David Reynolds. The next saw-mill was erected by John Cook, at the mouth of Thom's Run.

The first grist-mill was built by William Armstrong, on the Clarion River, at what is now known as Clarington, and he opened the first store at the same place about the year 1830. Charles Johnson afterwards built a saw-mill and opened a store on Maple Creek.

The first hotel was kept by Alexander Murray, afterwards by his widow; then Grove Reed kept the first licensed house. Oramel Thing also kept a hotel at an early day, on the Clarion River. The first blacksmith shop was started by Mr. Armstrong at his mill, and an Englishman named Andrew Clough, was the first blacksmith. The old settlers now living are: Mrs. Polly Williams, a sister of the Armstrong brothers, who has resided in Barnett township about fifty-five years, and is past eighty years of age. Orin Butterfield has resided there fifty years. Mr. Butterfield first purchased the farm where he now resides from Richard Burns and William Thomas, who had articulated for the same with C. C. Gaskill, agent for the Holland Land Company, but had made no payments upon it. He has resided upon it ever since, and has now a good farm of about two hundred acres, and four hundred acres of timber land, from which most of the timber has been cut. Mr. Butterfield has been one of the most prominent citizens of the township, having been four times elected justice of the peace. He has now a comfortable, pleasant home, the result of his hard labor, and where he is enjoying the evening of his days

in comfort and luxury. He is over eighty years of age, but is as hale and sprightly as a man of sixty.

Among other prominent settlers of later years are: John Dobson, whose wife is a daughter of John H. Maze, she having been born and raised in the wilds of Barnett; A. J. Maze, Mrs. Dobson's brother, John Agnew, William Painter, the Wallace brothers and G. G. Frazier.

Present business.—The only store in the township is that of S. & W. Shields, at Clarington. There is no hotel now in Barnett. The saw-mills are those of Abram Braden, above site of old Armstrong mill, George G. Frazier (this mill was, in 1887, disposed of to a Reynoldsville company), William Wallace, George Shawkey, George Means, and Peter Stahlman; A. C. Wiggins does the blacksmithing for the community with a shop at Clarington.

There are three school-houses, at Butterfield's, Wallace's, and at Pine Grove. There is no church in Barnett, but one is about to be built at Pine Grove.

The present grave-yards are located, one at Pine Grove, one on the James Daniels farm, and one on the Wing farm, now Shields place.

There are now two post-offices in Barnett—the Clarington office having been in 1887 moved to the Jefferson side of the Clarion River, and the office of Ella, on Hominy Ridge, at William Painter's.

Farms.—Although a lumbering region, Barnett boasts of some excellent farms, well cultivated, and with good buildings, and upon which the finest varieties of apples, peaches, pears, cherries and grapes are grown. The best farms in the township are those of William and Archie Wallace, Grant heirs. Orin Butterfield, J. W. Daniels, John and James Truby and Thaddeus Songer.

The stock raised in Barnett is confined to the common grades.

Elections.—At an election held in the township of Barnett, in the year 1833, the following named persons were elected township officers: Constable, John Maze; supervisors, David Mead, William Armstrong; auditors, John Wynkoop, William Manross, Edwin Forsythe; overseers of the poor, Enos Myers, John Maze.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following persons were elected: Constable, D. L. Henry; supervisors, Michael Asel and James Cook; school directors, John Campbell and W. W. Braden; auditors, Henry Dunkle and A. R. Braden; poor overseers, J. R. Cook and J. H. Grant; assessor, W. W. Braden; township clerk, W. A. Mathews; collector, W. W. Braden; treasurer, William Wallace; judge of election, W. W. Callen; inspectors, A. R. Braden and Robert Wolford. The justices of the peace in Barnett township are J. F. Songer, John H. Kuhns. The members of the school board previously elected are Robert Wolford, W. W. Braden, John Coon, O. D. Butterfield.

Population and Taxables.—The number of taxables in Barnett township in 1835 was 70; in 1842, 67; in 1849, 75; in 1856, 78; in 1863, 50; in 1870,

67; in 1880, 92; in 1886, 103. The population in 1840, by census, was 259; 1850, 579; 1860, 303; 1870, 223; 1880, 296.

Valuation of property.—The valuation of real and personal property in Barnett township, according to the triennial assessment of 1886, gives the number of acres seated land as 5,213; valuation, \$13,625; average value per acre, \$2.61. Grist and saw-mills, 2; valuation, \$550. Acres unseated, 2,844; valuation, \$11,264; average per acre, \$3.96. Number of horses, 44; valuation, \$1,660; average value, \$37.02. Number of cows, 65; valuation, \$663; average, \$10.20. Occupations, 30; valuation, \$1,435; average value, \$47.83. Total valuation, subject to county tax, \$29,442.

School statistics.—Whole number of schools in 1886, 4; average number of months, taught, 4; 1 male and 3 female teachers; average salary of teachers, \$23; number of scholars, males 53, females 44; average number attending school, 53; average per cent. of attendance, 65; average cost per month, 83 cents; number of mills levied for school purposes, 13; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$536.85.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

HISTORY OF SNYDER TOWNSHIP.

SNYDER, the seventh township, was organized in 1835, being taken from Pine Creek, and was called for Governor Simon Snyder. In 1843 a portion of the township was taken from it, on the formation of Elk county. The present boundaries of Snyder are: On the north, by Elk county; on the east, by Elk and Clearfield; on the south, by Washington township and Clearfield county, and on the west by Polk and Warsaw.

Topography.—The northern part of the township is an almost unbroken wilderness on both sides of the Little Toby, being made so by the near approach of the Homewood sandstone, in very massive condition, to the uplands there. The southern part, covered mostly by coal measure strata, is the agricultural part, and is generally cleared land. The Ridgway road crossing the township from east to west, very nearly defines the forest region from that under cultivation. The *drainage* is mainly into the Clarion River, through the valley of Little Toby, and its tributaries. At the western side of the township, the headsprings of Mill Creek interlock with one branch of the North Fork. It is interesting to observe how very small is the interval separating these Redbank waters from the Little Toby. Those of Mill Creek, in fact, approach in places, nearly to the abrupt hills which overlook the other stream.

Geology.—Snyder township is one of the principal coal producing districts of the township, as will be seen from the report of the Clarion mines. The coal seam worked is the *Freeport Lower*, averaging four feet in thickness. The Northwestern Mining and Exchange Company, operating these mines, own the mineral on 5,791 acres in Snyder township, the assessed value of which is \$11,582.

Early Settlers.—In 1822 Alonzo and James W. Brockway settled on the Pfeffer tract, lottery warrant No. 34, which their father, John P. Brockway, had purchased at treasurer's sale, in Indiana, the year previous. This was the first settlement in Snyder township, and is where the town of Brockwayville now is. The next to settle in what is now Snyder township, was Jacob Shaffer, who located in 1823 on the Henry Sivert tract, and his brother-in-law, Henry Walborn, who located on the run known as Walborn Run, about a mile and a half above Brockway's.

Although the land was heavily timbered and hard to clear, they found the soil very productive, and the Brockways soon found themselves able to live comfortably, and even luxuriously, in the wilderness. Wild game was abundant, and with elk, bear, deer and wild turkey, to furnish the meat, the bees the honey, and the magnificent groves of sugar maple the molasses and sugar, while the luxurious vegetation furnished their cattle with abundant food, there was no lack of good wholesome food. Flour was the hardest to get, but soon mills were erected, as we have already stated, and this difficulty was obviated in a measure, and cornbread, or "pone," as it was called in those days, took the place of the white rolls made from the Vienna flour of the present day.

Ami Sibley was one of the pioneers of Snyder township, locating in that region in 1818. He was one of the most noted hunters in the northern part of the county. He died in 1861. Mr. Sibley raised a family of nine children, nearly all of whom are now residents of Snyder, and among her best citizens.

Among the settlers who followed the Brockways into Snyder were James Pendleton, Hiram Wilson, Henry and Ira Walsh, A. R. Frost, Samuel Beman, William Bennett, Stephen Tibbetts, Jacob Myers, Alonzo Firman, James Mc-Minn, R. W. Moorhead, Bennett Prindle, Paul Robinson, J. H. Robinson, Thomas Brian, John Johnson, James Marshall, Thomas Calhoun, James Penfield, Benjamin Shaw, John Atwell, James W. Green, Robert McMinn, William McMinn.

There are some excellent farms in Snyder, among the best improved being those of John Atwell, Mathew Bovaird, Charles Bovaird, John Bryant, Joseph Barber, John Calhoun, James Calhoun, Alonzo Firman, Thomas Hutchison, John Keys, James McMinn, Joseph and Robert Morrison, Daniel Pendleton, John H. Robinson, Mrs. Mary M. Lane, Henry Kearney. The fruit raised, such as apples, pears, plums, is equal to that of any of the other townships.

Lumber and Saw-mills.—The first thing that the early settlers of Snyder



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turned their attention to was lumbering. Dr. Clark's account of the first timber run out of Little Toby, has already been given. Then it took several weeks to dispose of the small fleet, and the highest price paid for "clear stuff" was only ten dollars per thousand feet, while the common lumber only brought about four dollars per thousand. Though this first venture almost proved a failure, the business was prosecuted with renewed vigor from year to year, and as it was the only business that brought money into the township, the timber was ruthlessly sacrificed. In 1828 John S., Alonzo and James M. Brockway, built a saw-mill, and about the same time the mill about three miles above Brockway's, called the "Balltown mill," was built by Isaac Horton, Chauncy Brockway, Hezekiah and L. Warner and Alanson Vial.

One of the first mills built in Snyder was that erected by Dr. William Bennett, father of Dr. J. T. Bennett, of Brookville; it was afterwards called the Jenkins mill.

In 1836 Hoyt & Wilson bought timber lands of Jacob Shaffer, about two miles above where Brockwayville now is, built a saw-mill, and ran it for some time, when the property was purchased by Alonzo Firman, who erected a new steam mill. This mill cuts about half a million feet per year. Mr. Firman owns some seven hundred acres of timber land in connection with the mill property.

In 1845 William McCullough built a mill on the site of the present "Lane mill." It was then owned by Hyde & Scott, then by Lane, Conklin & Phelps, who erected the present large establishment. The property, which is situated on Little Toby Creek, about two miles south of Brockwayville, is now owned by Mr. N. B. Lane, and cuts three million feet per year. There is about two thousand acres of timber land belonging to this property.

James Pendleton, in 1841, built a saw-mill, grist and carding-mill, on Rattlesnake Run, about one mile south of where Brockwayville now is. The saw-mill was rebuilt in 1846, and is now owned by Daniel Pendleton, son of the first builder. This mill cuts from one to two hundred thousand feet per annum, and has about one hundred acres of timber land connected with it.

The Forest Lumber Company's mill, formerly the "Galusha mill," was built by Peter Galusha in 1850, who owned it until his death. It is now the property of the Forest Lumber Company, and has about forty thousand acres of timber land in connection with it, and cuts four million feet per annum. A store is connected with this establishment.

The Atwell mill, located four miles west of Brockwayville, on the Brookville road, was built by Shaw & Atwell in 1878, and is now owned by Nelson Atwell; its capacity is about half a million per year.

The Buzzard mill, situated on Little Toby, one-half mile north of Brockwayville, was built by E. G. and C. M. Carrier in 1874. The property was then owned by John Alexander, and is now the property of R. L. Buzzard.

It cuts from three to four million feet per annum, and has about three thousand acres of timber land in connection with it.

Allen's mills—grist and saw-mill—built in 1874 by Dillis Allen. The carpenter work was done by Philo Bowdish. Since the death of Mr. Allen the property is owned by his estate and William Bond, as Bond & Allen. The flouring mill is run by F. J. Lord, lessee, and is known as the Eureka Flour Mill. The saw-mill is run by S. C. Bond, who has leased it for a term of years.

G. S. Himes, planing-mill, situated in Brockwayville; built in 1885.

Planing and shingle-mill, built in September, 1886, by William Frederick.

Elections.—At an election held in Snyder township in 1835, the following persons were elected township officers:

Constable, Myron Gibbs; supervisors, John McLaughlin, Ami Sibley; auditors, Milton Johnson, Thomas McCormick, Joseph McCurdy; township clerk, Thomas McCormick; overseers of the poor, Myron Gibbs, Joseph McAfee; assessor, Milton Johnston; inspector, Myron Gibbs; fence appraiser, James Ross.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following persons were elected: Constable, James Graybill; supervisors, Samuel Clodgers, Henry Humphrey; school directors, R. J. Thompson, John Britton; poor overseer, James Kearney; auditor, William Bond, sr.; judge of election, Thomas Hutchinson; inspectors, M. B. Holt, S. B. Firman; town clerk, Frederick Lane; tax collector, John H. Robinson; assessor, A. J. Firman; treasurer, John Keys. The justices of the peace in Snyder township are J. N. Atwell and H. Humphrey. The members of the board of school directors previously elected are John Frost, Nelson Atwell, Neil McCay and Henry Humphrey.

Snyder township paid a bounty for volunteers during the war, of \$3,365.90.

Statistics of Population and Taxables.—In Snyder township the number of taxables in 1835 was 41; 1842, 72; in 1849, 69; in 1863, 117; in 1870, 245; in 1880, 317; in 1886, 270 (Brockwayville was made a borough in 1883, which accounts for the decrease in taxables and population). The population, according to the different census reports was, 1840, 291; 1850, 306; 1860, 597; 1870, 792; 1880, 1,048. In 1843 part of Snyder township was separated from it and annexed to Elk, which accounts for little or no increase in the population from 1840 to 1850.

Value of Property.—The triennial assessment of 1886 gives the number of acres seated land 11,356 acres; valuation, \$39,261; value per acre, \$3.46; number of grist and saw-mills, 8; valuation, \$2,355; unseated, 6,915 acres; valuation, \$23,083; average per acre, \$3.34; number acres surface, 5,462; valuation, \$13,062; average, \$2.39; number of acres mineral, 7,743; valuation, \$15,486; value per acre, \$2; number of horses, 189; valuation, \$3,473; average value, \$18.37; cows, 268; valuation, \$2,095; average value,

\$7.82; 23 oxen; valuation, \$94; 112 occupations; valuation, \$31,150; average, \$27.90; total valuation subject to county tax, \$102,059; money at interest, \$23,330.

School Statistics.—According to the report of education for the year ending June 6, 1886, there were six schools in Snyder township; term, six months; number of male teachers, 4; females, two; average salary, \$30 for male, and \$25 for females; number of scholars, 108 males; females, 132; average number attending school, 157; per cent. of attendance, 87; cost per month, 78 cents; number of mills levied for school purposes, 12; for building purposes, 8; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$1,336.28; for the winter of 1886-7 there are 7 schools reported, with 259 scholars.

BROCKWAYVILLE.

Brockwayville is the only borough in Snyder township, and was incorporated September 13, 1883. In 1880 it had only a population of three hundred and sixty, but this has largely increased since the place has become a railroad and shipping point.

Where the town is now located, the first settlement in Snyder township was made in 1822, when Alonzo and Chauncey Brockway, for whom the town is named, built their cabins upon its site. The town was not started, however, until 1836, when Dr. A. M. Clark bought property there and removed to it. He at once began to lay out the town in lots, and was the first to give it an onward impetus.

One of the old residents of Brockwayville, who, in 1887, passed off the scene of earthly action, ending a long and useful life, was James W. Green. "Squire" Green, as he was called, came to Snyder township in 1818 or 1819. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and held many offices of trust in the township. He was justice of the peace when he died, and Governor Beaver appointed his son to fill his place. Mr. Green's children are among the prominent citizens of the town.

Among the other old citizens are: Dr. W. C. Niver, whose biography appears in another column, A. J. Thompson, and R. W. Moorhead.

Cemeteries.—The first death in Brockwayville was that of a little child of Alonzo and Huldah Brockway, who died in 1828 or 1829, and was buried on the bank of the Toby Creek, near where the old hotel stands, but its grave has long since disappeared. The next burial place for the dead was a field by the roadside, on what is now the Marvin Allen farm, and where, in one corner, the first to die in the township, also a little child of Jacob Shaffer, was laid away. In that little city of the dead, which was called "the Shaffer's burying ground," were buried Joel Clark, and Chloe, his wife, Bailey Hughes, A. J. Ingalls, Jacob Myers, Comfort D. Felt, Joel Clark, jr., and Mary, his wife, with their children, Hiram, Willie and Jane. This grave-yard, which is about one mile

from Brockwayville, is not now used, as Mr. Marvin, at his death, requested that no more interments should be made there.

There is also an old grave-yard back of the John Morrison lots, on the Alexander place, but the bodies of those resting there have been nearly all removed to the new cemetery, and the place is not now used as a burying ground.

The Clark family burial plot, on the old homestead farm, where several of Dr. Clark's children, two of Dr. McKnight's, and children of Dr. W. C. Niver and C. K. Hahn were buried, has also been vacated by the dead being removed to Wildwood Cemetery.

Wildwood Cemetery was started in 1866 by twenty-five citizens of Snyder township subscribing twenty-five dollars each. It contains ten acres, and is beautifully situated about half a mile from the center of the town, on land purchased from Dr. Clark. Prominent among those furthering this project were Dr. A. M. Clark, Dr. W. C. Niver, W. W. Wellman, Peter Galusha, N. B. Lane and A. J. Thompson.

The first person buried in Wildwood was Mrs. Fannie P. Johnson, wife of John Johnson, who died August 26, 1868. Part of the ground is laid out in lots, some of which are tastefully ornamented with shrubbery and flowers, one of the most noticeable being the lot of Conrad K. Huhn. It is circular in shape, surrounded with a hedge fence; a little brook meanders through it, the sides of which are beautifully terraced. Robert Humphrey has a nicely arranged lot, surrounded by an iron fence, with marble posts. The lot of R. W. Moorhead, where his wife, Mrs. Olive Moorhead, is laid, is surrounded by an iron fence, and is tastefully kept. In this inclosure is a large Italian marble monument. There are some other fine monuments in these grounds, prominent among which is the Scotch granite one of James McClelland. The officers of the Wildwood Cemetery Company (1887) are: President, Henry Humphrey; secretary, Robert Humphrey; treasurer, William D. Clark.

Elections.—The first election held in Brockwayville after its incorporation as a borough, was in 1883, and then the following persons were elected to the different town offices:

Justice of the peace, John Morrison; constable, L. S. Short; high constable, J. L. Bond; assessor, W. T. McLaughlin; town council, O. A. Sibley, Arnold Groves, B. T. Chapin, A. L. Hoy, R. W. Moorhead, P. Bowdish; burgess, W. C. Niver; school directors, J. G. Dailey, Alton Chapin, C. G. Knight, Ira Felt, James Groves; overseers of the poor, T. Myers, William Morey; auditors, A. J. Thompson, Daniel Riley; judge of election, M. B. Moorhead; inspectors, Joseph Prindle, H. A. Frost.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following were elected:

Burgess, R. A. McElhaney; councilmen, J. L. Bond, 3 years, W. D. Clark, 3 years, B. T. Chapin, 1 year; constable, L. C. Bond; high constable, Henry



A. M. Clarke M.D

Leeper; assessor, Samuel McLaughlin; tax collector, L. C. Bond; overseer, Peter Burkhouse; auditor, D. D. Groves; treasurer, A. R. Chapin; school directors, M. B. Moorhead, 3 years, Peter Galusha, 3 years, J. H. Groves, 2 years; judge of election, D. C. Nelson; inspectors, Peter Galusha and Edward Green. The justices of the peace for Brockwayville are W. D. Clark and E. A. Green. The members of the school board previously elected are C. G. Knight, P. Berkhouse, Ira Felt and George S. Himes.

Population, Taxables and Assessments.—The number of taxables in Brockwayville in 1886, was 204. The population, according to the census of 1880, was 360. The triennial assessment gives the number of acres of seated land in Brockwayville as 394; valuation, \$4,857; average per acre, \$12 33; number of houses and lots, 213; valuation, \$13,032; number of horses, 44; valuation, \$945; average value, \$21; number of cows, 32; valuation, \$288; average value, \$9; number of occupations, 137; valuation, \$5,355; average value, \$39; total valuation subject to county tax, \$24,477; money at interest, \$11,146.

School Statistics.—The number of schools in Brockwayville for the year ending June 7, 1886, was 3; term, five months; number of male teachers, 1; female teachers, 2; average salary of male teachers, \$40; females, 32; number of male scholars, 59; females, 60; average attendance, 106; per cent of attendance, 94; cost per month, 99 cents. Thirteen mills were levied for school, and seven for building purposes. Total amount of tax levied for school and building, \$565.16. The number of scholars for winter of 1886-7 were 150.

Past and Present Business.—The first store started in Brockwayville was by Robert W. Moorhead, in 1854, who conducted the business of general merchandising until 1861, when he disposed of the business to Wellman Brothers, who in 1872, resold to R. W. Moorhead & Son, the Wellman Brothers returning to the State of New York, where they engaged in the banking business. The store then passed into the hands of Mrs. R. W. Moorhead, who sold to B. T. Chapin & Co., in 1878. The store is still owned by B. T. Chapin, and is one of the best in the town.

D. D. Groves, general merchandise, started November, 1881, is, with Chapin's, the principal store in the place.

Daly & Kearney, dealers in boots and shoes and gentlemen's furnishing goods; established by J. G. Daily in 1882; copartnership established in 1884.

The Buffalo Clothing Store, R. Cohen proprietor, keeps a large stock of clothing and men's furnishing goods; established in March, 1886.

Bond & Cooper, dealers in hardware; established in March, 1882.

J. R. Baird, drugs, agent for J. L. Bond; established in May, 1884.

Dr. J. W. Hoey, drugs; established in August, 1886.

Rankin & McClelland started a drug store in December, 1883. Scott Mc-

Clelland retired from the firm December 1, 1884, and William Condick purchased his interest, the firm being Rankin & Condick.

Ira Felt, groceries and provisions; established in November, 1882; associated his son, C. Felt, with him in the business January 1, 1887. Mr. Felt is also engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigars.

George W. Sibley, dealer in groceries; established July, 1882.

J. W. Smith, dealer in groceries, provisions, flour and feed; established in September, 1883. Mr. Smith also has an extensive meat market in connection with his store, furnishing nearly all the meat consumed at the Clarion mines.

H. D. Hodgkinson, dealer in groceries and confectioneries; established in 1887. Mr. Hodgkinson also runs a five cent counter.

R. A. McElhaney, dealer in furniture and undertaker; established in 1875.

R. A. Hubbard, watchmaker and jeweler, 1887.

Thomas Ralston, saddlery and harness; established in the fall of 1882.

A. Miller, shoemaker; established in 1885.

Miss N. McMinn, millinery and dressmaking; established in 1878.

Mrs. J. R. Kelts, millinery and dressmaking, September, 1881.

Mrs. M. C. Slagle (now Mrs. R. A. McElhaney), millinery; established May, 1884.

J. A. Adams, billiard room; established by Webster Reed in 1883; sold to Adams, December, 1885.

Alexander Hynd, barber shop; established May, 1886.

Smith Strickler, blacksmith shop; established fall of 1870.

McLaughlin Brothers, wagon making and general blacksmiths; established May, 1872.

Frederick Walker, blacksmith; established fall of 1881. Mr. Walker has also been engaged in the livery business since 1871.

The Railroad House was built in 1853 by John Arner, but only partly completed, and was first kept as a hotel by John Russell, afterwards by W. H. Schram, Nathaniel Clark, Henry Welsh, B. F. Townley, R. M. Bennett, R. T. Kelly, R. M. Overheiser. It is now under the supervision of Andrew Logan, who took charge of it in April, 1885, and is known as the Logan House. It has been owned by R. W. Moorhead, Smith & Waterhouse, Henry Welsh, and now by Robert Smith and A. J. Thompson.

Clark House, started in 1886.

Restaurant, boarding and eating-house, Mrs. E. A. Andrews; established December, 1882.

The present physicians are Drs. W. C. Niver, J. W. Hoey and M. M. Rankin.

The town has no member of the legal fraternity, or dentist, Dr. E. I. Marsh, of Du Bois, paying stated visits to the place to look after the molars of the community.

CHAPTER XL.

HISTORY OF ELDRED TOWNSHIP.

ELDRED was the eighth township organized, and was taken in 1836 from Rose and Barnett, and was named for Hon. Nathaniel B. Eldred, then president judge of the judicial district of which Jefferson county formed a part. This township is bounded on the north by Barnett and Heath townships; on the east by Warsaw; on the south by Union, Rose and Pine Creek, and on the west by Clarion county.

Its eastern and western sides consist of rugged forest land. The cleared and cultivated portion of the township lies mainly along the Brookville and Sigel road, which follows a high and narrow divide, running almost due north. This divide is crossed at Sigel, in the northern part of the township, by another belt of high land extending nearly east and west, so that the skeleton of the drainage system has the shape of the letter T. North of the cross-piece (along which runs the Spring Creek road), the waters go direct into the Clarion River; south of it, and on the left hand side of the upright arm of the letter, they go into Big Mill Creek, while on the right hand side of that arm they flow into the North Fork.

Geology.—There is considerable coal found in Eldred, but the seams are small, and are principally the Mercer coals, not over 3' 6." The principal banks are those of Jacob Mineweaser, John Beach, and the bank on the farm of E. Robinson. The latter is bright, firm coal, well protected from moisture by a compact roof of tough, black slate. Iron ore is also found in the township, and specimens from the farm of Perry Kable have been analyzed by Mr. S. W. Smith, of Brookville, the bed showing twenty-nine inches of ore in a depth of three and a half feet. The ore is of good quality.

The Early Settlers.—The first settlers who came into Eldred were Isaac Matson, in 1828, James Linn, Walter Templeton and Robert McCreight, in 1829, and were followed the next year by E. M. Graham and John McLaughlin; Jacob Craft, David English, in 1831; Paul Stewart, James Templeton and James Trimble, in 1832; Stewart Ross and John Wilson, in 1833, and Thomas Hall in 1834, William and George Catz, and James Summerville.

The first settler of whom we find any mention, in the northern part of Eldred township, was Frederick Kahle, who settled there in 1836. Mr. Kahle first came to Clarion county, where he hired a hunter named Tommy Guthrie to go with him into the wilds of northern Jefferson, where he designed locating. After reaching their destination and looking about for a suitable place for Mr. Kahle to make his future home, night overtook them and they were obliged to camp out in the woods. During the night they were attacked by

wolves, numbering hundreds, as it appeared to Mr. Kahle; but the old woodsman was not at all disconcerted, pouring some powder on a piece of bark, he set fire to it, and then fired his gun, and the wolves scampered off to be heard no more. Mr. Kahle moved his family, consisting of a number of small children, into these woods that same year, and their first years were scenes of danger and hardship. During the first summer he killed seventeen large rattlesnakes near his own door.

Mr. Kahle was an excellent man, and worked early and late to rear his large family, and before he died had one of the best and largest farms in that region under good cultivation, with good orchards, etc. His family was raised carefully and conscientiously, his only regret being that the exigencies of the times did not admit of his giving them a good education. He died in November, 1878, aged about eighty years, and his son, David, now resides on the old homestead.

One of the next to penetrate into the wilds was S. W. Smith, who came to Eldred in 1842. Mr. Smith, who was a native of Livingston county, New York, started in the fall of that year to hunt up a place to make a home for himself. He was accompanied by a young man named Nathan Smith (not a relative of his, however). On reaching the little town of Ceres, on the Allegheny River, the two young adventurers embarked in a skiff, and started on their trip down the Allegheny. They proceeded on after night fall, and were soon surprised to hear the loud roar of falling waters. Thinking that they were approaching an island, they rowed on, but soon found to their horror that they were approaching the State line dam. It was impossible to turn back or reach the shore, and soon the frail boat was engulfed in the seething, rushing flood. Down, down it dashed, twice dipping bucketsful of water, but at length reached the safe waters below the dam, and looking back the voyagers beheld the peril they had passed. Mr. Smith says that to this day he cannot recall that night of danger without a shudder. As soon as a landing could be effected, they pulled to shore. After this they proceeded on their voyage without further trouble. After stopping for a while at the Indian Reservation, in Warren county, they at last landed in Butler county, but not liking the "lay of the land" in either Butler or Clarion, they made their way into Jefferson county.

Mr. Smith relates a singular incident of their journey. While on their way down the Allegheny River, they saw thousands of black squirrels, all journeying eastward. They would climb the trees on the west bank of the river, and drop from the outspreading branches into the stream, and then swim to the other shore. Mr. Smith and his companion would hold out their paddles to the little creatures, and they would scramble into the skiff, and sometimes stay with them for hours, when they would spring into the water again and make for the eastern shore. When Mr. Smith and his companion reached

Strattanville, on their way into Jefferson county, they found the citizens shooting the squirrels off their fences, the migration still going on. They did not seem to avoid towns or people, their only aim being to travel towards the rising sun. The older citizens will remember what a bitter cold winter that of 1842-3 was, when the snow was three feet deep, with a frozen crust that would bear man and beast. Surely it is wonderful that instinct alone should have caused these timid animals to thus migrate from the sure death that awaited them.

Mr. Smith settled in Eldred township, on the farm now owned by Joseph Raught, and went to work resolutely to reclaim it from the wilderness. He worked there in company with his brother, Claude, for three or four years, and then returned to New York, where he married a daughter of Captain Van Nostrand and brought her to share his home in the wilderness. They resided in Eldred until about 1855, when he removed to Brookville, at the solicitation of the trustees of the Brookville Academy, to engage as principal of that institution. After several years of service in this capacity, he served two terms as superintendent of common schools, and has resided in Brookville ever since.

Nathan Smith, the other voyager, located near his companion, and cleared and improved a large farm. He was a very earnest Methodist, and a man of strong self-will. When the war commenced he was opposed to it, as he claimed that the slaves should be at once liberated, and would have nothing to do with it until Mr. Lincoln issued his emancipation proclamation, when he at once shouldered his gun and set out for the front, declaring that the war was now a holy one, and that it would succeed, as God would now prosper the cause of the North. No persuasions of friends or family could deter him from entering the service, in which he served until the end of the rebellion, and then returned to Eldred township, where he soon sold his farm, and removed to Frankfort, Kan., where he is living in comfort, and where he was elected justice of the peace.

The forests being covered with such a dense growth of pine and underbrush, and homes of the settlers being so far apart, traveling was very unsafe, from the prevalence of wild beasts, and the danger of being lost in the woods. In February, 1836, James Beals, who had been assisting to raise a log cabin for a neighbor, who lived five miles distant, started home late in the night, and while going through the woods was overcome by the cold, and perished near his own door.

About the year 1857 James Cowan, who with his brother, William, had previously purchased some land in Eldred, came from Schuylkill county, with his family. On their arrival at Brookville, they could get no team to take them to their destination, and, shouldering their bundles, started on foot. Before they reached their destination, the house of Mr. Winlack, near where their

own land was situated, night overtook them, and they were unable to proceed in the darkness. Mr. Cowan, leaving the family with strict injunctions for them not to stir from the spot until his return, started to hunt a house which he knew to be in the vicinity, and finally reached it. The owner of the cabin, Mr. Fiscus, was absent, but his wife got up at Mr. Cowan's call; but on his request for a candle to show them the way through the woods, said she had not a single one in the house. She, however, proceeded to rake out the coals on the hearth, and then put some butter in a saucer, melting it, put a rag in the liquid, and lighted it. After trying to induce Mr. Cowan to remain with his family for the night at her house, with this feeble light Mr. Cowan returned to his frightened wife and children, and by its aid they finally reached their destination about midnight. There was no house ready for the family, and they moved into a school-house, and Mr. Cowan started off to hunt work at his occupation of coal digger. While he was absent in Clarion county, and while his family was domiciled in the school-house, Mrs. Cowan was ill for some time. At length a cabin was put up, but Mr. Cowan had to work at his trade to keep the wolf (hunger) from the door, and his wife, in his absence, chinked and daubed the cabin with mud, and made it ready for winter. As soon as a piece of ground was cleared, Mr. Cowan proceeded to plow it with a yoke of oxen. He was not skilled in the work of a farmer, and in going over some roots the plow was jerked with such force that he was thrown to the ground, breaking several ribs. This placed him *hors de combat* for the time being, and his son, Peter, took the helm, or the plow, rather, and though but a boy, he contrived to scrape over the ground sufficiently to get in some potatoes. Mr. Cowan, who had his farm to pay for as well as his family to support, took out coal whenever he could get such work to do, and for some time worked at the old Brown furnace in Clarion county. He would walk home on Saturday night and back to his work on Monday, and labored in this way for nine years. On one occasion, wishing to bring a wheelbarrow with him, he put a bag of flour on it, and started to wheel it home. At Corsica he stopped and added some groceries and a bag of beans, and then proceeded homewards, and this extra toil was accomplished after a hard day's work in the coal bank. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan came from the city of Glasgow, in Scotland, and of course did not know anything about the hardships of settlers in the wilderness, and were totally unacquainted with farm life. When they landed in this country their only acquaintance with that useful animal, the cow, was the diluted article called milk, sold by the city milkman. Soon after his arrival in Schuylkill county, Mr. Cowan bought a cow, but the next morning the family found they could not use the milk on account of the thick, yellow substance that had formed upon it. He took the cow back to the farmer from whom he had purchased, and informed him of the fact, and got another in exchange; but the farmer did not enlighten him as to the difficulty. However, it was not long

before they learned what good, rich cream was like. Mr. Cowan, after clearing the farm in Eldred, now owned by Milton Stahlman, sold it, and removed to Union township, where he purchased the farm of Richard Hughes, where his wife and several of his children reside. He died in 1878. He was an excellent, upright man, and was able to enjoy the fruits of his hard labor in his later days. His eldest son, William B., follows his father's occupation, and has one of the best coal banks in Union township. Peter, from the day he first took the plow in his hands, when but a boy, was delegated to follow that occupation, and until a year or so back, when he engaged in other business, has had charge of the home farm. While living on the farm in Eldred, Mr. Cowan one day while carrying home some fruit trees to set out, stopped at the house of Paul Fiscus, and while resting employed the time in pruning the trees. Mrs. Fiscus gathered up the twigs and planted them, and thus started a good orchard on her own farm.

One of the best known citizens of Eldred township was Michael Woods, who was born in County Letrim, Ireland, in 1822, and who emigrated to America when he was about eighteen years of age. He worked for about two years in Philadelphia, where he met Levi G. Clover, who took a great liking to the young Irishman, and brought him to his home in Brookville. He remained in the employ of Mr. Clover for two years, when he married Margaret Kerr, and moved on to the farm of John Dougherty, (now the Marlin farm), about two miles north of Brookville, in Rose township, where he lived about five years, and then bought a farm from Benjamin McCreight, in Eldred township, where he resided until his death, which occurred October 11, 1877. He was buried at the Red Bank Roman Catholic cemetery, in Clarion county.

During the time that Mr. Woods worked for Clover and Dougherty he carried the mail, for about seven years, from Brookville to Indiana, making one trip a week, the round trip occupying two days and a half. He held many local offices in Eldred township, being tax collector and constable for a period of almost twenty years, and served as court crier for about eighteen years. He was a man of the strictest integrity, whose word was as good as his bond. His wife and sons reside in Eldred, where they are among its best citizens.

None of those who first settled Eldred township are now living. The oldest citizens are Joseph White, eighty-five years of age, settled in township in 1850; George Weirick, eighty-three years, in 1871; William McAdoo, seventy-five years, in 1846, and James Frost, sixty-five years, in 1849.

First Improvements.—The first church was built in 1856 near Sigel, and the first school-house, called Hall's, in 1839. John Burns built the first saw-mill about 1849, and Fullerton & Truman started the first store. The first hotel was kept near Sigel in 1847, by A. Shall. The first lumber was taken out in 1847, and the first coal discovered by James Summerville.

The first death in the township was a child of D. Coder, and the first

grave-yard was made at Mount Tabor, a child of J. Beer being the first interred therein.

Lumber and Saw-Mills.—This township was well covered with fine timber, principally pine; but the first settlers, who had no idea of its value, seemed to have but one wish in regard to it, and that was to get rid of it as fast as possible, and a vast amount was wantonly destroyed, the value of which cannot be computed. The greater part of the timber has been cut off. The saw-mills are now those of Stephen Oaks, H. R. Moore and Garrison & Hetzell, each with a daily capacity of about 10,000.

SIGEL.

This is the only village in the township, and is a pretty little hamlet located on the road from Brookville to Clarington. In 1880 the population was 115. There are two stores in the place owned by Henry Truman and White & Hepler, and two hotels, kept by J. J. Henderson and T. Jones, but no licensed house in the township; and the blacksmith-shops of Jerry Tapper, Henry Mathews and J. G. Gumbert. Sigel post-office is located here. The other post-office in the township is called Howe. It is kept in the store of B. H. Whitehill, about four miles north of Brookville.

There are four churches in the township, a history of which has been given elsewhere. There are three cemeteries.

Since the timber, that once engrossed the attention of all classes, has disappeared, the citizens have turned to farming, and Eldred is now taking a first place in that respect. Among the best improved farms are those of Timothy Caldwell, A. M. Larrimer, John White, R. R. McKinley and James Frost. Apples, pears, cherries and grapes are the fruits grown, and are of excellent varieties.

Considerable attention is being paid to the introducing of thoroughbred stock in the township, and there are some fine herds of short-horn Durham, Jersey and Holstein cattle, and Cottswold sheep.

Elections.—The first election was held in Eldred township in the year 1836, and the following persons were elected: Constable, Elijah M. Graham; supervisor, Thomas Arthurs, Thomas Barr; school directors, George Catz, Henry Boil, Thomas Hughes, Thomas Hall, Jacob Craft, John Maze; overseers of the poor, Michael Troy, Thomas Callen; town clerk, Jacob Craft.

The election held February 15, 1887, resulted in the election of the following persons: Justice of the peace, William Park; constable, Joseph Wilson; tax collector, H. G. Katz; supervisors, H. G. Katz and W. M. McManigle; school directors, David White and George Gailey; poor overseer, Jacob Mineweaser; auditor, Thomas McNeal; assessor, Jeremiah Greeley; clerk, F. Caldwell; judge of election, William Snipp; inspectors, W. H. Alford and Peter Mineweaser. The justices of the peace in Eldred are William Park and J. J.

Henderson. The members of the school board previously elected are Filmore Caldwell, R. R. McKinley, Milton Stahlman and J. W. Knopsnyder.

The number of taxables in Eldred township in 1835, was 37; in 1842, 123; in 1849, 97; in 1856, 157; in 1863, 188; in 1870, 211; in 1880, 338; in 1886, 412. The population in 1840 was 395; 1850, 492; 1860, 826; 1870, 832; 1880, 1,271. The census of 1850 gives the number of houses as 88; families, 93.

According to the triennial assessment of 1886, the number of acres seated in Eldred was 18,266; valuation \$66,678; average value per acre, \$3.65. Forty-two houses and lots; valuation \$2,790. Seven grist and saw-mills, \$275. Number of acres unseated 8,776; valuation \$29,445; average value per acre \$3.35. Number of horses, 263; valuation \$7,338; average value \$24.00. Cows, 343; valuation \$2,831; average value \$8.22. Fourteen oxen; valuation \$260. Occupations 115; valuation \$2,865; average \$24. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$112,482. Money at interest \$11,830.

There were eight schools reported in Eldred for the year ending June 30, 1886; average number of months taught five; number of male teachers three; number of female teachers five. Average salary \$28.00. Number of male scholars 279; females 186. Number attending school 258; average per cent. of attendance 82; cost per month 53 cents. Number of mills levied for school purposes 10. Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes \$1,230.

CHAPTER XLI.

HISTORY OF JENKS AND TIONESTA TOWNSHIPS.

JENKS township was organized in 1838, and made the tenth in line. It was taken from Barnett, and comprised all that portion lying north of the Clarion River. It was named after Dr. John W. Jenks, who was then one of the associate judges of the county.

At the same time Tionesta was also organized, making the present township, being also taken from Barnett township, so that these two have very properly been called the twin townships. Tionesta was called for a stream of that name.

Taxables and Population.—In 1842 the taxables in Jenks township numbered 16, and in 1849, 32. The population in 1840 was 40, and in 1850, 88.

The number of taxables in Tionesta in 1842 was 9, and in 1849, 24. The population in 1840 was 27, and in 1850 it had increased to 106.

First Election in Jenks Township.—At an election held in Jenks township in 1838 the following township officers were elected: Constable, Cyrus Blood; supervisors, Cyrus Blood, John Hunt; school directors, Cyrus Blood, John Hunt, Aaron Brockway, Aaron Brockway, jr., Josiah Lacy, John Lewis; auditors, John Hunt, Aaron Brockway, sr., Aaron Brockway, jr.; overseers of the poor, Cyrus Blood, Aaron Brockway, sr.; town clerk, John Hunt; fence viewer, Aaron Brockway, jr.; inspector of election, John Hunt.

First Election in Tionesta Township.—At an election held in Tionesta township in 1838 the following were elected: Burgess, D. W. Mead; inspector of election, John Nolf.

Colonel Cyrus Blood was the pioneer of Jenks and Tionesta townships. About the time that Brookville was first laid out Colonel Blood, who was residing in Hagerstown, Md., had a dream that impressed him greatly. He thought he was traveling northward, and came to a beautiful country, with magnificent trees, springs of the purest water, and the land rolling and fertile. He awoke, clapping his hands and crying, "Come on, boys, my fortune is made!"

Unable to get rid of the impression this dream had made, Mr. Blood started northward to look out for such a location as his vision indicated. He traveled all over this tier of counties without finding what he desired, until he penetrated into the wilds of what was afterwards Jenks township, when he realized that he had found the spot described in his dream. He at once purchased six thousand acres of land and proceeded to clear a farm in the wilderness, he being the first white man to set foot in Jenks township. His home was for a long time called "Blood's Settlement." He returned to Hagerstown and brought his family to the new home in 1833. He made arrangements for about twenty families of his neighbors and friends from Hagerstown to follow him to the new settlement; but some time after he had arrived at his new home, he was one day, while working in the woods, suddenly impressed with the idea that his presence was needed in his old home, and so strong was this feeling that he threw down his tools, mounted his horse and started for Hagerstown. On his arrival he found that cholera had broken out and devastated the place, leaving very few of those whom he expected to join him in building up his new home in the wilderness of Jefferson county, his brother, Parker Blood, being one of the victims. In those days there were no telegraph and very little mail facilities, and Mr. Blood had no news of the cholera until he reached Hagerstown. This terrible visitation put an end to the colonization scheme, only one of those who had intended coming to join the Bloods in Jefferson county, Trumbull Hunt, settling in the place.

When Mr. Hunt moved his family he had to cut his way through the woods from Brookville, camping out each night at the end of the road made, several days being consumed in making the trip from what is now Clarington

to the present site of Marienville. At that time that region of country was full of Indians, and panthers, wild cats, deer and bear. Foxes, mink and marten abounded, while elk were also occasionally seen, and some very narrow escapes were made from panthers, wolves and wild cats. Parker P. Blood, the youngest son of Colonel Blood, who was not yet two years old when his family moved into the woods, remembers being chased by these ferocious animals; but he says his worst fright was caused by being chased by a large buck. This deer, which had been caught when a small fawn, after a couple of years escaped to the woods and became quite wild and cross. It had been accustomed to man long enough to lose all fear of him, and did not hesitate to attack any one it met. The animal, when captured, had been adorned with a small sheep bell, which was suspended from its neck by a leather strap, which was securely sewed together by a "wax end," so that he was easily recognized. On one occasion Parker Blood, then a boy of about twelve years, had been sent on an errand to a neighbor living some four or five miles distant, and on his return home, while passing through a chopping, he heard the "tingle" of a sheep bell, and looking back, to his horror discovered the big buck in swift pursuit. Mr. Blood says he made "tall time," and reached a small hemlock into which he climbed just in time to escape the infuriated animal, which took up its position beneath him, snuffing the air, stamping the ground with its sharp hoofs, and occasionally shaking the tree with its huge antlers. The boy, as night came on, was devising means of escape, when a dog came along and engaged the deer in a fight, and while this was going on he slipped from the tree and ran home.

Game was so plenty that a good hunter could kill seven or eight deer in one day, while in the streams trout by the hundreds could be caught. This abundance of game and fish caused the Indians to frequent this region, but they were always peaceable and friendly visitors. On one occasion a party of them came to Colonel Hunt's and asked for supper, throwing down a fine saddle of venison, which they said was to pay for their meal, but intimated that they wanted some of it cooked for their supper. Marien Blood went to work to cook it for them, and the more she cooked the more they ate, until only the bones remained. Her brothers and sister yet delight to remind her of the time the Indians gave her a saddle of venison in exchange for their supper.

As soon as he got his family settled and his farm cleared Colonel Blood began to agitate the idea of a new county, and it was owing to his perseverance and energy that the county to which he gave the name of Forest was established, April 11, 1848. It was formed from the counties of Jefferson and Venango, taking from the former that portion lying north of the Clarion River, and which comprised the townships of Jenks and Tionesta.

It was through the efforts of Judge Gillis, then member of the State Senate

from the district, that the bill creating Forest county was passed. He had passed in the Senate a resolution creating the new county, which also passed the House of Representatives, and is the only instance in the history of the State where a new county was created by a joint resolution. It was at once approved by the governor and thereby became a law. It was near the close of the session, and the joint rules would not allow of its passage in any other form. Judge Gillis did this to oblige his fellow pioneer in the wilds of the new county, Colonel Cyrus Blood. Subsequently Forest county was enlarged, as it at first only comprised four townships, with the county seat at Marienville. The new town Colonel Blood had named for his eldest daughter Marien, who, as the wife of Mr. John D. Hunt (brother of Trumbull Hunt, who came with her father), still resides on the old homestead at Marienville, which continued to be the county seat until 1868, when the county was enlarged and the county seat moved to Tionesta, a town situated at the western side of the county. That portion of the county made up of our seceding townships of Jenks and Tionesta is still called "Old Forest." Colonel Blood was the first associate judge of the new county, and was well-known throughout Jefferson county, every part of which he had visited as county surveyor. He died at his home in Marienville in 1860. Of his children, besides the daughter already mentioned, Mrs. Clarine Rohrer also resides at Marienville; Mrs. Louisiana Hunt (wife of Dr. R. S. Hunt) died in Brookville, June 26, 1881; Kennedy L. and Parker P., the sons, reside in Brookville. The latter remained on the farm at Marienville until the summer of 1852, when he joined an engineer corps, who were surveying a railroad almost along the route now traversed by the Foxburg Narrow Gauge Road. In the winter of that year he taught school in Farmington township, Clarion county, and the following April went to Brookville to clerk in the store of Cummins & Blood.

CHAPTER XLII.

HISTORY OF WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

WASHINGTON, the eleventh township, named in honor of the "Father of his Country," was organized in 1839, being taken from Pine Creek. It is bounded on the north by Snyder and Warsaw townships; on the east by Clearfield county; on the south by Winslow township, and on the west by Pine Creek and Warsaw.

Washington is one of the largest townships in the county. Its surface area is about fifty square miles, or nearly one-twelfth of the entire surface area of

the county. It is over seven miles long from north to south, at its longest part, and nearly nine miles wide, from east to west at its widest part.

Geology.—The principal coal bed in Washington township is the *Freeport Lower*, the principal coal mines are at Beechtree, on the Rattlesnake Run, a branch of the Little Toby, which starts at the Covenanter Church, and flows in a direct course eastward along the northern edge of the township. The thickness of the seam, etc., are given in the report of the Beechtree mines in a preceding chapter. The Jefferson Coal Company owns 3,269 acres of mineral in Washington, and the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company 2,825 acres. The superb coal which is found in Washington was always known to exist there, from the fact of its outcrop in the ravines. The ferriferous limestone is found in Washington. It is very near the surface, of good quality, and could be easily and cheaply quarried, and would be of inestimable value to the farms, which would be much benefited by its use.

The village of Rockdale stands at the edge of the coal measures, just above the Homewood sandstone. Within this latter formation, and close to the village store, is an extensive bog, the soil of which is saturated with natural oil—petroleum—that has oozed from crevices in the sandstone. Pits and holes dug into the bog attest the presence of oil.

In 1880, during the excitement that prevailed in the eastern part of Jefferson county, this locality was seized upon by practical oil men, as a favorable spot for drilling, the bog being regarded as an almost sure indication that the Bradford sands 1,500 feet below the water level were oil-bearing, but after going down some 1,500 feet the well was abandoned, no oil being found, indicating that the oil is merely on the surface.

The Early Settlers.—In 1824 Henry Keys, Alexander Osborn, John McIntosh, John McGhee and Thomas Moore, first settled in what is now Washington township. To their new home they gave the name of "Beechwoods," from the great quantity of beech trees which they found growing there, an appellation which still clings to the locality. They were followed in 1826 by Andrew Smith, William Cooper and John Wilson, with their families, and in 1829, James Smith, with his family, also located in the Beechwoods. These first settlers came from the eastern counties of Centre and Adams.

The early history of this section of the county has been graphically portrayed by Rev. Boyd McCullough, who settled with his parents in the Beechwoods in 1832, in his "Sketches of Local History," and the "Shamrock," published by him, from which the following interesting incidents are taken:

"In 1828 there was a beautiful fall. Keys's folks sowed wheat in November. The next spring was favorable, and it was a bountiful crop. This was a great loss to the settlement, for the people were encouraged to sow as much wheat as they could get in any time through October, and the rust generally ruined it, till they learned wit by dear experience.

The winter of 1831 was a very cold one, and in the severest part of it the house of John Hunter was burned down. The neighbors soon gathered together and put up a log house for him, but he lost nearly everything he owned by the fire.

It was in the spring of 1832 that we moved into the woods. There were seventeen families in the woods at the time. We stopped at Andrew Smith's. I was seven years old. The next morning I ran in with the news that there was an ass with very slim legs and a small nose in the yard. I was told that it was a deer. They had petted several young deer at different times.

That fall the first school was started in the place. The log school-house had one regular window, with six lights. The other window was made by removing a log and placing the panes of glass in the cavity joining each other. A writing desk was made by driving pins in a log below this window, and laying a rough board upon it. The fire-place was made by building a stone wall against the logs as high as the loft, from this a kind of flue was made of pine sticks and clay. Sometimes the smoke found its way up the chimney, and sometimes it wandered through the house. William Reynolds taught this first school for ten dollars a month, half in cash, and half in grain, after harvest. People who do not know half as much would turn up their noses at treble that pay now.

The kindly spring came gently on, and we then commenced to make sugar. Right pleasant it is to see the luscious juice drop, drop, dropping from the trees all over the hill, while the roaring fire makes the syrup go foaming and dancing in the kettle till it is time to take it out and put fresh sap in. It is hard work, but then you can see the progress you are making, and you get your pay immediately.

There was no school in summer, but we attended Sabbath-school in the school house. This school was organized by Rev. Mr. Riggs (in 1831), but it existed before that. Robert McIntosh and Betty Keys had started it when there were but a few families in the place. It went from house to house before there was any school-house.

James and Andrew Smith, father and son, Thomas Ledlie and Alexander Cochran might be mentioned as men whose deep thought gave an intellectual tone to the discussions. Robert McIntosh, sr., was the first superintendent. He was not a man of extensive information, but his devoted spirit, and warm, cordial impulse gave a great interest to his devotional exercises, and made him universally respected. Well do I remember the last time I saw him in the Sabbath-school. He closed by singing the sixth psalm, long meter, in the old version: "Lord, in thy wrath, rebuke me not." That was in the fall of 1833, and he died in the fall of 1834.

Betty Keys was also the life of the school, as long as her health enabled her to attend. She was said to be very self-willed and opinionative, and on one

occasion the young women, returning from Sabbath-school, were walking ahead, and the men in a company behind, all except Oliver McClelland, who was walking with the girls. She invited him to fall back in the company of the men, and so maintain the decorum due the day. That she loved to rule might be true, but certain it is that if she ruled, it was by the gentle power of love. We, children, no matter what class we belonged to, were accustomed to look up to her as to one superior to the rest, and as one who could scarcely do anything wrong. We carried our dinners with us, as there was Sabbath-school in the morning and prayer-meeting in the afternoon.

When we came to the Beechwoods the soil was rich and the vegetation luxurious, but the subsoil is poor. Thousands of years ago great currents of water must have swept westward carrying the soil into Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, leaving the heavy deposits of iron and rock. When the climate became dryer and the streams shrank to their present size, a growth of forest followed. The decaying leaves of two or three thousand years formed this rich mold. Scarcely was the snow of winter gone when the wild leeks peeped up like corn. At first they had not much of their rampant taste, and cattle nipped them off greedily. Before they got strong the curly weed showed itself; veldera and broad leaf followed. All these had a thick, juicy root, which lived over winter. By the middle of June the wild pea vine gave pasturage. Besides these, which the cattle ate, there were many flowers that they did not eat, the mandrake, the sweet-william, the phlox, the honeysuckle and the violet.

Bees found homes in the hollow trees, as conveniently as food in the flowers. The blossoms of the trees also gave them their choice honey. The crops were often good. In 1835 we planted a bushel and a half of potatoes in one patch of new ground, covering them with leaves, and scratching enough clay over them to keep the leaves down. It was a wet season, which was the most suitable for such planting, and we dug thirty-six bushels of potatoes. The same year the Keyeses had four hundred bushels to the acre. Another year James Smith had as good a yield.

One year, perhaps in 1836, William Smith, sr., had soft corn, owing to the season, and the next year he thought he would plant more. His wife planted a patch by the house and took every care of it. The crop yielded at the rate of a hundred bushels of shelled corn to the acre. In those days people hardly ever sowed timothy seed at all. A little seed in the wheat got into the ground, and taking hold in fence corners and around stumps was ready to spread when a field was thrown out. Two tons of hay to the acre was thought nothing remarkable, yet all this was the product of rich mold on the surface. People did not know how poor the subsoil was, or they would have kept up the condition of their land.

Rev. Joseph McGarrah assisted Rev. Mr. Riggs to hold the first communion in the Beechwoods. A son of Mr. McGarrah told me, in a chat about old

times, that in 1815 he went to a store with a bag of wheat. He went on horse-back twelve miles, and got seventy-five cents a bushel for his wheat, and paid fifty cents a pound for coffee, and twenty-five cents a piece for tin cups to eat mush and milk out of. It was night when he got back, and he brought two pounds of coffee and two tin cups for his bag of wheat.

It was not so bad in 1836 as in 1815, but still we had the difficulty of cheap produce and dear store goods. It was five pounds of coffee, four yards of coarse muslin, or six yards of poor calico for a dollar, when a dollar represented two days of hard work. And then cash could not be had for work, and many articles the merchants would not sell without money.

If the young people want to know how we got along in those days, I will tell them we got along exactly as we do now. When tired, we grunted; when hurt, we grinned; when pleased, we laughed, exactly as we do now. The young men winked at the girls, and the girls smiled back as often and pleasantly as you do now. But to be more definite, the men shorn the sheep, the women scoured the wool, and the girls made a frolic to pick it. It was sent to the carding machine, and then spun by hand. The yarn was carried to the weaver. The cloth was soused in soap-suds and thrown on the kitchen floor, where the boys kicked it until it was full up; then colored with butternut, it was made up into men's clothing. The women were a little more tasty, and wore barred flannel colored with indigo, madder, etc. If people did not look quite so well in homespun as in broadcloth, they felt as happy.

In 1841 Billy Richards set up a fulling-mill on North Fork, and started Richardsville. This was a great relief, as before we had to carry our cloth to Frederick Holopeter's, somewhere in Clearfield county. Remember, this home-made cloth cost more, counting the labor, than fine cloth does now; but it was the best we had, and we felt proud of it.

In May, 1832, Robert Morrison, sr., was making his way from Philadelphia to Beechwoods. On the Allegheny Mountains he was walking ahead of the wagon and met a man even more venerable than himself, with a staff in each hand. "Bands and beauty," exclaimed Mr. Morrison, in allusion to Zechariah 11, 7. Delighted to meet a stranger so familiar with the Bible, Mr. Robert McIntosh (for such he proved to be), stopped short, and the two old gentlemen had a chat. Mr. Morrison was uncertain about the road he was to take, and to his happy surprise he found that Mr. McIntosh had just come from his destination, and that they were to be neighbors. He now received directions which made his way easy. They were afterwards elders in the same congregation, and in course of time the son of the one and the daughter of the other were married. That, however, was not the first marriage in Mr. Morrison's family. The first was the marriage of Thomas Ledlie to Letitia. After they were married Mr. Ledlie told her about a strolling woman, who was a great match-maker, that often told about a little girl near McGilligan's Head,

in Ireland. Our match-maker was a sharp observer of human nature. She took it for granted that Mr. Ledlie was hard to suit, but she thought this girl, when grown up, would do for him. Mrs. Ledlie knew the woman by the description, and when Mr. Ledlie made inquiry he was satisfied that Letitia Morrison was the girl laid out for him. They were only ten miles apart, but they never saw one another until they met in the Beechwoods. He was quite an old bachelor and she a young woman, but in this case the union of May and September was a happy married life.

In October, 1836, Mathew Smith and Betty Hunter were married. On that day Hugh McCullough happened into James Bond's house. The young people inquired, "When will your wedding come off?" He answered: "In ten years I will be thirty-five, and that is the marrying age." The old lady spoke and said, "That is a good age. I am glad you put it off so long, for perhaps you will rob me of one of my daughters. It is well the evil day is so far off." In the tenth year from that time he led to the altar the youngest and fairest of the daughters. The ten years had not run out. They both sleep now in the narrow house.

The free school system went into force in 1835. William Kennedy taught in the winter of 1834-5. He was hired by subscription, but in the spring the money came out of the school fund to pay him. After that we had three months in the winter, taught by a male teacher, and three months each summer by a female teacher. The following is a list of the teachers in the Beechwoods from 1832 to 1842: First teacher, William Reynolds. In 1833, Alexander Cochran; 1834, William Kennedy; 1835, Betsy McCurdy and Thomas Reynolds; 1836, Nancy Jane McClelland and Oliver McClelland; 1837, Fanny McConnell and Andrew Smith; 1838, Fanny McConnell and Dexter Morris; 1839, Peggy McIntosh and Finley McCormick; 1840, Nancy McClelland and Joseph Sterrett. In 1841 the second school was started, so we had Nancy J. McClelland and Marjory Sterrett, in the summer, and in the winter Henry Potts was the only teacher, and he was turned out for lack of a certificate, but finished his school by subscription. In 1842 a log school-house was built beside Andrew Smith's, and Nancy Bond was the first who taught in it, while Nancy Jane McClelland taught in the Cooper school-house. The summer before Marjory Sterrett had taught in a house of Jacob Zeck's. In the winter of 1842-3 William Patton and George Sprague were the teachers.

The summer of 1836, being the only summer I had the pleasure of attending, I will speak of it in detail. There were thirty scholars in attendance. The teacher and sixteen of those scholars reside in the Beechwoods yet. One is in Perrysville, two in Pittsburgh, four in the far west, and seven are in the land of silence. What is very singular, there is not an old bachelor or an old maid among them. James Hunter was drowned when a young man, rafting in Clarion. The rest were all married. All these teachers were residents of

Jefferson county or vicinity, except S. D. Morris, so I will give a sketch of him. Samuel Dexter Morris was a live Yankee, from the State of New York. Although a Baptist minister and an earnest Christian, he was full and running over with wit and humor. When he commenced teaching he told us, gravely, that we might devote all our time to our books, and he would do the whispering all himself. We appreciated this kind offer, but we thought it too much trouble for him to teach such a large school and do the whispering too. When the hissing conversation went on, he proceeded to check it by mirth-provoking punishments. He had the faculty of interesting his scholars in their lessons; fastening ideas in their memory. Those were the days when officers, parents, all, combined to sustain the teacher. Whatever the statute law might be, two simple laws were impressed upon the public mind,—one was, that the teacher was responsible for the deportment of the scholar, and the other, that the scholar must obey. Two scholars, who shall be nameless, behaved rudely at table, and would not obey their mother. The school mistress was present. She told them she would settle with them in school, which she did, effectually. Now-a-days teachers confine their responsibility and children their good order to the school room.

In the days of slavery Beechwoods had its share of the "irrepressible conflict." In 1834 two darkeys made their appearance there and remained a good part of the winter.

William Smith, sr., had been working in Maryland for a large iron manufacturer, named Columbus O'Donnell. He hired a couple of slaves named Jim and Harry, to work in the furnace. Those men William Smith taught the iron business. One he made a puddler and the other a refiner. The slaves hired their time from their master, and then got their own wages from O'Donnell. This gave them a chance to save money to buy their freedom. Although their master had broken the bargain more than once by raising the price, still they had nearly paid for themselves, when their master, who still kept the money, sold them to a trader. Mr. Smith knew it, but they did not. In the evening they came into his shop when the other hands were gone. He told them the fate in store for them, and advised them to skedaddle. They said they had no money, no friends, and nowhere to go. He told them to follow the Chestnut Ridge on out to where it was called Boone's Mountain. Then to strike out to the left and inquire for the Irish Settlement in Jefferson county. He charged them to travel by night and speak to no one until they had, at least, gone one hundred miles. Deacon William Smith, a nephew of Mr. Smith's, was working there too, at the time. They got up a purse of money between them, and prepared for them a bag full of bread and boiled ham.

The fugitives pursued the best course to avoid being taken. They hid in a hay-mow three days, while those who sought them were scouring the country. Then, when the search was over, they started and traveled by night, till

they were sure they were well advanced on Pennsylvania soil. The mountain range guided them all the way, and they arrived safely. However, through the indiscretion of a man who had taken too much liquor, the story was communicated to peddlers who carried the news to their master. He wrote to Mr. Smith, offering five hundred dollars for them. He notified the boys that they had better clear out, and they took their course for Canada.

Nobody in Beechwoods was lost long enough to suffer much, but some were, not far away. In 1846 a boy of Mr. Washburn's, on Boone's Mountain, was lost going home from the sugar camp. I think he perished with cold the first night. It was a cold night in April, and he was a small boy. It was nearly a week before he was found.

In 1834 Moffet Ledlie went out after a deer, after he had his breakfast. He lost himself, and did not get home until the next day. He was middling hungry, but he fretted more about the dog than himself, as the dog had followed him before it had its breakfast. He shot a squirrel which he roasted, ate a leg, and gave the rest to his dog. He came on his own tracks, but could not believe it until he tried his boot and the dog's feet in their respective prints.

In 1832 David Dennison found his way out of the woods by driving home Keys's cows. No matter how you started cattle, they knew how to make for home. Mr. Dennison looked so wild with fright and hunger, that Mr. Keys said, "Davy, dear, whar did you get the whisky?"

My brother, Hugh, was but twelve years of age when he slept in the woods all night; but it was a warm night in May, and he did not suffer with cold. The cows brought him home safely in the morning, but already half the settlement was out in search of him.

As late as 1847, when there were roads in all directions, John Groves got lost. Robert Morrison went to look for him, and both passed the night in the woods.

That so few accidents occurred by frost, considering the bad roads and a severe climate, is wonderful. In 1839 James Rainey, who lived where James Shaw now resides, was returning from Brookville in company with Robert McBride, when he expressed a desire for a few hours sleep. Shortly after he fell and could not rise. Mr. McBride carried him to the nearest house.

In 1830 or 1831 George McConnell was killed by the falling back of a stump. The tree had turned out of root, and the rebound threw him in the air when he cut it off. The family had not come on from Centre county, and he and his brother James were alone. James McConnell also had the misfortune to cut off his brother David's fingers in 1833. Joseph McDowell was killed by a tree as he worked on the roads in the summer of 1843. They carried him home, and as Mrs. McDowell was not at home, Mrs. William Maxwell went for her, and told her she was wanted at home. She intended to

break the news to her on the way. To this end she remarked, "You and Joe have had your troubles and hard work." "Indeed we have. One time when we were clearing that field down there, we had nothing but greens to eat, and scarcely enough of that." "Oh! Joe's hard work is all over now," said Mrs. Maxwell. "Ah, yes, poor man! I hope it is. We have got the farm cleared, and the worst is over." Finding herself so completely misunderstood, Mrs. Maxwell had not the heart to say any more, and Mrs. McDowell knew nothing more until she saw the disfigured corpse.

James Smith helped to carry him home, and in less than two years by one unlucky and cowardly blow, his own wife was left a widow, and his children fatherless. Twice the corpse was raised to decide whether the blow was the only cause of his death. The first day was a time of frightful wind. Mrs. McDonald was confident that the unhallowed act of disturbing the repose of the dead raised the wind. Little did she then think that her own end would be more tragic than Mr. Smith's, and her husband's death more unhallowed than her own.

Unlike the western settlers, the pioneers of the Beechwoods enjoyed good health. For thirty years nothing like an epidemic prevailed, except twice. The dysentery prevailed in 1838, and the erysipelas in 1846. Both were of a malignant type. The dysentery appeared about the last of August. Several children died, but no grown people. James Kyle, like the rest, was forbidden the use of cold water. He said he would give the half of Pennsylvania for one drink. In the absence of the family Betty Keys assumed the responsibility of giving him half a cupful. Had he got it every two hours it would have done him no harm; but doctors had their notions in those days—perhaps they have yet.

The erysipelas which prevailed in 1846 was different from any I have ever seen since. A sore spot appeared about the face; it might be inward, in the throat, or outward, on the cheek, nose or eye. Presently the patient was taken with a chill, and soon was in a burning fever. I do not remember that in any case but that of Thomas Atwell it proved fatal, but on Brandy Camp, in Elk county, it was often mortal.

About midway between Rockdale and Osburns the ruins of an old mill may be seen among the weeds and underbrush. John Wilson put up the mill as early as 1831. In 1836 he sold it to Blood, Baily & Hunt, who proceeded to put up a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a carding-machine, and a store. The store, the carding-machine, and the saw-mill existed only in imagination, but the grist-mill was a matter of fact. That a man without money or knowledge of the mill-wright trade should go to work and build a mill was a wonder, indeed, and yet I am told it did not do bad work until Baily got hold of it. Under his management it did miserable work, and only run a few months. Had Blood come on he might have done very well, for it was a good mill site.

But Blood and Hunt lived in Forest county, and had entered into a partnership with Baily, who made them believe he had money and skill in the business, when he had neither.

Some years after Mr. Wilson said he would put up a saw-mill on a cascade near his own house, in opposition to Dillas Allen, at Rockdale. People laughed at him; but while there was difficulty in any undertaking, he persevered. When he could do a thing easily he was apt to give it up. The old timber may be seen there yet, some fifty feet long, and about a foot square, yet all these he set up with the aid of his wife and an old blind mare. The water of the mill would pass through a four-inch pipe, yet he actually sawed some.

Indeed the mill might have done a good business, as the fall was so good, but he got into a quarrel with Joseph Scofield and was put in jail for a week, and during that time the sheriff levied on his mill irons, and that was the end of his mill after all his hard work.

The farm of Billy McDonald was destined to be the scene of so many tragedies that we might imagine that some Indian powwow had left a curse on the place. The beginning, however, was romantic, for it was here that Katy Wilson, in the bloom of sweet sixteen, caught Henry Keys at the first glance, and was herself caught with a few months' wooing. Mr. Kennedy came from Roseville to marry them. But a good beginning had a bad ending. Scarcely was the minister gone when Butler Amos, the hired man, quarreled with John Wilson about making a fire. This led to more, until a few nights afterwards Billy McDonald, provoked that guests should be insulted in his house, sent Amos out, heels foremost, and his traps after him. This led to a law suit which cost a hundred dollars. At the trial William Cooper was so badgered by Amos that he struck him. The blow cost Mr. Cooper his team. It was on this farm that Tommy Moore built his cabin, and had the delirium tremens so bad that to escape the hobgoblins he took his life. James Downs, on his death-bed, received some money. Fancying he heard robbers, he leaped out of bed and fell on the floor, which hastened his death. People laughed at his fears; but that very money drew the robbers, who murdered his sister (Mrs. Betty McDonald) in that very house. Her husband's end was still more horrible, when he cut his throat a few years before."

Rev. Boyd McCullough, from whose sketches nearly all the incidents connected with the early settlement of the Beechwoods have been culled, was the first minister raised in Washington township. In 1843 he walked, with his books and extra clothing on his back, to study with Rev. James Milligan, at New Alexandria, Westmoreland county, a distance of seventy-three miles. For two years he studied under this private tutor, going home twice a year, and many a time his feet were sore; but the love of knowledge prevailed above all personal discomfort. When at home he delved among his books without any teacher. Once while laboring at a Greek verb, he became completely dis-

couraged, and throwing down his books, went out to dig a ground hog out of a hole. He missed the ground hog but caught the verb, for while throwing up the fresh earth the whole conjugation came to his memory. Another time he labored for an hour over a sentence in Longinus, when he was called out to assist in penning up a flock of sheep. While the animals were defiling through the gate, the author's idea struck his mind. He went back to the Greek text, and found that the idea corresponded with the connection. He was nearly as much delighted as Adam Clarke when he found the half guinea which bought his Hebrew grammar. To John J. Patterson and John H. Groves, two other Beechwoods boys, is due as much credit for pursuing knowledge and gaining an education under similar difficulties.

Boyd McCullough was licensed to preach in 1852, and accepted a commission as colporter from the American tract society, and canvassed Forest county, where he organized a temperance society under the old Washingtonian banner. He was afterwards ordained in Novi, Mich., where he labored twenty years; then preached ten years at Pepin, Wis. In 1886 he returned to the Beechwoods, and now resides among the scenes of his boyhood. Between the time of his two pastorates, he visited England, Scotland and Ireland, where he lectured in every town in Ulster except two, and where he collected all the traditions concerning St. Patrick. A small book of poetry, called the "Sham-rock" was the result of his Irish travels. In this volume is also embodied "Beech Leaves, or Life in the Backwoods," which gives his early recollections of the Beechwoods.

The first wife of Mr. McCullough was a daughter of Rev. Dr. Johnston, of St. Clairsville, Ohio, who was a descendant of Archibald Johnston, earl of War-riston, Scotland. Dr. Johnston's grandfather and granduncle once took the notorious Simon Girty prisoner. Had they shot him he would have gone to his reward with fewer crimes on his head.

The present Mrs. McCullough is a native of Blairsville, and a grandniece of the old pioneer minister, Rev. John Jamison, from whom the Thompsons and McKnights, of Brookville, are also descended.

Early Improvements and Incidents.—The first one to make any improvements in the Beechwoods, was Alexander Osburn. He also built the first grist-mill on Falls Creek. The first saw-mill was built by Dillas Allen, at Rockdale, about the year 1841. The first store was started on G. W. Brown's farm, about 1840, by William Acklin. The first school-house was built in 1832, at Waites. The first church was built on the farm of Henry Keys, about 1840.

The first person born in Washington was William McGhee, born in 1825, and the second, Ninian Cooper. The first marriage was that of Henry Keys and Catharine Wilson in 1826, and the first death was that of Mrs. Mary Hunter, wife of John Hunter, who died in 1830. She was buried on the

Hunter farm. The first grave-yard was started in 1831, on Cooper's Hill, and Mrs. Eleanor Smith, wife of James Smith, and mother of Andrew Smith, was the first person buried there.

Present Business.—The only large saw-mill in Washington township is that of Osburn & Shaffer, on Falls Creek, but there are a number of portable mills in different localities. The only grist-mill is also on Falls Creek, and is the property of Wilson & Notter.

The stores in the township are those of Charles D. Evans, Rockdale, H. P. Brown, Beechtree, and Thomas Craven, and the Company Store at Coal Glen. The only hotel is that operated at Beechtree by the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company. This is the first hotel that has ever been in the township, and was started in 1883. There are twelve school-houses in Washington, and five churches, with two cemeteries—the Cooper grave-yard and Beechtree cemetery.

Farms.—The sturdy Irish pioneers have handed down to their sons some fine farms in Washington, among the best of which are those of James Davenport, Robert Dougherty, James Dennison, S. J. Dean, James R. and Thomas Groves, George Horam, S. N. Morrison, William Morrison, James and J. J. McCurdy, Charles Mathews, jr., David McGearry, John Osburn estate, James Ross, George Senior, Andrew H. Smith, William and M. Logan, William Stevenson, James S. Smith, William and John Shaw, and Robert A. Smith.

Considerable attention is paid to the growing of the best varieties of fruit, such as are found in the other townships, fine apples being a specialty.

Elections.—The first election was held in Washington township in 1837, and resulted in the election of the following persons:

Constable, John McGhee; supervisors, John McIntosh, Tilton Reynolds; auditors, Andrew Smith, Oliver McClelland, William Reynolds, Joshua Rea; school directors, Oliver McClelland, Andrew Smith, James McConnell, William Reynolds, John Fuller, John Horm; fence appraisers, James Smith, Oliver Welch; overseers, Henry Keys, Tilton Reynolds; town clerk, John Wilson.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following persons were elected: Judge of election, Archie McCullough; assessor, James E. Smith; auditor, R. A. Smith; constable, McCurdy Hunter; tax collector, M. L. Smith; poor overseer, James S. Dougherty; inspectors, D. B. McConnell, Charles Mathews; supervisors, James Davenport, George Brenholtz; justice of the peace, Thomas Craven; school directors, S. J. Smith, F. B. Harvey. The justices of the peace are A. T. Strang and Thomas Craven; the other members of the school board, R. C. Osburn, Ezekiel Sterritt, J. M. Smith, William Patterson. By a decree of court, June 2, 1887, Washington township was divided into two election districts, to be known as Upper Washington, which holds its election at Beechtree, and Lower Washington, at Rockdale.

Taxables and Population.—The taxables in Washington township in 1842

were 112; in 1849, 149; in 1856, 215; in 1863, 249; in 1870, 273; in 1880, 342; 1886, 577.

The population by census of 1840, 367; 1850, 646; 1860, 1,079; 1870, 1,124; 1880, 1,282.

Assessments and Valuations of Property.—According to the triennial assessment of 1886 the number of acres seated were 18,694; valuation, \$74,285; average value, per acre, \$4.97; houses and lots, 89; valuation, \$5,180; grist and saw-mills, six; valuation, \$2,200; number of acres unseated, 5,037; valuation, \$15,199; average value per acre, \$3; number of acres surface, 4,894; valuation, \$14,591; average value per acre, \$2.97; number of acres mineral, 6,786; valuation, \$24,096; average valuation, \$3.55; number of horses, 404; valuation, \$9,051; average value, \$22.40; number of cows, 447; valuation, \$3,558; average value, \$7.96; 6 oxen, valuation, \$140; occupations, 272; valuation, \$12,677; average value, \$46.60; total valuation subject to county tax, \$160,977; money at interest, \$52,326.

School Statistics.—Number of schools in Washington township reported for the year ending June 7, 1886, 11; length of term, 6 months; 4 male and 7 female teachers; average salary for male teachers, \$33; for females, \$24; number of male scholars, 274; females, 214; average number attending school, 308; average per cent. 74; cost per month, 75 cents; number of mills levied for school purposes, 10; for building purposes, 10; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$2,938.97.

CHAPTER XLIII.

HISTORY OF PORTER TOWNSHIP.

THE twelfth township was Porter, organized in 1840. It was taken from Perry township, and named for David R. Porter, then governor of Pennsylvania. This township occupies the southwestern corner of Jefferson county. Pine River flows in a deep valley along its northern edge. It is bounded on the north by Ringgold township; on the east is Perry; on the south, Indiana county, and on the west Armstrong county. The surface is much diversified by hill and valley. The valleys narrow, with only small streams flowing through them, are straight, and usually have gentle slopes which admit of easy and profitable cultivation. The uplands are more in the nature of an elevated plain, overspread by a thin covering of Lower Barren rocks. The Lower Productive Coal Measures are in the valleys, by which distribution of the strata the proportion of upland surface to valley is approximately shown by the geological survey.

The drainage is all into Mahoning Creek, which here flows a few miles south of the Jefferson county line in Indiana county. A narrow divide, along the crest of which runs one of the principal wagon roads of the township, crosses from west to east, dividing the township in that direction nearly in half. South of it the waters run direct into the Mahoning, whereas north of it, they go first into Pine Run, and afterwards into the Mahoning, at Eddyville, in Armstrong county.

Geology.—Excellent coal is found in Porter township, both the Upper and Lower Freeport coals, averaging over four feet in thickness. The coal is even and regular. In 1886 a vein of coal, said to be nine feet thick was discovered on the farm of J. C. Neal. The vein which was being worked, was about four feet thick at the entrance, but it gradually grew in height until it reached five feet, and then, by a fall of slate from the roof, it was found that there was another vein immediately above, four feet thick. The two veins are separated by only a thin seam of slate, so that it is practically a single vein nine feet in thickness.

The Kittanning middle coal has also been worked on the R. Adams farm, where it was found to be three feet thick. The Kittanning lower coal, though present in the township, has not been investigated.

Limestone in abundance is found in the township. The stratum is from four to six inches thick, of good stone, compact, brittle and fossiliferous. It has long been quarried, having been opened on the Travis and McClelland farms when the old Phoenix furnace, at Milton, in Armstrong county, was in blast. The farmers in Porter, as in nearly all the other townships of the county, have no excuse for not using lime freely for fertilizing.

Early Settlers.—The first settlement was made in Porter township by James McClelland, in 1803; Benjamin Irons came in 1804 or 1805; David Hamilton, in 1806 or 1808. These all settled in the southwestern part of the township. After them came Elijah Ickes, in 1814 or 1815; Michael Lantz and William Smith about 1815. The first person born in the township was Robert Hamilton.

The first grave-yard was started in 1843, and Stephen Londen was one of the first buried there. Another grave-yard was made at the Fairview school-house. The first church organization was by the Methodist society in 1838, and the first church was built in 1843. The history of the churches has already been given.

Sunday Schools.—The first Sunday-school was started in 1844, with Thomas Stockdill superintendent. There are now two schools in Porter. The Zion Methodist Episcopal Sunday school has about ninety scholars; T. T. Adams superintendent in 1887, and James Stockdill assistant superintendent. The Union Sunday-school, held at the Fairview school-house, had in 1887, thirty scholars; George Bish, superintendent.

Present Business.—There is one post-office in the township called Porter, and the store of J. H. Elkins, started in 1883, is located there. It is the only store in the township. There is also one blacksmith shop, that of Jacob Lettie, located at the same place. The first blacksmith shop was started in 1840 by George Travis, and another in 1845 by John Silvis. There has never been a hotel in the township.

Rebellion Record.—Like all other sections of the county, Porter promptly responded to the call for troops to assist in putting down the Rebellion. Among those who enlisted were T. B. Adams, Daniel Barnett, John Chapman, Levi Ellenberger, Samuel Brumbaugh, J. Wesley McDonald and D. C. McGregor, of the Seventy-eight Pennsylvania Regiment; G. B. Shranger and Philip Shranger, of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania, and Henry Chapman, Daniel Bish, P. Davis, Jacob Howard, Elisha Gahagen, S. M. McDonald, Daniel Timblin, Ephraim Adams, of other organizations. The record of these men will be found in the history of their regiments given in a previous chapter. There was no bounty paid to volunteers by Porter.

Farms.—There are now one hundred and twenty-five farms in the township, among the best being those of Thomas B. Adams, of 204 acres, first improved by A. Timblin in 1840; Richard Adams, of 165 acres, first improved in 1814 by R. Adams; T. T. Adams, of 130 acres, first improved in 1839 by Thomas Adams; George Bish, 98 acres, improved by E. Coleman; William Bahme, 80 acres; William Doak, 160 acres, first improved by L. Yeager; T. K. Drummond, 142 acres, first improved by David Hamilton in 1815; John Elkins, 196 acres; Thomas Elder, 168 acres; Thomas Gahagen, 167 acres; John Y. Gahagen, 145 acres; James Kennedy, 161 acres; Allen Kelsey, J. E. Lantz, 140 acres, first improved by William Smith in 1815, then owned by John Lantz about 1830; D. C. McGregor, 215 acres, improved by H. Coon; Daniel McGregor, 205 acres; William McHenry, 111 acres, improved by George Travis; Charles Miller, 81 acres; S. M. McDonald, 138 acres; Joseph McClelland's heirs, 178 acres, first improved by J. McClelland, sr., in 1806; Hugh Neal, 86 acres, improved by Michael Lantz in 1815; Reuben Rhineard, 96 acres, first improved by James McClelland in 1803; Jacob Snyder, 166 acres; Frederick Stear, 128 acres; James Stockdill, first improved by Thomas Stockdill about 1840; J. A. Timblin, 88 acres, first improved by George Yeager in 1830; Johnston Welchons, 123 acres, first improved by George Timblin and William Wearer.

Considerable attention is paid to the raising of graded stock, principally Holstein cattle and Southdown sheep.

Fruit is largely cultivated, especially apples and peaches, it being one of the best peach growing sections in the county.

Elections.—At an election held in Porter township in 1840, the following persons were elected:

Justice of the peace, John Robinson ; constable, John Hice ; supervisors, Conrad Nolf, George Miller ; auditors, John McAninch, John Robinson, William Ferguson, William McAninch ; judge of election, William Fosters ; inspectors of election, Daniel McGregor, Robert E. Kennedy.

At an election held Feburary 15, 1887, the following persons were elected to fill the various offices :

Constable, J. A. Timblin ; supervisors, James Kennedy, Samuel Kroh ; assessor, William Snyder ; school directors, T. T. Adams, William Weaver ; judge of election, William Postlewait ; inspectors, A. M. Gahagan, R. F. Neville ; auditor, G. C. Gahagan ; poor overseer, James Kennedy ; collector, J. A. Timblin. The justices of the peace are S. M. McDonald and T. B. Adam. The members of the school board previously elected are J. H. Elkins, D. C. McGregor, S. M. McDonald and C. K. Gahagan.

Taxables and Population.—The number of taxables in Porter township in 1842 were 192 ; in 1849, 176 ; in 1856, 86 ; in 1863, 99 ; in 1870, 142 ; in 1880, 191 ; in 1886, 198.

The census report gives the population in 1840 as 977 ; 1850, 728 ; 1860, 516 ; 1870, 525 ; 1880, 669.

The decrease in the population and taxables of Porter was owing to Ringgold being taken from it in 1848, and another portion being attached to the same township in 1855.

Assessments and Valuations of Property.—According to the triennial assessment of 1866, the number of acres of seated land in Porter township, 9,658 ; valuation, \$33,726 ; average value per acre, \$3.49. Number of horses, 142 ; valuation, \$2,739 ; average value, \$19.28. Number of cows, 201 ; valuation, \$1,573 ; average value, \$7.83. Occupations, 48 ; valuation, \$760 ; average value, \$15.83. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$38,819. Money at interest, \$9,829.

School Statistics.—The number of schools in Porter township, according to the report of 1886 was 4 ; average number of months taught, 5 ; number of male teachers, 3 ; females, 1 ; average salary, \$26 ; number of male scholars, 103 ; females, 80 ; average number attending school, 117 ; per cent. of attendance, 75 ; cost per month, 57 cents ; number of mills levied for school purposes, 11. Total amount of tax levied for school purposes, \$585.55.

CHAPTER XLIV.

HISTORY OF CLOVER TOWNSHIP.¹

CLOVER was the thirteenth township organized, and was taken, in 1841, from Rose. It was named for Levi G. Clover, then prothonotary of the county. It is almost square, and contains about seventeen square miles. It is bounded on the north by Union; on the east by Rose; on the south by Beaver, and on the west by Clarion county.

Drainage.—The surface is generally hilly, and the drainage through small tributaries from all parts of the township, flows into Redbank Creek, which traverses the township, through a deep and irregular valley, from northeast to southwest. North of the creek the smaller streams make a number of deep ravines; south of it the county is less broken, but not less high, in both cases the summits being 300 feet above the bed of Redbank, which is here 1,160 feet above ocean level.

Population and Taxables.—In 1850, according to the census, the population of Clover was 737; in 1860, 910; in 1870, 868; in 1880, 1,054. The census of 1880 gives the population of Summerville at 348.

The number of taxables in 1842 was 145; in 1849, 190; in 1856, 166; in 1863, 183; in 1870, 199; in 1880, 262; in 1886, 316.

Assessment and Valuation.—The triennial assessment of the county for 1886, gives the number of acres of seated land in Clover as 9,813; valuation, \$42,121; average per acre, \$4.29; number of houses and lots, 120; valuation, \$8,816. Number of acres of unseated land, 6; valuation, \$70.00; average per acre, \$11.66. Number of horses, 160; valuation, \$4.164; average, \$26.02. Number of cows, 232; valuation, \$2,208; average, \$9.51. Occupations, 144; valuation, \$3,040; average, \$21.11. Total valuation, subject to county tax, \$60,349. Money at interest, \$42,285.

School Statistics.—There were six schools in Clover according to the report of public instruction for the year ending June 30, 1886; average number of months taught, 5; number of male teachers, 5, and 1 female teacher; average salary of male teachers per month, \$33.40; salary of female teacher, \$30.00; number of scholars, 174 males; 149 females; average number attending school, 238; average per cent. attendance, 89; cost per month, 64 cents; 13 mills levied for school tax; 5 mills levied for building tax; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$1,300.56.

First Election.—At an election held in Clover township, in 1842, the following person was elected: Fence viewer, William Magill.

In 1843 the following were elected: Inspectors of election, Samuel Mill-

¹Prepared by Captain J. C. Kelso.



J. G. Kelce

iron, Euphrastus Carrier ; judge of election, Solomon Fuller ; supervisors, James Sowers, Hazard Jacox ; school directors, Hiram Carrier, Mathew Dickey, John Shields, Henry Scott, Samuel Lucas, Christopher Fogle ; constable, Charles Jacox ; assessor, Euphrastus Carrier ; auditors, D. Fayerweather, P. I. Lucas ; overseers of the poor, Elijah Heath, Robert Andrews ; town clerk, A. Baldwin.

The election held February 15, 1887, resulted in the election of the following persons in Clover township : Justice of the peace, W. B. Mohney ; constable, C. E. Anderson ; supervisors, G. R. McAninch and S. C. Carrier ; school directors, D. B. Shields and A. A. Carrier ; poor overseer, G. B. Carrier ; tax collector, R. D. Corbet ; assessor, W. S. Kelso ; judge of election, William Covert ; inspectors, William Guthrie and J. C. Wilson. The school directors previously elected are W. S. Osburn, A. Osburn, B. T. Shields and G. A. Carrier.

Topographical.—Lying on both sides of Redbank Creek, Clover township is very hilly. There is not in one place a hundred acres which could be said to be level except the site of Summerville.

There is another small piece of creek bottom land on the farm of Captain J. C. Kelso, one mile farther up the creek, and another on Joseph Knapp's farm (the old Lucas place, below Puckerty).

Most of the hill land is moderately productive, especially on the eastern side of the hill. Of late years the land has suffered some damage from the wash of heavy rains on a loose soil. There is an abundant supply of coal and limestone in Clover, also a good well of salt water on the north bank of the creek in the suburbs of Summerville. Thomas and John Lucas bored for salt in 1823 on the bottom land below Puckerty. They obtained a small flow of salt water, but as they worked the drill with a pole in trying to get deeper, the drill stuck fast and they abandoned the enterprise. Some of the first settlers were told by the Indians that there was a lead mine on the bank of the creek one mile below John Lucas's. The mine has never been found, but the hope of finding it has never been abandoned.

Mr. James Anderson, sr., who erected the salt works, had previously been a partner with a Major Johnston in saltworks on the Kiskiminetas, Westmoreland county. In 1840 Major Johnston came out and purchased three hundred and sixty acres of land on Redbank, and with a pole power sank a shaft eight hundred and fifty feet deep, finding at that depth what salt producers know as a three barrel well. The major then failed in business, and turned over the Redbank property to James Anderson, who settled at Coal Hill in 1843 and manufactured salt there for about twenty-five years. This property is now owned by ex-Sheriff S. P. Anderson, James Anderson, and W. H. Anderson. It contains two fine farms, and a large amount of mineral wealth.

Geological.—The following minerals have been found in Coal Hill, on the property of ex-Sheriff S. P. Anderson.

First. The salt shaft developed a vein of coal eight feet thick at a depth of eighty feet.

Second. Vein of coal four feet thick, thirty feet above the creek.

Third. Vein of limestone six and a half feet thick, forty feet above four feet coal vein.

Fourth. Fire-clay undeveloped.

Fifth. Vein of coal thirty-two inches thick, about twenty-five feet above limestone.

Sixth. Vein of coal seven feet thick, about eighty feet above thirty-two inch vein of coal.

Seventh. Vein of iron ore under seven feet coal vein, undeveloped, seems to be eighteen inches thick at surface, and has been pronounced by an expert the very best quality.

There are but few farms in Clover which have no coal developed, and many of them have three veins.

There are ten coal banks in active operation within one mile of Summerville, and good coal can be bought at two to four cents per bushel at the banks.

There has never been a well of sufficient depth put down in Clover to test it as oil territory.

Native Forests and Animals.—It would perhaps be difficult to find anywhere in the world a more valuable forest than that which clothed Clover township at the time of its first settlement. It was all covered with white pine, white oak, and other valuable timber.

Fifty years ago very valuable timber was cut down, logged, rolled on great heaps and burnt in order to clear the land; this, too, within sight of the creek. There are hundreds of acres of land in Clover which would readily sell for five hundred dollars per acre if they contained the original forest untouched. There is still, however, enough timber for building and fencing purposes, if carefully handled.

Wild animals are seldom seen now, and no wonder, for there is scarcely one hundred acres together of woodland to shelter them. A large bear was killed on Baxter's property in 1882. It had probably been driven in from the large forests up north. If we could have a law that there should be no fishing done in Redbank Creek for three years, fish would then be plentiful, and with a little protection might remain so.

Early Settlement.—The first settlement in Clover township was made in Troy, now Summerville, about the year 1812, by Summers Baldwin, who purchased the land on which Summerville now stands from the Holland Land Company. Solomon Fuller and John Welch each purchased land of Baldwin; but as Baldwin never perfected his title, they, after some time and trouble, obtained their titles from the Holland Land Company, which at that time owned the greater part, if not all of what is now Clover township. Summer-

ville is named for Summers Baldwin. It is located on Redbank Creek, seven miles below Brookville. The above named families—Baldwin, Fuller and Welch—were the only ones which "Uncle" Darius Carrier found located in Troy in 1816; but some time previous to this a man named Scott had built a saw-mill on what is now known as Hiram's Run, and for some cause unknown had gone away and left the mill standing idle.

Between the years 1816 and 1820 Frederick Hettrick, Henry Lot, Alonzo Baldwin, and ——— McElwaine were added to the Troy settlement, and the Carriers in 1820.

The next settlement was also on Redbank Creek, three miles above Troy, at a place afterwards called Puckerty, because of the difficulty of navigating rafts around the rapid current of a short and sharp S shaped bend. The first settlers at the lower end of Puckerty shute were Thomas and John Lucas. They built their cabins there in 1818. The next year they were joined by Moses Knapp, Robert Andrews and Walter Templeton, as neighbors. Then, in 1820, there came from Huntingdon county the following named persons and their families: James Shields, William Morrison, Hugh Williamson, Samuel Magill, John McGiffin, John Kennedy and John Kelso. These came on wagons, the distance being about one hundred miles, and the road mostly through woods. They purchased land north and west of the Lucases, and formed what was afterwards known as the Irish Settlement; that at Troy was called the Yankee Settlement, and one further down the creek, in what is now Beaver township, of Jefferson, and Redbank, of Clarion county, was called the Dutch Settlement. The Irish Settlement is just north of Dowlingville. The buildings north of the creek at Baxter Station are called Dowlingville; those on the south side are called Baxter.

Pioneer Incidents.—It does not appear why Thomas and John Lucas chose to settle at Puckerty. The place does not look very inviting, even at this date, but it seems that the first settlers followed the streams, and a little patch of creek bottom may have been the inducement. It is related that Mrs. Esther Lucas, wife of John Lucas, having occasion to visit a neighbor who resided on the hill, found a wolf caught in a trap, and fearing that it might get loose and escape, she killed it with a stick.

A man named Scott built a saw-mill on Hiram's Run, in Troy, about 1814. For some cause unknown Scott abandoned the mill for a time. About 1816 the mill was *stolen* and re-erected on Welch Run.

"In 1820 a good mill could be built for three hundred dollars, the saw and irons costing about one hundred."

Moses Knapp built seven mills, viz: Two on the North Fork, one on Knapp's Run, and four on Redbank Creek. Major A. A. Carrier says: "My father, having sold lumber and bought some goods at Pittsburgh, put them into a canoe and poled it from Pittsburgh to near Heathville."

Troy being located on low ground, some of which was marshy and somewhat unhealthy, when a man named Lot settled there some wag gave the place the name of Sodom. Then having met Lot's flitting, leaving the place, he announced that Sodom was about to be destroyed, "For," said he, "I have just now seen Lot flying from it."

"In the fall of 1826, at a manure hauling at James Shield's, at which there were twelve or fifteen teams, there was only one horse team and wagon, the other teams being oxen and hitched to sleds.

"Most of the work was done by bees or frolics. I have seen six frolics in a week; that week we were at home only on the day of our own frolic.

"About 1826 boards were sold as low as three dollars per thousand feet in Pittsburgh.

"In 1833 the wages for a hand for a trip on the creek was one dollar and fifty cents. Fred Hettrick sold a lot of large choice pine timber for six cents per foot, linear measure."

Lumbering.—Lumbering in Clover is chiefly a thing of the past, still there are a few lumbermen remaining, and most of the older citizens have taken a hand at it in bygone days. The Carriers especially have cleared immense forests of timber, and handled millions of dollars worth of lumber. The late ex-Sheriff Nathan Carrier was a partner in a firm which in one year (about 1866) ran over one hundred rafts of pine timber. About this time there were as high as two thousand rafts ran out of Redbank from March till November inclusive. As to the value of these the following estimate is not far from correct:

1,000 rafts timber, 4,500 feet per raft, 20 cents per cubic foot.....	\$900,000
1,000 rafts, boards, 40,000 feet per raft, \$20 per thousand feet.....	800,000
Shingles, lath, boat gunwales, spars, etc.....	300,000
Total.....	\$2,000,000

This estimate gives us an aggregate of two millions as the annual value of Redbank's lumber at that time, and Clover did perhaps as much as any other township in the handling of it. The above estimate of the value of the timber is perhaps a little high, but on the boards it is low. Brown & Fuller in 1866 sold boards in Pittsburgh for twenty-four dollars per thousand in the water, the boards being what lumbermen understand as the "run of the logs."

In those days the men of Clover were nearly all raftmen. A pilot's wages was twenty dollars and expenses from Brookville to mouth of Redbank, and although it took him a day to walk back (unless he did the walking in the night) he earned ten dollars a day, and thus some pilots earned as high as a hundred and fifty dollars in one season, and in less than a month's work, and common hands half as much. But all this has been changed by the railroad, and an old-fashioned raft on the creek will soon be as much of a curiosity to the rising generation as an Indian.

There are still two saw-mills in Clover — Carrier's and Baxter's — doing a



J. A. Garrier

considerable business, and several of the citizens have some lumber interests elsewhere. The sights and scenes of the old rafting times would be both instructive and amusing. Sometimes the creek was so full of rafts that some were crowded out of the channel. These sometimes formed a gorge, or jam. Then at the mouth of the creek there was sometimes the greatest of all jams, and as there was sometimes a thousand men there and accommodations for only half of them "the night was filled with *drinking*, and the cares that infested the day folded their tents like the Arabs and silently flitted away."

Churches.—In 1828 the Associate Presbyterian (Seceder) congregation of Jefferson was organized in the Irish settlement of Clover township.

In 1831 this congregation built a church on the property of Robert Andrews, a half mile north of Dowlingville. This was one of the first frame church buildings, if not the very first in the county. Some years passed betwixt the erection of this building and the seating of it. During this time each family provided a board, or slab, and placed it on blocks of wood, or stone, for a seat. Then, when the seats were inserted, they were sold, and the name of the purchaser was written on the end of it with a red pencil. "When I was a small boy I took great pleasure in deciphering those names, and am able, after the lapse of forty years, to furnish from memory the following list of them: James Shields, Moses Knapp, Robert Andrews, William Morrison, John Kelso, John Kennedy, Matthew Dickey, John McGiffin, Joseph Magiffin, William Kelso, John Fitzsimmons, George H. S. Brown, George Trimble, John Ferguson, Hugh Millen, Christopher Barr, Beech Wayland, Solomon Chambers, James Ross, Thomas Sharp, Isaac Covert, and perhaps some others.

This (Jefferson) congregation has never been long without regular preaching services. The following pastors have been at different times installed, a part of the time in connection with Beaver Run, and a part of the time, as at present, in connection with Brookville: Revs. James McCarrol, John McAuley, John Todd, J. C. Truesdale, A. B. Struthers, G. C. Vincent, D. D., and at the present time Rev. G. A. B. Robinson.

In 1866 the Jefferson congregation erected a new church building about a half mile north of where the first one stood. In 1876 a new church was built near the site of the old one by a few persons who refused to enter into the union formed by the Associate and Associate Reformed Presbyterians. This last named is commonly known as the Seceder Church. Standing on a hill which is in sight of Baxter Station, a person can see four church buildings, viz., United Presbyterian, Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter), Associate Presbyterian (Seceder), and United Brethren. Each of these has a Sabbath-school in connection, except the Seceders. The first three use the Bible psalms exclusively in worship. Jefferson Sabbath-school has an enrollment of one hundred and fifty members.

The following sketch of the Covenanter Church was furnished by Mr. Joseph Magiffin:

"The Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church had for a number of years occasional preaching in Clover township. But their first church building was built in the year A. D. 1865.

"The carpenter work was done by Mr. Patterson Leech, and the stone work by Mr. John B. Shields. The cost of the building of the church, as nearly as it can be ascertained, was two thousand and ten dollars. There was a church belonging to the same body in Rose township, near Belleview, built some years before. The membership belonging to both was about eighty-two. The pastors who presided over the congregations were Revs. R. J. Dodds, who went to Syria as a missionary, and died there, T. M. Elder and A. J. McFarland."

The United Brethren Church building in Dowlingville was erected in 1874. Although it is probable that a Methodist congregation was organized in Summerville at a much earlier date, an old citizen tells us that the first Methodist Church was built in 1842. It was a large building, and was frequently filled. This building was replaced by a new one in 1885. The new church, though not as large as the old one, is very handsome and commodious. The name of the present pastor is L. G. Merrill. There is a Sabbath-school in connection with this church.

The first church at Mount Pleasant (Johns')¹ was built in 1850 by the United Brethren, and purchased in 1855 by the Methodist Episcopal congregation. The second church building, which was erected on the site of the first, in 1875, by the Methodist Episcopal congregation, is a neatly finished building, size 56 by 36 feet. The name of the present pastor is R. M. Felt. There is a Sabbath-school in connection with this church.

A Presbyterian congregation was organized in Summerville in 1870. They built a church in 1874. There is a Sabbath-school in connection with this church, but not kept open in winter. This congregation has no pastor at present.

Schools.—Charles C. Gaskell, the agent of the Holland Land Company, donated four acres of land for school purposes at the corners of land purchased by John Lucas, Robert Andrews, William Morrison and John Kelso. In 1825 a small log shanty was built on the acre reserved from the Lucas property. This was the first school-house in Clover, and was also used for preaching services. A Presbyterian minister named William Kennedy preached a few sermons in this house, and thus it was that this lot came to be used as a cemetery.

The first school teacher was Robert Knox. The house was not floored the first year. The pupils sat on the sleepers. There was a little platform for the teacher; but one day the boys managed to put rollers under the platform, so

¹ The first church building at Mount Pleasant was the Reformed Presbyterian Church, being located on the property of Samuel Johns.

that when the teacher ascended his throne, it flew from under him, and down he went between the timbers.

March 1, 1827, Joseph Magiffin commenced a three months' term of school, afterwards extended to six months. Tuition was fifty cents per scholar per month. He had twenty-five or thirty scholars. He boarded with the scholars, and was free of the school every second Saturday.

There are at present three graded and three ungraded schools in Clover. The ungraded schools are very large, that at Mount Pleasant having an enrollment of about eighty scholars.

The graded schools are in Summerville, in a fine large four-room building, erected for the purpose in 1884. The teachers names are: For the lower grade, Miss Henrietta De Haas; for the middle, John S. Kelso; for the higher, W. S. Osborn.

The names of teachers of ungraded schools are: For Mount Pleasant, William Shields; for Lucas, E. H. Shields; for Ross, Samuel C. Simpson. Teachers' wages average thirty-three dollars per month of twenty days.

The finest building in Clover for literary purposes, is Mount Pleasant Lyceum, built in 1881 by Webster Literary Society, at a cost of twenty-three hundred dollars, twelve hundred of which was paid by A. A. Carrier. The orchestra is furnished and occupied by the Twin Sisters Cornet Band.

Societies.—There is a branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Dowlingville, which holds regular semi-monthly meetings in the U. B. Church. Mrs. R. Campbell is president. There is a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in connection with Jefferson U. P. congregation. This society was organized and presided over by Mrs. M. J. Millen, as long as the care of an invalid mother would permit. Mrs. E. A. McGiffin is now president. There is also a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in connection with Summerville Presbyterian congregation of which Mrs. W. J. Corbet is president.

The Webster Literary Society of Mt. Pleasant was organized in 1880, and erected the lyceum building in 1881. This society was instituted for the purpose of furnishing better employment for young men and women than loafing, smoking, drinking and such like, and an intelligent, orderly and progressive neighborhood, witnesses to the wisdom of such an institution.

Soldiers.—There is one soldier of the War of 1812 buried in Carrier Cemetery. His name was John Alexander. Of his history we know but little. He was justice of the peace in Troy about thirty years ago.

Some time between 1840 and 1850 Clover was the headquarters of a famous rifle company. This company was recruited and organized by Dr. James Dowling, and was called the Independent Greens. The uniform consisted of an Indian hunting shirt of green baize cloth, trimmed with a red fringe, and leggins of the same material. David L. Moore, the Knapps, Guthries and many other large men were members of this company, and it would

have been difficult to find anywhere a company of abler-bodied men. Besides this many of them were expert riflemen. They were armed with their own rifles. They never had occasion to meet a foe, but if they had been placed on a skirmish line, and properly handled, they would have made their mark. The "Greens" took several lessons in tactics from Colonel Hugh Brady of Brookville. Captain Dowling soon turned over the command to John Lucas, Hugh McGiffin and others. The members served seven years, and were, therefore, exempt from militia duty or fine.

The farm of Robert Andrews, one-half mile north of Dowlingville, was at an early day, one of the camps of the "Cornstalk Militia." They were inspected by Brigade Inspector Major Joshua Marlin of Indiana. They were not required to uniform nor arm, but only to report for duty three days in the year. The fine for non-attendance was fifty cents per day, and as excuses were allowed, even this small fine was seldom paid. But as the muster or review (two of those days were called musters, and one review), was a day of general meeting greeting and hilarity, the turnout on training-day was sometimes quite large. In those days any person could take whisky to a muster (or anywhere else), and sell it in quantities large or small, by the gallon or by the drink. Drinking then was the rule, abstinence the exception. Doubtless this was the reason why fights and fighting men were more numerous then than now. A training day which passed without any fighting, was reckoned a dull one. The principal amusements at those musters were foot-racing, throwing the shoulder-stone, jumping, wrestling, and a free for all row, in which the strongest came out best. The militia law required the enrollment of all able-bodied men between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five. It is not now known why they were required to meet. We think it must have been for the purpose of ascertaining if they were still alive.

It may well seem surprising that in a township which in 1861 numbered less than two hundred voters, seventy-six men bore arms in the War for the Union, and yet this is the record of Clover.

The plan of this history calls for "memorable deeds performed by Jefferson county men in the late war." Now the writer of this (Clover township) history claims that any man who was in the Union army for a considerable length of time, who did his duty and was honorably discharged, did many memorable deeds, and the same writer could specify some of the memorable deeds done by Clover township soldiers, but they were only such as were done in common by all good soldiers. The record shows that "eleven men from Clover died in the line of duty during the war." This is more than thirteen per cent. of those who bore arms. A very heavy loss to leave on the field, as it seldom represents one-half of the real loss, and gives no account of the maimed, crippled, and diseased. Of those eleven, we may at least say that *they* did memorable deeds. Then we have eleven who enlisted in the first three months' service, and

most of whom re-enlisted. Well, now, when we consider that they expected to squelch the Rebellion, we must admit that though disappointed in the accomplishment of their object, still *they* did memorable deeds. Then we have about twenty who enlisted and re-enlisted and having been through almost the whole war, were honorably discharged at its close. It will never be disputed that *they* did memorable deeds, for if they had not so done, the union of States should have long ago been a thing of the past. The following are the names of soldiers of the late war who enlisted from Clover, with rank, company, regiment and remarks, so far as they could be ascertained :

One Hundred and Fifth Regiment.—Company B: Captain Joseph C. Kelso, veteran, three times wounded, and once taken prisoner. First Sergeants: Samuel H. Mitchell, killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; William N. Pearse. Sergeant William Lucas, mustered out with company, July 11, 1865. Corporals: Nathan D. Carrier, killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; James M. Thompson. Privates: William Covert, Mathew M. Dowling, David D. De Mott, Thomas Hildreth, died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; James A. Robinson. Musician, Winfield S. Lucas. Company G: Corporal, William H. Lucas, mustered out with company July 11, 1865.

Eighth Regiment (first three month's men).—Company K: Privates: David Baldwin, James Baldwin, Isaac Carrier, Andrew Love, Hiram McAninch, Harvey McAninch, Adam M. Sugert, Barton B. Weldon. Musicians: David B. Dickey, James Campbell. Company I: Private, Robert J. Robinson. All discharged on expiration of term of service.

Eleventh Cavalry.—Privates: John Alexander, Darius Baldwin, George E. A. Clark, Jesse Evans, John J. Guthrie, John L. Knapp, John L. Lucas (died in Andersonville prison), James McCann, David McElroy (died of fever in Eastville, Va., June 6, 1865), Thomas McDoell, George McDoell, Lewis Stine, Frederick J. Strong, Robert M. Thompson, James R. Vandevort, Albert C. Vandevort, Paul Vandevort.

Seventh Emergency Regiment.—Company B: First Lieutenant, William Dickey. Privates: Philip Carrier, Lanford Carrier, Oliver Darr, John McElroy, C. B. McGiffin, John Moore, Charles Shingledecker, Ira Welch, Jackson Welch. Company H: Corporal, Hiram McAninch. Private, James J. Walmer.

These men were called out for the purpose of heading off the great Confederate raider, John Morgan, and were discharged immediately after his capture. They were in the service about six weeks, and would have died for their country if Morgan had killed them.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment.—Company B: Sergeant, Samuel M. Moore. Privates: James Hildreth, Chauncey P. Harding, James E. Mitchell, Frank M. Robinson.

Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment.—Company B: Private, David W. Craft.

One Hundred and Third Regiment.—Privates: Daniel Brosious (died in Andersonville prison), Samuel Clark (died in Andersonville prison), Leonard Stine (died of fever at Yorktown, Va.), George Scott, George R. Ward (killed in Seven Days' battle).

Eleventh Regiment Reserves.—Company K: Privates: Milo M. Bryant, Clark B. Haven, Moses M. Sugerts.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment.—Company I: Sergeant, Benjamin F. McGiffin. Privates: Peter P. Love, Joseph M. Thompson (killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864).

One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Regiment.—Company K: Privates: Jacob Brosious, George W. Brosious (died of chronic diarrhea at Richmond, Va., June 16, 1865).

Regiment Unknown.—Privates: Abram Miller, Andrew Hetrick.

Two colored men, named Green and Butler went to fill the quota of Clover, for the draft next to the last one, but when they arrived in Pittsburgh, they were offered \$600 local bounty, instead of \$400, which Clover was giving, and so they accepted the \$600, and were enrolled for Allegheny county.

Agriculture and Stock Raising.—There are many good farms in Clover, four of which have but few superiors in the county.

First. The farm at Mount Pleasant, partly cleared by George Eckler, an early settler, who was married to Amelia Carrier. A. A. Carrier has occupied this farm for thirty years, and has, during this time, made the following improvements, besides customary farm buildings, viz: A hen house, 70 by 20 feet, in which five hundred chickens were produced this season; also a creamery building, furnished with Cooley creamers for twenty cows, the churning being done by steam power; also a three hundred dollar steam engine for cutting and steaming feed, running chopper, etc. These extra improvements were made at an expense of about fifteen hundred dollars.

Second. The farm chiefly cleared by William Simpson, and now owned by Isaac Lucas, has produced large crops of grain for the last thirty years.

Third. The farm chiefly cleared by John Kelso, and now owned by William Kelso, has produced yearly over one thousand bushels of oats and corn, besides large crops of wheat and buckwheat for twenty years.

Fourth. The farm cleared by James Shields (a first settler) and David, his son, and now owned by Samuel M. Shields, although more devoted to stock feeding, produces good crops of grain. Here the purchaser or breeder can find at all times the best quality of draft horses, and the best breeds of cattle and sheep. As farms having peculiar advantages, either natural or acquired, we might mention those of J. K. Ross, Jacob Lehman (the old Johns place), James Dickey, J. H. Shields, D. B. Dickey, George A., and G. B. Carrier. On the farm of G. B. Carrier may be seen the best stock barn in Clover, and perhaps there is none better in the county. The barn is octagonal (eight

squares), sixty-five feet in diameter. The fodder room is in the center, the stock all around. The fodder comes down from the mows by flumes, which also serve as ventilators. There are many other improvements in this barn too numerous to mention. They must be seen to be appreciated.

John McLaughlin has a fine flock of thoroughbred Merino sheep. The adjoining farms of David Dinger and John Love produce both good stock and good crops. J. K. Ross, William Kelso and John C. Smith, each took first premiums for Short-horn cattle at the last county fair. S. M. Shields took first premium for Percheron draft horses.

Almost every farm in Clover has an abundance of choice fruit. In 1882 John C. Smith planted one thousand peach trees, besides a large number of apples and pears on his farm at the mouth of Watertrough (formerly Welch) Run. He is also the first in Clover to introduce the fish industry, having this season built a fine pond and stocked it with German carp.

William Miller has a first premium team of Mexican ponies. George A. Carrier has a herd of ponies bred from stock purchased of the cowboys at the fair.

On the farm of Captain J. C. Kelso may be seen a flock of fine Southdown sheep, and on the farm of David W. Smith, on the opposite side of the creek, a fine flock of Cotswolds. A team of three year old horses, belonging to John Brosious, would draw nearly thirty hundred on the scales. These are only examples of Clover's choice stock, and must not be mistaken for a full list.

Roads.—Clover is bisected by the Kittanning and Brookville road, which follows the creek except at the bends. We cannot easily learn when this road was made, but it was traveled seventy years ago—1816. It has, however, undergone many alterations, the most notable of which is that from Summerville to Millville *via* Shannondale, instead of following the creek. Most of the high hills over which this road passed have three grades of the same road; the first seemed to have been made by a point of the compass over the tops of the hills and the bottoms of hollows; the second was a better grade, and the third still better. From the beginning of the war, 1861, till the completion of the railroad, 1874, this Kittanning road was constantly full of teams hauling freight from the river at Mahoning, besides a stage line, three hack lines, and hundreds of private conveyances.

The roads in Clover are not very good and never will be until there is some *system* of road-making agreed upon and strictly adhered to.

Railways.—The Low Grade Division of the A. V. Railroad, which follows the creek through Clover, was completed in 1874, and then it seemed to be a strange experience for a raftman to get home with all ease by bed-time on the same day on which he ran out of the creek. Summerville and Baxter stations are both very considerable shipping points, especially for railroad ties and lumber. There is a part of this railroad between Summerville and Baxter (Ma-

lone's cut and two bridges), which cost two hundred and forty thousand dollars for fifteen hundred feet.

The Bench and Bar.—There is not a lawyer in Clover township, but 'Squire Charles A. Jacox has considerable knowledge of law, and the citizens seldom go higher than his court for the settlement of their disputes. The citizens of Clover are, as a rule, peaceably inclined, and much opposed to lawyer's fees. Two of the young and rising lawyers of Brookville are from Clover, viz., S. H. Whitehill and H. H. Brosius.

The Press—P. E. Thompson, of Dowlingville, has a small hand-press, from which he turns out some excellent work.

Banks.—Although there are persons in Clover who have money at interest, we have no banks, nor bankers.

The Medical Profession.—We are informed by an old resident that there was a physician named Newton in Troy in 1818. "He (Dr. Newton) boarded at Fuller's, and made his own spirits of turpentine. I have often seen the notches which he cut in trees to collect pitch. He was a good physician, but no surgeon. In 1819 Moses Knapp's leg was amputated by Drs. Newton and Rankin, neither of them had surgical instruments. They sent to Kittanning and then to Indiana for instruments. Failing to get them they cut the bone with a carpenter's tenon saw. The bone was not covered by a flap and was always sore to the touch. Dr. Rankin resided in Clarion county, perhaps in the vicinity of Rimersburg."

Dr. Robert K. Scott, who resided on the pike about three miles west of Brookville, was the only medical practitioner in Clover in 1826.

About 1836 Dr. James Dowling came from Jamestown, Mercer county, and located in New Prospect, now Dowlingville, and remained till about 1846, when he removed to Brookville. Next to Dowling a young physician named Whitehill practiced a year or two in Troy. Then R. B. Bryant, for a few years. Then came a young man named R. B. Brown in 1850. Dr. Brown, by good practice, moderate bills, and unfailing faithfulness to the poor, has built up a practice which is not even approached by any other physician and surgeon in the county.

Hotels.—There has not been a house licensed to sell liquor in Clover for the last fifteen years. There are three boarding-houses in Summerville, kept by B. F. Osborn, C. A. Jacox and Ed. Ditty. The Osborn House, lately finished, is large, handsome and convenient, and considerably patronized as a summer resort.

There are two fine boarding-houses in Dowlingville, one of which is kept by Jacob Eshelman, and the other by Joseph Knapp. The Knapp House, erected especially for a hotel, is a fine, large building, well patronized by lumbermen, fishing parties, etc.

The Eshelman House, or rather the site of it, has been occupied as a hotel

for fifty years. The sign used to read "New Prospect Inn." There is no sign up now, but travelers will tell you to go to Eshelman's and you will get a good square meal.

Mills.—The history of Clover would be incomplete without a sketch of the mills which *have been*. Thomas Lucas built a saw-mill at Puckerty in 1820. Some time previous to 1830 Lucas sold to 'Squire John C. Corbett. The mill did but little work in those ten years. In 1830 'Squire Corbett sold the mill and thirty acres of land to Henry Smith and Samuel Lucas, jr., for twenty-five thousand feet of boards delivered at the mouth of Redbank. Smith and Lucas repaired the mill and the dam, and Lucas's share of the boards, which he ran to Pittsburgh market one spring, was one hundred and fifty thousand feet, which was a large business for that time. In 1834 Smith sold his share of the mill property to John Carrier. In 1836 Lucas also sold his share to Carrier. About a year after this Carrier took down the old mill and built a fine double mill on the site of the old one. When this mill had cut only about twenty-five thousand feet of lumber, a rise in the creek took out a crib next the mill which had been built without stone, and in a few days the mill was undermined by the flood, and fell down and went to pieces.

About the year 1819 Moses Knapp built a saw-mill where Baxter's mill now stands. After running the mill for a few years Knapp sold the mill property to Holden & Fairweather; they in turn sold to John Averill and Caleb Howard; they to Orcutt & Engles; they to John J. Y. Thompson; he to Dowling & Calvin; they to Haskells; they to Rice; he to Mayo, and he to Baxter. In 1854 Richard J. Baxter bought the foundation (the mill having been burnt), water privilege, and seven acres of land for the sawing of one hundred thousand feet of boards, Mayo furnishing the stock.

In 1864 Baxter bought the land originally belonging to this mill property—three hundred acres. Other parties had examined this land and thought that there was no timber on it worth purchasing. Baxter took timber enough off ten acres of this land to pay for the whole property.

A shingle-mill was inserted in the saw-mill in 1855, and the whole building and machinery rebuilt in 1885, including also a chopper. The property now consists of the mills, a good farm, a large tract of woodland, a post-office building, several houses for rent, two barns, and many out-houses, the whole being valued at sixteen thousand dollars.

In 1825 Moses Knapp built a saw-mill on Knapp's Bend, about forty rods above where the western railroad bridge of Malone's Cut crosses the creek. Soon after building the saw-mill Knapp inserted one run of stone, which he brought from the Clarion River. This was for some time the only grist-mill in Clover, the one in Troy having stopped short, never to go again. This, Knapp's mill, was burnt down and rebuilt.

In 1838 Moses Knapp built a grist-mill alongside of the above saw-mill,

having two run of stones. Knapps ran the mill till near the time of Polk's election, 1844, when Hanse Robinson, bought it and ran it three years. The saw-mill went out in the great flood of 1847, taking the Troy bridge along as it went. The grist-mill stood for years after its use had ceased, and gradually wasted away, a part of it being taken and put into other buildings. In this connection it may be proper to mention that perhaps about fifty years ago there was whisky manufactured in the vicinity of Dowlingville, in a small still owned by John Calvin, also that there was a bucket factory erected in 1850 by Darius Carrier, and ran by him and a man named Leech for five years.

Seventy years ago (1816) there was a saw-mill in Troy owned by Solomon Fuller, and one on Welch Run owned by John Welch. The Fuller mill was afterwards owned by Henry Lot, and still later by ——— McElwaine. In 1820 the Carrier brothers, Hiram, Darius, George, Nathan, Euphrastes and John bought ninety-six acres of land and all the mills in Troy, and having rebuilt several times have owned them ever since.

The first grinding of grain in Clover was done by a run of stones "picked up hereabout," which were set in the Fuller mill.

The first grist-mill was built in Troy by Darius Carrier in 1836. The present grist-mill was also built by "Uncle" Darius in 1861. It is now owned by W. Scott Carrier, who, in November, 1886, inserted the roller process and other modern improvements, thus making it a first class mill. The present saw and planing-mill was built by A. A., G. B. and S. D. Carrier in 1878. This mill, about 1880, under the firm of Carrier & Raine, filled immense orders of oak lumber for car building. An ax-handle factory has been inserted in this mill by Cassius and S. D. Carrier and R. B. Vermilyea. The value of the mills in Summerville would nearly approach fifty thousand dollars.

Manufactures.—There are two mills in Clover for the manufacture of barrel staves. One is owned and operated by Nelson Smith and J. H. Shields, and the other by Simpson and Templeton.

There is a wagon and carriage-making shop in Summerville owned and operated by the Garvin brothers, and one in Dowlingville by E. D. Thompson. The Wilson brothers, in Dowlingville, do a large amount of general blacksmithing. There are three blacksmith shops in Summerville, conducted by the Garvins, William Miller and Darius Baldwin.

There are in Summerville two manufacturers and repairers of fine boots and shoes, viz., Calvin Simpson and John Anderson, and one in Dowlingville, S. C. Weister.

George A., H. W. and Philip Carrier are preparing to build a saw-mill at the mouth of Watertrough (formerly Welch) Run.

There are two steam threshers and choppers in Clover, one owned and operated by George A. McAninch and Newton Hall, and the other by Miles and Harry Anderson.

There are three stores of general merchandise in Summerville, besides several smaller ones. These are kept by Carrier and Eshelman, C. E. Carrier and H. F. Guthrie.

Groceries, millinery goods and notions are kept by F. J. Strong, and groceries by James Welch.

At Baxter, M. A. Campbell has a fine large store of general merchandise and sells a large amount of goods.

In Dowlingville, Jacob Eshelman and Joseph Knapp each sell groceries, cigars and tobacco.

SUMMERVILLE.

Summerville, the principal town of Clover township, was incorporated a borough, in March, 1887. It is a wide-awake, growing town. The census of 1880 gives the population as three hundred and forty-eight. The business enterprises etc., are noted in the foregoing pages. The first election, after it was made a separate election district, was held March 15, 1887, with the following result: Burgess, H. F. Guthrie; justice of the peace, Charles Jacox; constable, D. L. Moore; high constable, W. M. King; overseers of the poor, R. B. Brown, G. S. Garvin; town council, B. F. Osborn, H. W. Carrier, J. Vandevort, R. B. Vermilyea, D. K. Moore, J. K. Brown; auditors, C. E. Carrier, David Campbell, John McElroy; assessor, James Guthrie; school directors, S. W. Osburn, S. W. Carrier, G. S. Garvin, H. F. Guthrie, J. C. Simpson, E. Carrier; judge of election, Frank Flick; inspectors, R. M. Dehaven, F. H. Haven.

CHAPTER XLV.

HISTORY OF GASKILL TOWNSHIP.

GASKILL was the fourteenth township, and was organized in 1842. It was formed from a portion of Young, and was named for Hon. Charles C. Gaskill, agent of the Holland Land Company. The township is bounded on the north by Henderson, on the east by Clearfield county, on the south by Indiana county, and on the west by Bell township.

This township occupies the southeastern corner of Jefferson county. A considerable part of the township is uncultivated woodland; other parts of the region, as for example the ravines of Ugly Run and Clover Run, are rugged from the outcrop of the Mahoning sandstone. The surface generally is high. Chestnut Ridge in the southeast corner has elevations of nearly two thousand

feet above tide-water, along its summit and western flank. This ridge is the dividing one between the waters of the Susquehanna and the Ohio. Its summit (and anticlinal axis) is just east of Jefferson county in Clearfield, hence all the surface drainage of Gaskill township flows into Mahoning Creek. According to barometric measurement, the water level of Mahoning Creek, at Big Run village, is 1,226 feet above tide; the top of the bridge at Bowser's, is 1,931 feet above tide; Ugly Run has an easy fall; so has Clover Run, though less gentle than the other.

The coal seams found in Gaskill are small, and the principal one is the Freeport Upper coal. It is not found over three feet thick. The Freeport Upper limestone is the principal feature in the geology of the township. This limestone underlies the coal from twenty-five to thirty feet, and is of good quality. It has not received the attention it merits, as it would be invaluable to the farmer for fertilizing purposes.

Early Settlements.—The family of Carpenter Winslow, who came from Maine, in 1818, were the first to settle in what is now Gaskill township. They cleared the land and made the first improvements. Two of Carpenter Winslow's sons, James and Joseph, are yet living. A sketch of this family will be found elsewhere.

About the year 1820, Francis Leech, Daniel Coffman, Reuben Clempson, John Bowers, Philip Bowers and John VanHorn came to Jefferson county and settled in what is known as the Bowers Settlement. They came from the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, from whence they traveled in wagons, occupying six weeks in their journey to the town of Clearfield. After their arrival at their destination in Jefferson county, Philip Bowers erected the first cabin, and then sheltered his companions until they had erected a cabin for each family. This first cabin stood near the present residence of Isaac Bowers, while that of Daniel Coffman occupied the site of his son, Samuel's present residence. Philip Bowers died in July, 1866, aged seventy-nine years, and Mrs. Catharine Bowers, his wife, died January of the same year, aged about sixty-eight years.

When these families settled in the neighborhood, game was very plenty, and it is said that they were frequently obliged to go out at night and drive whole droves of deer out of their grain fields. Like all the other early pioneers, these people had to encounter hardships, privations and dangers, which called forth all their powers of endurance, and they were for many years obliged to practice the closest economy; but hope, faith and endurance overcome all difficulties, and they lived to see beautiful farms, as the result of those years of toil.

R. M. Winslow was the first person born in Gaskill township.

The first lumber was taken out about 1836, by Philip Bowers.

The first church was built at Hudson, about 1848, and the first school-house in the Bower's Settlement, in 1844.

The first grist and saw-mill was built in 1843, by a man named Neel.

The first store was started in 1868, by A. G. Winslow, at Hudson, on the old Winslow homestead. The post-office of that name, the only one in the township, is located there. There has never been a hotel in the township.

The first graveyard was located at Philip Bowers's, about 1840. There are now one public and four private burying-grounds.

Present Business.—The only store is that of T. J. Long, at Hudson, who has been justice of the peace for about twenty-five years. The saw-mills are owned by A. G. Winslow, at Hudson, which cuts about 600,000 per year, and John Hopkins, on the headwaters of Clover Run, built by D. Remaley, about thirty years ago. It cuts about 300,000 a year, principally pine, hemlock and chestnut. There is one grist-mill, the property of L. Elbel. There is also the shingle-mill of Bennett Brothers, which cuts about 10,000 per day.

Farms.—Some of the finest farms in Jefferson county are found in Gaskill township; a nice rise of table land running almost to the Susquehanna River. Among the best farms are those of Joseph Winslow, Bernard Keegan; this is the old Andrew Brown place, for which Mr. Keegan paid \$5,000 in cash. George M. Brooks, besides the one hundred acre farm on which he resides, also owns the old Corslet farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Also the farms of John and Calvin Brooks, William A., Andrew, Eli, Jacob, Henry and James Bowers, John, Peter F., David and D. F. Bowser. The McGhee farm, now owned by Jacob Zimmerman, George Rhodes, jr., T. J. Long, R. C. Winslow, Samuel Neal, V. S. Murray, William Williams. On all these farms are good buildings, and excellent orchards of the best varieties of apples, peaches, plums, pears, grapes, etc.

Elections.—At an election held in Gaskill township in 1841, the following persons were elected: Constable, Joseph Winslow; supervisors, John Piper, Henry Miller, John Kaufman; auditors, Henry Philippi, Philip Bowers, Thomas Thompson; school directors, Henry Miller, Jonathan Strouse, David Haney, Philip Bowers; judge of election, John D. Philippi; inspectors of election, John Pifer, Levi Anthony; assessor, John Pifer; overseers of the poor, Jonathan Strouse, Thomas Thompson; township clerk, Henry Miller; fence-viewers, John Pifer, Andrew McCreight. At the election held February 15, 1887, the following persons were elected: Constable, Jacob M. Bowser; collector, Isaac Bowers; supervisors, Peter F. Bowser and W. E. Coffman; assessor, John Brooks; poor overseer, David F. Bowser; auditor, Peter Kline, sr.; school directors, Peter F. Bowser and John R. Bowers; judge of election, David Sheesley; inspectors, Joseph Craft and Jacob F. Bowser. The justices of the peace in Gaskill township are T. J. Long and Daniel Couch. The members of the school board previously elected are A. J. Davis, Jacob M. Bowser, Henry Sheasley and R. R. Long.

Taxables and Population.—The number of taxables in Gaskill township in

1842 were 78; in 1849, 112; 1856, 166; 1863, 77; 1870, 116; 1880, 159; 1886, 204. The population by census in 1850, was 603; 1860, 303; 1870, 478; 1880, 540. The falling off in number of taxables and population from 1856 to 1863, was on account of Henderson township being taken from Gaskill in 1857.

Assessments.—The triennial assessment for 1886, gives the number of acres seated in Gaskill township as 8,473; valuation, \$33,803; average value per acre, \$3.99; houses and lots, 2; valuation, \$270; acres unseated, 3,553; valuation, \$10,744; average value per acre, \$3.02; number of horses, 124; valuation \$4,174; average valuation, \$33.66; number of cows, 159; valuation, \$1,550; average value, \$9.75; occupations, 22; valuation, \$550; average, \$25. The total amount subject to county tax, \$51,091. Money at interest, \$2,900.

School Statistics.—The number of schools in Gaskill township according to the report of June, 1886, was four; average term five months; number of male teachers, four; salary, \$29.50; number of male scholars, 80; female, 77; average attendance, 102; per cent. of attendance, 65; cost per month, 82 cents; number of mills levied for school purposes, ten; number of mills levied for building purposes, five. Total amount of tax levied for school purposes, \$705.49.

CHAPTER XLVI.

HISTORY OF WARSAW TOWNSHIP.

WARSAW, the fifteenth township, was formed from Pine Creek, and was organized in 1842. It was named for a city of Poland. Warsaw is one of the largest townships in the county, and is bounded on the north by Polk and Heath; on the east by Snyder and Washington; on the south by Washington and Pine Creek, and on the west by Eldred.

The natural characteristics of the township have been thus described by Mr. W. G. Platt, in his geological report of the county:

“It consists mainly of elevated upland, thinly covered with coal measure rocks. Much of the surface is too rugged to repay cultivation, and a good part of the township is, therefore, uncleared land. The *drainage* goes south through the valleys of the North Fork into Redbank. Mill Creek forms the eastern boundary of the township, south of the Snyder line. Its valley is more than three hundred feet deep, usually with rather steep slopes, along which runs the outcrop of the Homewood sandstone, nearly to the Snyder township

line. Mill Creek has few tributaries, and none of any size except Little Mill Creek, which starts at Maysville. The North Fork, on the other hand, has several affluents, all of which flow through wide ravines. The main stream enters the township at the northeast, and flows westward, keeping close to the Polk township line, until it comes up against the Bagdad (Brookville) anticlinal, which deflects it by a sharp bend, whence its course is southwestward, almost directly following the axial line. The valley is from three hundred to four hundred feet deep, and is a total wilderness from end to end. A great variety of forest scenery is thus presented, from a broad expanse of unbroken wilderness, extending as far as the eye can reach, in every direction, over hill and valley, to some extremely picturesque views along the water line, where the stream of crystal clearness flows at times under a nearly perfect arch formed by the overhanging boughs. Moreover the slopes are often thickly clothed with laurel, which furnishes them in early summer with a wealth of flowers."

Good coal is found in Warsaw, the principal seams being the Kittanning coals, which are found from three to five feet in thickness, of good, clean coal. The ferriferous limestone is also abundant. It is over five feet thick, is easily quarried, and makes good lime. It is extensively used by the farmers for fertilizing purposes. Fire-clay and iron ore are also found.

Early Settlers.—The first settlers in what is now Warsaw township were John and Jacob Vasbinder, who came from Mifflin county about the year 1800. Jacob Vasbinder first cleared the farm adjoining the farm of James Harris, on the east in Pine Creek township, which is now owned by George Vasbinder and Benjamin McClelland. He lived on this place until 1841, when he moved to the farm now owned by his son, Jacob, where he died in 1848, being at that time seventy-two years of age. His wife died at the age of eighty-six. Jacob Vasbinder had eight children, four of whom are living. His sons, George and T. Miles, reside in East Warsaw.

John Dixon settled in what is now Warsaw about the year 1803, on the farm now owned by C. H. Shobert. The venerable John Dixon, of Polk township, a son of the above pioneer, relates some of the incidents of those early days. He remembers when coffee was seventy-five cents, and tea four dollars per pound, and salt ten dollars a barrel. His father on one occasion walked to Indiana, where he bought a bushel of salt, for which he paid four dollars. He carried it home on his back, and then found that he had been cheated in the measurement, as it lacked considerable of a bushel. The family subsisted chiefly on wild game, deer, bears, and wild turkeys being abundant. Their corn was ground on hand mills, or else taken to Blacklick, in Indiana county, until Joseph Barnett erected his little mill at Port Barnett.

Mr. Dixon was the first school-teacher in Jefferson county, and was an exemplary citizen. He died in 1834, aged about seventy-six years. Mrs. Dixon, *née* Sarah Ann Armstrong, died in 1860, aged about ninety-two years.

Isaac Temple came to Jefferson county in the fall of 1832, with Thomas McCormick and his son, John McCormick, to look for a site for a home, and having selected a location in what is now Warsaw township, he moved his family the following April, an old-fashioned six-horse wagon, for which Pennsylvania was celebrated at that time, being used to transport the household goods, and a small wagon, drawn by one horse, for the accommodation of the family, or part of it, as there were ten, all told. Mr. Charles E. Temple relates the following incidents of the journey :

" On the night of April 2, we encamped on the Galbraith farm, two miles south of Brookville. The country was an unbroken wilderness, and in the evening of that day we called at a log cabin by the roadside to get some fire, which we carried, alternately, a distance of eight or ten miles, as no matches were then in use, and no houses, our camping seemed inevitable. Late in the evening a site was selected for a night's sojourn near a brook where the road now crosses on the aforementioned farm. A fire was made on the ground, the horses tied to trees, and after our evening repast we laid down to rest, some on the ground and some in the wagons. The night passed away, and much refreshed the next morning we resumed our journey. On reaching Brookville we were somewhat delayed. Red Bank Creek was at a rafting stage, and there were then no bridges, so the horses were detached and mounted to find a fording place. After numerous crossings and consultation with citizens, the point below the present Baptist Church was selected as the only one at all practicable, and all the family were carried over on horseback, requiring considerable time and involving some risk. When all were landed, and goods and wagons safely over, our fears were allayed, and we were ready to move forward to our future home. Having no house ready to move into on reaching our destination, we took lodging with our friend, Milton Gibbs, a bachelor, who had recently come from Armstrong county, who had settled adjoining my father's purchase. His small cabin was filled to overflowing until an opening could be made and a temporary shelter provided.

" It being Saturday night when we reached our journey's end, the Sabbath was spent in much needed rest, as was our wont. The entire week had been spent in the journey of one hundred and ten miles. Early Monday morning work was commenced, and on Friday the Dixons, Vasbinders and others, from six to ten miles distant, came to help us raise our log cabin home, into which we moved our effects on Saturday, and forthwith began preparations for crops, clearing and planting by the 1st of June six acres of corn and potatoes. The family consisted of three girls and five boys, my youngest brother, Joseph M. Temple, being born on the 7th day of June, just two months and four days after our arrival. Two of the girls are still alive, and all the five boys. The eldest, Rev. John Temple, has been pastor of many Baptist congregations in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and is now located near Cleveland. Charles E. is now

living in retirement in Brockwayville. After following farming for many years in Warsaw, he exchanged his farm with Warren O. Sibley, for his town property, and the latter now resides on the farm in Warsaw. Samuel W. lives on the old homestead. Isaac is in Mitchell county, Kan., and Joseph a resident of Hamilton county, Texas."

Isaac Temple, sr., was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and extensive reading, as were all his family, the sons being noted for their fondness for political and religious controversy. Being all professors of religion, and no two belonging to the same church, they were frequently pitted against each other. Charles E. Temple is well known throughout Jefferson county for his earnest advocacy of reform principles, temperance, prohibition, the Bible in the schools, and the recognition of the Supreme Being in the Constitution.

Isaac Temple, sr., died at his home in Warsaw township, March 14, 1851, and Hannah Temple, his wife, survived him until September, 1881, having resided in Warsaw township almost fifty years. She was a woman of unusual qualities of heart and mind, and of great physical strength, having, when a girl in her Westmoreland home often shouldered a three bushel bag of wheat while standing on or in a half bushel. She was a woman of great tenderness of heart, and demonstrated the fact that robust health and physical development are not inconsistent with the most womanly gentleness. Mrs. Temple was universally respected and beloved, ardently attached to what she believed to be truth. She was kind and benevolent to all, and very few of the early pioneers made more sacrifices for the comfort of the early settlers, as there are those yet living can testify. Her house was ever open to travelers, and many a weary, footsore wayfarer found rest and refreshment under her roof.

Daniel Goup came to what is now Warsaw township, in 1837, and purchased one hundred and twenty-nine acres of Holland land from Hon. Thomas White, three miles north of Brookville, where he has resided ever since. He built the Russell mill on the North Fork. Mr. Goup is now about ninety years of age, but is able to walk to Brookville, and his intellect is undimmed.

—— Russell, father of Eben Russell, settled in the Warsaw region in 1834 or 1835, and built a saw-mill on the North Fork. The property is now owned by the Litches.

John Pearsall settled, at an early day, the farm now owned by his heirs. His brother, Arad Pearsall, moved on a farm in the same neighborhood, in 1835, and then moved to Brookville. This farm is now owned by James Brisbin.

Milton Johnson, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, settled in Warsaw in 1834. He died March, 1860, aged eighty-six years.

Henry Keys moved from the Beechwoods to Warsaw in 1848, and lived on the farm now owned by Gabriel Stahlman, until his death, in 1880. He was a respected citizen of Jefferson county for fifty-seven years.

Elihu Clark settled in Warsaw in 1835. David McCormick, Moses B. St. John, John Wilson, Nathan Perrine, about 1838. William Weeks, John Bell, Peter Rickard, Nelson Riggs, Andrew McCormick, Jacob Raught, and John Dawson were also among the early settlers.

The first settlement near Richardsville was made by James Moorhead, who built a house on the farm now owned by the heirs of Jackson Moorhead, in 1835, but he did not move his family there until the spring of 1836. John Wakefield built a house and moved on the farm now owned by Joseph McCracken, in 1836, but returned to Indiana to spend the following winter. William Humphrey built a house on the farm now owned by his son, Samuel M. Humphrey, in the fall of 1836, and moved his family there in April, 1837. Michael Long built a cabin on the farm now owned by Mathew Humphrey, in 1836, and occupied it for a short time. Isaac Walker built a house the same year on the farm now owned by Thomas Brownlee, to which he moved his family the next spring. Mathew Humphrey commenced operations on the farm on which he still resides, in 1837. He is the only one of the original settlers of West Warsaw, remaining. He says when he came to the township there were no roads, only a trail leading through the woods to "Boot-Jack" (Hazen).

The Indians had left the country before this part of Warsaw was settled, but two of them returned in 1836 and remained a short time at James Moorhead's.

Early Improvements.—The first school-house was built in what is now East Warsaw, at Isaac Temple's, and the first church at Maysville, in 1845.

The first road was opened from Richardsville to Brookville, in 1838. The first coal was dug out of the head of the hollow below the present school-house at Richardsville, in 1845.

The first saw-mill was erected at Pekin, by William R. Richards, who sawed the first lumber, about 1839. The first grist-mill was erected on Mill Creek by E. Holden. The first hotel was kept by Isaac Richards, and the first stores by S. Wyant, near the present residence of John A. Fox, and David Moorhead.

The first grave-yard was started on the hill east of Isaac Temple's, in 1835, and Mrs. Chloe Johnson, wife of Milton Johnson, was the first person buried there.

Warsaw has four post-offices, Richardsville, Warsaw, Allen's Mills and Hazen. The Warsaw office was established in 1836 at Temple's, but in 1887 was removed to John A. Fox's.

There are eleven school-houses, five churches and three cemeteries,—one in East Warsaw and two at Richardsville, one of which is controlled by shareholders.

There are, in addition to those mentioned, the stores of Rickard & Petti-

bone, at Warsaw post-office, and M. Culver & Co. at Allen's Mills. John A. Fox keeps a hotel at Warsaw.

Farms.—Farming claims the attention of the citizens of the township, and some excellent farms are found, prominent among which are those of Joseph Steel, Benjamin Snyder; Jacob Raught, in East Warsaw; Joseph McCracken, Perry Smith, Mathew Humphrey, S. M. Humphrey, J. Moorhead, Zina Vanorman, Thomas Brownlee, Frank Carrier, Alvy Stewart, William Aljoe and Lewis Evans, in West Warsaw.

All the fruit grown in the county is cultivated in the best varieties, Mathew Humphrey having about the best orchard in the township.

Very little attention has been paid to raising thoroughbred stock, James Suffolk being the only one who has given the matter much attention, having on his farm a fine herd of Short-horn Durham cattle.

RICHARDSVILLE.

The first improvement in what is now the village of Richardsville, was made by William R. Richards, who came there about 1839. He built a house, and then commenced in 1840 or 1841 to build a dam. Mr. Mathew Humphrey says he helped to place the first log in the dam. After the dam was ready he built a saw-mill, grist-mill and woolen factory; the former was in running order in the fall of 1840, and the woolen-mill was in operation in 1844. In the spring of 1843 he moved his family from Indiana county to their new home. The first marriage in the new town was that of John Moorhead and Nancy A., daughter of William R. Richards, who were married February 13, 1844, by Rev. David Polk. George W. Richards, the only surviving member of the family of William R. Richards, says that his father's house was small, but they had quite a gathering for those days. There were fourteen of the Moorhead family, and these, with the family of Mr. Richards, and the neighbors invited, filled the house to overflowing. Mr. Richards was a very good violinist, and they had quite a jolly dance; no doubt the first of the kind ever held in the neighborhood. Mr. Richards died in 1867.

The first death was that of Henry E., son of William Humphrey, who died October 8, 1842. The first grave-yard was laid out near the Presbyterian church, and the first interment was in January, 1851.

The first store in Richardsville was opened in 1847 by D. W. Moorhead, who also kept the first hotel. The first school was taught about 1840, by a Mr. Wilson, in an old log school, that stood where Miles Flack now lives. He was followed in 1841 by Miss Rachel Drain.

Present Business.—There are two stores in Richardsville, those of Mathew Humphrey and William Evans, both doing a fair business.

The Moorhead Lumber Company have a steam saw-mill, planing-mill and grist-mill. G. W. Richards owns and operates a steam tannery.

There are three churches at Richardsville,—the Presbyterian and Baptist, built in 1858, and the Methodist, in 1871.

Jackson Moorhead, a son of Joseph Moorhead, was one of Richardsville's most enterprising and best citizens. He was postmaster for about twenty-three years; kept the only store, for a long time. In 1867 he built the saw-mill now operated by his heirs as the Moorhead Lumber Company, and in 1873 erected the large grist-mill. In 1881 removed to Brookville, but still superintended his business at Richardsville until his death, which occurred very suddenly August 19, 1885.

Richardsville is quite a pleasant little town, but grows quite slowly. In 1853 it contained one store and about eighteen dwellings. The census of 1880 gives its population at eighty-three.

MAYSVILLE OR HAZEN.

Another little town situate in East Warsaw, was, for a long time, called "Boot-Jack," from the roads that center there, forming a place, in which the town is built, in the shape of a boot-jack. The name given to the place was, however, Maysville; but in 1882 a post-office was established and named Hazen, for the first assistant postmaster-general, since which time the place has taken that name. It is quite a brisk little town, and in 1886 its citizens erected a large school building in which an excellent select school is maintained and well patronized.

Maysville has one store kept by Trimble & Company, and the hotel of W. R. Anderson. In 1880 the town had a population of eighty-two. Joshua Vandevort first settled in Maysville in 1825. He died in 1861, aged eighty-six years.

PEKIN.

This little hamlet, situate between Brookville and Richardsville, was settled in 1845 by Emory Bartlett, who built a chair manufactory there which he successfully operated until a short time before his death, in 1883. He was then eighty years of age. Mr. Bartlett's chairs were substantially and well made and found a ready sale, and there are few houses in Jefferson county that do not own one of his comfortable, old-fashioned rockers. This manufactory is now carried on by his son, A. J. Bartlett.

The name of Pekin was given to the place by Mr. Bartlett, for one of the chief cities in the celestial empire, though he did not carry his admiration so far as to encircle his little town with an impregnable wall.

Elections.—At the first election held in Warsaw township, in 1843, the following persons were elected: Inspectors of election, Thomas McCormick, Peter Chamberlain; judge of election, John Moorhead; supervisors, William Weeks, James K. Hoffman; school directors, Ira Bronson, O. P. Mather, G. D. Fred-

erick, Arad Pearsall, James A. Wilkins, Peter Chamberlain; constable, David C. Riggs; assessors, Andrew McCormick, Jacob Moore, Eli B. Irwin; auditors, John Pearsall, Finley McCormick, Thomas McCormick; overseers of the poor, Jacob Vasbinder, William R. Richards; town clerk, Ira Bronson.

May 9, 1887, by a decree of court, Warsaw township was divided into two election districts, East and West Warsaw; the former holding its election at Maysville, and the latter at Richardsville. The following is the result of the election held February 15, 1887, for both precincts: Warsaw, East—Justice of the peace, J. R. Trimble; constable, N. P. Clark; supervisors, Isaac Lyle, Andrew Shaffer; school directors, Lewis Evans, Simon Stahlman; tax collector, T. Satterlee; poor overseer, G. W. Corbin; assessor, Joseph McCracken; auditor, J. G. Allen; town clerk, S. M. Humphrey; judge of election, Reuben McIntosh; inspectors, Moses Slawson, A. C. Williams. Warsaw, West—Judge of election, Perry Smith; inspectors, Amos Riggs, James Yount. The justice of the peace for West Warsaw is William Wasson. The school directors previously elected are, Thomas Love, Perry Smith, G. H. Hilliard, S. W. Temple.

Taxables, Population, Assessments and Valuation.—The number of taxables in Warsaw township, in 1842, were 77; in 1849, 149; in 1856, 156; in 1863, 220; in 1870, 336; in 1880, 402; in 1886, 437. The population, according to the census of 1850, was 870; 1860, 930; 1870, 1,122; 1880, 1,414. The number of acres seated in Warsaw township in 1886, was 18,675; valuation, \$86,226; average value per acre, \$4.62. Eighty-seven houses and lots, valuation \$8,215. Grist and saw-mills 9; valuation, \$3,700. Acres unseated 11,443; valuation, \$56,143; average value per acre \$4.92. Number of horses 299; valuation, \$11,540; average value \$35.53. Number of cows 386; valuation, \$4,603; average value \$11.92. Number of oxen 10; valuation, \$285. Occupations 139; valuation, \$3,954; average \$22.69. Total valuation, subject to county tax, \$173,866. Money at interest \$13,940.

Schools.—The number of schools in Warsaw township, according to the report for year ending June, 1886, was 11; average term five months. Number of male teachers 6; females, 5. Average salary of male teachers \$38.28; females, \$30.28. Number of male scholars 267; females, 209. Average attendance 311. Per cent. of attendance 85. Cost per month 77 cents. Number of mills levied for school purposes 13. Total amount of tax levied for school purposes \$2,048.71.

CHAPTER XLVII.

HISTORY OF WINSLOW TOWNSHIP.

THE next to form in line, making the sixteenth township, was Winslow, which was organized in 1847, being taken from Washington, Pine Creek and Gaskill. It was named for Hon. James Winslow, then one of the associate judges of the county. It is situated on the east side of the county, and its boundaries are as follows: On the north by Washington, on the east by Clearfield county, on the south by McCalmont and Henderson, and on the west by McCalmont and Pine Creek. It is almost square—the distance across it north and south is six and a half miles, and east and west about seven and a half miles.

Much of its surface is uncultivated, owing to the steep slopes of the valley, and in others to the rocky condition of the land from the out-crop of sandstone deposits. Decidedly, the best farming land in the township is on the uplands south from Reynoldsville, around the heads of Trout Run, where the barren measure shoals and slates make a smooth soil, mingled with much lime.

Topography.—The topography of Winslow township is much diversified, with alternating hill and valley. Sandy Lick is the main artery of the drainage system, to which all the other streams, excepting Stump Creek, are tributary. It follows an irregular course through the township, entering at the northeast corner and flowing first westward, then southeast by a sharp turn upon itself at Sandy Valley, and then west again from Reynoldsville by another turn equally sharp. Both bends are closely connected with the Perrysville anticlinal, whose structure has indeed in a large part created them. The creek bed falls from about 1,350 feet above tide level at Evergreen to about 1,300 feet at Prindable's, which, as the creek flows, is a fall of less than five feet to the mile. Some high points in the uplands attain an elevation of more than 1,800 feet above tide level, but the average range of the upland region is between 1,600 and 1,700 feet.

Geology.—The Freeport lower coal is so exceedingly excellent a bed throughout the Reynoldsville region that it has given great value to all the land it overlies. The work of development has been vigorously conducted for several years, but still there is a vast expanse of coal untouched. This coal is found seven feet thick, and is of so good a quality that it is in great demand for gas and steam purposes. A number of collieries have been opened upon it in the Reynoldsville basin, which are now all controlled by Bell, Lewis & Yates, who are vigorously prosecuting their mines. A large number of coke ovens are in operation, but the company not being willing to furnish any statistics of their mines, it has been impossible to give any account of the production, as has been given of the other mines in the county.

Other coal beds are found in the Reynoldsville basin, but they are of so inferior a character to the Freeport lower coal that, until it is exhausted, they will receive no attention.

The Freeport lower limestone is found at Pancoast and at Reynoldsville. Mr. W. G. Platt, in his report, says of this limestone stratum :

"Another exposure of it is in a small ravine on the property of A. Reynolds, adjoining Powers and Brown, where it shows two feet of excellent stone, greyish in color, streaked with calcite, and non-fossiliferous. The same stratum was worked some years ago further west, at Douthitt's saw-mill, to obtain lime for the masonry work at the time the Bennett's Branch Railroad was building. Mr. Wilson, engineer of that road, informed me that all the lime required for his purpose in the vicinity of Reynoldsville was obtained at small expense from this quarry. Under such circumstances, and considering the scarcity of lime in this neighborhood, and how much it is required upon every field being cultivated there, it is surprising to me that the farmers have allowed the quarry to fall shut and the draw-kiln to go to decay. I know of no limestone stratum than this Freeport lower in all the measures of Winslow township, and even that stratum is very irregular and uncertain. But in those places where its existence is proved, and in good condition, the farmers should certainly avail themselves of it for a fertilizer."

Early Settlers.—The first settlers in what is now Winslow township were John Fuller and Rebecca, his wife. Mr. Fuller, who was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., May 5, 1794, and served in the War of 1812, came to Pennsylvania in 1818, and in 1820 married Rebecca Cathers, of Armstrong, now Clarion county. In 1822 they located in Winslow township, making the first trip to their new home on foot, through the wilderness, the only house on their route being at Port Barnett. They built a cabin on the spot now covered by the Fuller garden on the old homestead, and went to work to hew and dig out a home in the wilderness. Mrs. Fuller worked early and late by her husband's side, and the first season dug over a piece of ground, upon which the stumps stood too thick to admit of its being ploughed, and planted their first potatoes. Their first team was an ox and a cow.

Mr. Fuller was a blacksmith, and was frequently called away from home to do work at his trade. At one time he was absent six weeks helping to build a bridge over the Susquehanna, and Mrs. Fuller remained at home with her little children, the only door to the dwelling being a quilt hung up before the entrance, and at night she would lie and listen to the cry of the wild beasts that infested the woods, the howling of the wolves bringing fear to her heart.

She was expert in the use of the rifle, and with it over her shoulder would take long tramps through the woods in search of her cows, who would stray a long distance from home, often going as far as the present town of Luthersburg.

On one occasion she was out hunting the cows, accompanied by one of her little boys and her dog, when night came on and she could not find the way home. She sat down on a log, near where the coke ovens of Bell, Lewis & Yates are now built, and put one arm around her boy and the other around the dog, both of which nestled up to her and were soon sound asleep; but no sleep visited her eyes—she could hear the wild beasts in the distance, and did not know how soon they would come prowling about her. Along in the night she heard her husband calling her, but as he was very hard of hearing she knew that he would not hear her, and she feared to answer him for fear of discovering her whereabouts to some of the wild animals that she knew were lurking in the forest. At length, towards morning, she heard the shouts of the McCreight boys, whom Mr. Fuller had called up to help him in his search, and answering them they soon found her and she was conducted home.

Mr. McCreight, who had moved into the neighborhood in 1832, did not know of the presence of the Fullers, nor had they any knowledge that they had any neighbors nearer than Port Barnett, until one day, when Mr. McCreight was out hunting his cows, he heard a crashing in the bushes, and great was his amazement to see emerging therefrom, instead of the deer or bear he expected to see, a woman with a rifle over her shoulder. Explanations followed, and each was glad to find that they had a neighbor.

Mr. Fuller first dug the coal out of the creek bed at Reynoldsville to use in his blacksmith work, as it increased the heat of the fire. He would frequently go to Pittsburgh or Indiana and carry home bars of iron on his shoulders. He done all the first blacksmith work in the county, and as far as can be learned was the pioneer blacksmith.

These were days of toil and deprivation, and with no mills near, and no stores from which to purchase any of the necessities of life, it was no easy task for Mrs. Fuller to provide for and raise her family of fifteen children. She was obliged to toil early and late, and then when the outdoor tasks were done, to contrive something to clothe her little ones. The home also was to pay for, and there was no revenue coming in. The land that was cleared barely afforded a sustenance, and the main source of revenue was the making of maple sugar, which sold at eight and ten cents per pound. To this was added occasionally a few dimes received from some isolated traveler after the making of the Waterford and Susquehanna turnpike opened up a thoroughfare through their place. As the money was gathered penny by penny and sixpence added to sixpence, it was tied up in an old stocking and deposited in the bureau drawer until enough to make a payment on the farm was gotten together, and then at stated times the landowners, or their agents met purchasers to receive these payments. Miss Beckie Fuller says that she has heard her mother relate how, on one occasion, they had almost enough saved to make a payment (sixty dollars being the desired amount), and while she was



T. B. LONDON.

absent helping to work in the fields, some tramp stole the precious stocking, with the hard-earned savings. In those days there were no bolt nor bars, the latch string always hung out, and the bureau drawers were also unlocked, and the thief, perhaps some tramp whom they had befriended, as no one was ever turned from their door, had taken the opportunity to pillage the house while Mrs. Fuller was absent; then all had to be gone over again, the payment was delayed, and the slow process of saving went on as before. Mr. Fuller as soon as he got the land cleared planted a large orchard of apple trees, which soon yielded him quite an income, and he sold the first fruit in Brookville.

In time they built a larger house, which has now given place to the commodious, and pleasant home where Mr. George W. Fuller, the youngest son, with his family resides. It is also the home of the youngest daughter, Miss Rebecca Fuller. Mr. Fuller died in 1868. Mrs. Fuller survived him several years. They both sleep with their nine children, who preceded them, in the "Fuller grave-yard," just "across the garden wall."

The McCreight family were the next to penetrate into this wilderness. Mr. McCreight came first in 1832 and prepared a home for his family in what has since been called the Paradise Settlement. After clearing a small potato patch and building a small log house, Andrew McCreight, in the winter of 1832-3, brought his family from his former home in Indiana county, to this paradise in the wilderness. The family consisted of Mr. McCreight, his wife, Ann Sharp McCreight, and ten children, aged from three to twenty-one respectively. On the way one of the little ones was lost from the load, and had not some of the boys been walking behind and picked her up, she would perhaps have been devoured by wild beasts, or perished with cold before her loss was discovered from the bedding amid which she had been placed for safe keeping. She was carried for some miles in the arms of her brothers after being found in the road. The ax in the hands of the sturdy boys soon felled the trees, and cleared the land, and it was not long before a home of plenty and comfort was made where they found a dense forest.

The parents, more than twenty years ago, went to their reward; full of years they passed out from the scenes of their early toil, but of the thirteen children, the three younger of whom were born in Jefferson county, all are living, though the family is now widely scattered. Thomas and Smith now own the old homestead farm, and in October, 1884, twelve out of the thirteen gathered about the old fireside, only one brother, Jamieson, living in Kansas, being unable to be present.

About the year 1834 Tilton Reynolds came to what is now Winslow township, from Chateaugay, N. Y. The family, which consisted of Mr. Reynolds, his wife and three children, his brother, William Reynolds, and a young French boy, Francis Delorm, by name, who afterwards married a sister of Thomas Reynolds's wife, and yet resides in Winslow, traveled in a wagon drawn by

two yoke of oxen, and were four weeks on the road in making this journey of eight hundred miles. Dr. William H. Reynolds was the eldest of these children, and the youngest was a babe in its mother's arms. On account of this babe the mother put up at hotels when they could be found, the rest generally slept in the wagon, and cooked their meals by the roadside.

After they reached their destination they staid one week at the house of Mr. John Fuller, until their cabin was built, which stood on the present site of Rathmel. Tilton Reynolds went to Punxsutawney to buy land from C. C. Gaskill, who wanted to article for it at once, but Mr. Reynolds thought this would not be exactly right, as Rossell Luther had made some improvement on the land, though he had paid nothing for it, so he went to Luthersburg and struck a bargain with Mr. Luther by giving him one of the yoke of cattle for his improvements, and then made his bargain with Mr. Gaskill.

The Reynolds brothers had been to Chester county some time previous and on their way home passed through this part of Jefferson county, and were so much pleased with the immense forests of pine timber, that they went home and at once made preparations to move here. Soon after they got settled Tilton's wife's brother, Samuel B. Sprague, and two sisters, Rebecca Smith and Anna Welsh, and her father, came and settled near them, and soon also their brother Thomas followed them to their new home. He found them comfortably settled in a log cabin, where Rathmel now is. The first fall they captured fourteen swarms of bees; they also made a large amount of maple sugar. Tilton and William Reynolds kept the first store in the township at Prospect Hill in 1839. William died in 1854 and Tilton some years later.

Thomas Reynolds, whose biographical sketch will be found in another part of this work, surveyed and named Winslow township, he being a warm friend and admirer of Judge Winslow, for whom it was called.

Valentine A. P. Smith, father of Mrs. Thomas Reynolds, also settled in Winslow in 1835. He came from Dutchess county, N. Y., and located on the farm now owned by T. B. London. Samuel, David and Joshua Rea, Patrick Fehley, Thomas Doling preceded the Reynoldses to this region. The Yeomans, Yohes, Alexanders, Claytons, Brodheads, Welshes, Ferrises, were among the early settlers in Winslow township.

Old Mr. Yeomans, the father of the wives of Samuel and Joshua Rea, was frozen to death in Cold Spring Hollow while on his way home from Reynoldsville. His granddaughter, Miriam Rea, who was living at Thomas Reynolds's, was on her way home, when she found his dead body lying in the road.

David Rea, one of the three brothers noted above, was killed by a limb that had lodged in a tree. He went to the spring to get water with which to prepare breakfast, when the limb fell and killed him instantly. His wife, Sally Wilkins, wondering what kept him so long, went to see, and found him dead. She afterwards married Truman B. London.

The oldest residents of Winslow township now are Mrs. Benjamin Clayton, aged about eighty years, Mrs. Fannie Wilkins Rea, about the same age, and Mr. Truman B. London, who is in his eightieth year.

Farms.—Farming is the general business of the citizens of Winslow, and among the many well cultivated farms with excellent buildings, are the following :

In East Winslow, Sharp and John McCreight, G. W. Fuller, Truman B. London, Thomas Reynolds, sr., estate, George D. Sprague, Francis Delorm, James A. and W. T. Cathers, William H. Reynolds. West Winslow, Amos, Jacob, Noah and Martin Strouse, Noah, Joseph and Daniel Syphert, Henry Stevens, Levi Shuckers, David Reynolds, Zackariah Deemer, Alexander Dickey, William and John Dougherty, Henry Kroh.

Cemeteries.—The first burying-ground in Winslow township was just back of the old school-house in Cold Spring Hollow, where Mrs. Joshua Rea, with her two children, and several others were buried. The Fuller burying-ground, which is a private one, was started at an early day, when a child of John Fuller's died, and they had no place to lay it. The dysentery, which was very fatal in that region, took several more of their children, who were also laid there, and now the father and mother, with nine of their children, are buried there, only five out of fifteen surviving. Joshua, the eldest son, died and was buried at Brookville, Mrs. Rachel Cathers, Mrs. Fuller's mother, and her brother, Robert Cathers, and his wife are buried in the Fuller grave-yard.

The McCreights have a family burying-ground on the old homestead farm.

Prospect grave-yard was commenced soon after Tilton Reynolds settled there, and his little twin daughter, Margaret, was the first to rest therein. Many of the old settlers are sleeping their last sleep in that much neglected spot.

There is another burying-ground in Paradise, near an old Dutch church, where some of the oldest settlers in that settlement were buried, among whom Jacob Smith and wife, Adam Yohe and many others of those who endured the first hardships of pioneer life.

"Beulah Land" was started in 1876, being laid out by Thomas Reynolds, and Arthur Parke Reynolds, his son, was the first interred there. Since then his father, brother John, and his brother-in-law, Gould J. Scott, have laid down beside him.

July 5, 1876, R. Prott, of the firm of McGregor & Prott, who built the Summit Tunnel, and some of the railroad bridges of the Low Grade Railroad, was buried in Beulah, where, the February before, two children of his brother, Alexander Prott, had been laid, and about a year after a fine stone monument was erected to their memory by the father and brother, Mr. A. Prott, of Brookville.

In 1882 Mrs. Amelia Reynolds removed the bodies of her husband, Woodward Reynolds, and her children, John and Joana and Richard, with two who

died in infancy, from Prospect to Beulah. It is beginning to be improved by those whose dead lie there, and will in time become a beautiful city of the dead. There are now two hundred and twenty-five graves in Beulah. The Baptist cemetery, near Beulah, was laid out by Rev. C. H. Prescott, on his land, about 1883.

Saw-mills.—The saw-mills in Winslow, operating in 1887, are those of Andrews, Keatley & Co., Bond, McGhee & Carrier, at Sandy Valley; Collins & Shaffer, at Falls Creek; Waite, Hutchins & Co., Sandy Valley; David Wheeler, Reynoldsville; J. C. Swartz, near Reynoldsville; Levi Schuckers, near Emerickville; Silas Brooks, near Sykesville, and Hopkins, Irwin & Co., on Sandy Lick, below Reynoldsville. The latter mill was built by Nathan Carrier, and for a time was the property of N. Carrier and Gould J. Scott, when it was one of the most extensive lumbering establishments in the county. There are also two portable saw-mills in Winslow, owned by Edward Rupert and M. B. Wynkoop & Brother.

There are four post-offices in Winslow township,—Sandy Valley, Pancoast, Sykesville and Rathmel.

Elections.—The first election was held in Winslow township in 1847, when the following persons were elected:¹ Constable, Joseph McCreight, Oliver Welch, Tilton Reynolds; supervisors, Clark Lyon, Joseph Syphert, M. Best; school directors, Andrew McCreight, Thomas Reynolds, John Phillipi; overseers of the poor, Woodward Reynolds, Thomas Reynolds; assessors, Oliver Welch, Robert Douthett, John Foltz; judge of election, Andrew McCreight; inspectors, John Barr, Jonathan Strouse.

The best varieties of apples, pears, plums, and all the small fruits, are raised in profusion.

Winslow township was divided into two election districts by a decree of court September 17, 1887. The citizens of East Winslow vote at Prescottville, and the election for West Winslow is held at the Moore House, in Ohiotown. The election held February 15, 1887, resulted as follows: Winslow, East, justice of the peace, David Bollinger; constable, Benjamin Haugh; collector, A. W. Mulholland; assessor, Martin Strouse; supervisors, William Grimes, Fulton Henry; school directors, W. J. Hillis, William Grimes; auditor, J. M. Norris; poor overseer, J. L. Beebe; judge of election, John Smith; inspectors, Benjamin Haugh, John Marshall. Winslow, West, judge of election, Allen Cathers; inspectors, R. B. Kline, John Dougherty. The justice of the peace for West Winslow is Luther A. Hays. The other school directors composing the board are Benjamin Kline, James A. Cathers, Henry Stevenson and W. T. Cathers.

Taxables and Population.—The number of taxables in Winslow township in 1849 were 100; in 1856, 171; in 1863, 240; in 1870, 364; 1880, 506; 1886, 849. The population by the census of 1850, 507; 1860, 1096; 1870, 1320; 1880, 1904.

¹ This is taken from the election docket and does not specify which candidates were elected.



Thos. Reynolds & Co.

Assessments and Valuation.—The number of acres of seated land in Winslow in 1886, was 18,587; valuation, \$91,361; average value per acre \$4.92. Number of houses and lots 439; valuation, \$47,739. Number of grist and saw-mills 14; valuation, \$8,150. Number acres unseated 8,613; valuation, \$48,899; average value per acre \$5.68. Number of acres surface 2,085; valuation, \$8,538. Acres mineral 1,367; valuation, \$7,093; average value per acre \$5.19. Number of horses 298; valuation, \$7,795; average value \$26.16. Number of cows 406; valuation, \$4,912; average value \$12.10. Twelve oxen; valuation, \$240. Number of occupations 292; valuation, \$5,995; average, \$20.53. Total valuation, subject to county tax, \$230,722. Money at interest \$2,503.

School Statistics.—The number of schools in Winslow township, for the year ending June 7, 1886, was 16. Average term, five months. Number of male teachers 12; females 4. Average salary of male teachers \$30.66; females \$25.00. Number of male scholars 398; number of females 334. Average attendance 474; per cent. of attendance 64. Cost per scholar 68 cents. Mills levied for school purposes 10; for building, 5. Total amount of tax levied for school purposes \$3,975.10.

REYNOLDSVILLE.

In 1837 David Reynolds, of Kittanning, sent his son, Woodward, to settle upon some lands in what is now Reynoldsville and Winslow township, for which he had a title. Woodward Reynolds had that year married Miss Amelia Ross, also of Kittanning, and in the spring of 1838 the young couple came to the new home in the woods. Some years before Charles C. Gaskill, who then owned the land, had erected a log house of two rooms, to be used as a tavern, as they were called in those days. Woodward Reynolds found a man named Potter keeping this house, having squatted there, and it was with some difficulty that he was induced to give up his claim. Two men, by the names of Caldwell and Banks, had preceded Potter as keepers of this hostelry. Mr. Reynolds built additions to the "log hotel," and entertained the public there for a number of years. In this house, which occupied the site of the present residence of Albert Reynolds, David Reynolds, the first white child born in what is now the town of Reynoldsville, first saw the light. Mr. Reynolds, in 1850, built the brick hotel still known as the Reynolds House, which he kept until his death, in January, 1861. He at first owned three hundred acres of land in Reynoldsville and vicinity, to which he added, by purchase, eight hundred acres more. This was all valuable timber land, and, after he was gone, and the timber too, the land being good coal territory, was sold by his sons David and Albert, who laid out the home farm in Reynoldsville into town lots, streets and alleys, which is now the main business portion of the town. Mrs. Reynolds lives in a comfortable residence, one door east of the

Reynolds House, with her daughter, Ida, the only one of her family who has not made a home for herself.

Though the Indians had left this region before Reynoldsville became the abode of the white man, one lady yet living has cause to remember the visit of one of the last of his race, and it yet makes her shudder when she recalls her narrow escape from the scalping-knife of the bloodthirsty red man.

One day in the year 1843, an Indian came to the house of Woodward Reynolds, and demanded food. Mrs. Reynolds, who happened to be alone at the time, placed bread and meat before him, but he refused to eat until he was provided with tea. Mrs. Reynolds assured him that she had no tea in the house; but he would not believe her, and throwing the bread and meat on the floor to the dog, he glared savagely at her, and stalked away. In the evening he returned, but Mr. Reynolds and his two hired men were present, and after asking this time for whisky, he again left. In a short time news came that he had murdered the Wigton family in Butler county, and Mrs. Reynolds had no doubt then, that his last visit would have resulted in her death, had he not been deterred by the presence of the men. She can yet recall the murderous looks he cast upon her. Mrs. Reynolds calls the Indian Blackhawk, but the following narrative published in the Pittsburgh *Commercial* of July 11, 1887, of his bloody deed in Butler county, gives his name as Sam Mohawk: "The news of the death of James Wigton, who died at Salina, Venango county, a few days ago, aged seventy-six, recalls one of the most dreadful chapters in the criminal history of Pennsylvania, Wigton's entire family, consisting of his wife and five children, having been murdered in Slippery Rock township, Butler county, in 1843.

"At that time an Indian named Sam Mohawk, who lived on the Seneca Reservation, in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., made periodical trips down the Allegheny Valley, and he was the terror of the region. He came to Butler in the latter part of June, 1843. His first demand was for whisky. He was refused at every place, which enraged him so that the inhabitants, fearing the result of his temper, made up a purse to pay his stage fare to Meadville. This was paid to the driver, and Mohawk got aboard. At Stone House, twelve miles from Butler, he left the stage and disappeared, and the conveyance went on without him. At midnight of that day he appeared at the stage-house, which was kept by a man named John Sills, and demanded the money that had been raised for his fare in Butler and also whisky. Sills was compelled to drive the Indian from his house with a club. At daybreak, on the morning of July 1st, James Wigton, who lived on a farm a few miles from Stone House, left his home to go to his father's farm, two miles and a half distant, on an errand. He did not return until eight o'clock. He saw a crowd of people about his house. He was stopped at his gate, and the terrible news was broken to him that during his absence Sam Mohawk had entered his house, and bru-

tally murdered his wife and five children. The news so stunned Wigton that he was unconscious for three days. The murder had been discovered by James Wigton's brother John, who lived a mile or so from the former. He had seen the Indian pass the house just after daylight. John Wigton went to his brother's house an hour later to borrow a wagon. On entering the house he discovered the dead bodies of his sister-in-law and her five children lying on the kitchen floor, the children being piled in a heap on the body of the mother. Their brains had been beaten out with a large stone, which lay covered with blood on the floor near by. Mrs. Wigton was thirty years old. Her children were aged respectively eight, five, four, three and one years. Mrs. Wigton was partially dressed, but it was evident that the children had been taken from their beds by their murderer and killed.

"The Indian was arrested and placed in the Butler jail, which was guarded by armed men day and night to prevent a rescue by wandering bands of Indians, which were common in the Allegheny Valley forty years ago. Mohawk was tried in the following November, and was hanged on the 22d of March, 1844. One of the witnesses of the hanging was James Wigton, husband and father of the Indian's victims."

Thomas Reynolds in 1841 built a little log house on a site now situated on Jackson and Tenth streets, and the following year he was married to Julia Anna Smith. The wedding trip was a two-mile journey on a path through the forest to the little shanty. While on their way seven full grown deer were seen walking leisurely along, and exhibited no fear, as they stopped and gazed a few moments at the couple, and then proceeded leisurely on their way. The footprints of bear, deer, and other animals were often discovered near the house, and Mr. Reynolds once shot a deer while standing in his yard. The Indians had a hut near the spot upon which he built, by a fine spring where the old logs were yet to be seen.

Miss Rebecca Fuller relates the fact that the wolves seemed to have some way of surrounding the deer and killing them in great numbers, near the cold spring above Prescottville, as she said her parents would find the bones and blood there frequently in those early days, showing how the rapacious, blood-thirsty brutes had surrounded and killed numbers of the timid creatures.

In 1842 Thomas Reynolds built a large log house on East Main street, near where the present Reynolds mansion now stands. He also put in operation a tannery and saw-mill at the same locality. These were the only business enterprises between the years 1840 and 1860.

In 1845 Tilton Reynolds, who was postmaster at Prospect Hill, brought down the *post-office in a cigar-box*, and handing it to his brother said, "Here, Tom, is the post-office. I am going away, and you will have to attend to it." For some time no attention was taken of the change by the post-office department, until Mr. Thomas Reynolds requested that the name of the office be

changed from Prospect Hill to Reynoldsville, which was done, and he was appointed postmaster. When Thomas Reynolds gave the name to the town by having the post-office called Reynoldsville, there were no houses west of the school-house hill, between Thomas Reynolds and Woodward Reynolds's homes, except a small house built by Woodward Reynolds, on the site of the present Belnap house, and a log house that stood somewhere near the present Presbyterian Church, until Archibald Campbell put up a row of small buildings east of what is now Sixth street. Archie Campbell, as he was called, was one of the pioneers of the town, and up to his demise in 1876, was well known throughout the county. He was a zealous patriot, a true friend to those whom he liked, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

The editor of the *Punxsutawney Tribune*, who is a native of Reynoldsville, tells the following story of Archie Campbell's peculiarities: "Whoever has lived long in Jefferson county must have known Archibald Campbell. 'Archie' was an Irishman by birth, and a financier by profession. He lived with his good wife, Mary Ann, in a little striped house on Main street, Reynoldsville, for many years, and was at one time sole proprietor of the Sandy Lick Hotel. The 'Sandy Lick' was the theater of many a lively scene during the palmy rafting days of twenty years ago. Archie made a good deal of money in those days by selling 'swate molasses' to the raftsmen at a dollar a pint. 'Egad! No,' Archie would say, 'I kape no whusky, but I've got plenty of swate molasses.' But with all his faults Archie was a pretty good kind of an Irishman when he was asleep. The peculiarity, however, which rendered Archie unique and original, was the eagerness with which he sought money, and the tenacity with which he clung to it. To illustrate: Once, when the writer was a little boy, Archie engaged him and his elder brother, Sid, to clean out his Augian cow stable. Archie kept a cow and a horse in a very small stable, which was never cleaned out as long as the animals were able to stand upright inside. 'Now clain it out good boys,' Archie said as we went to work with shovel and mattock, 'and I'll pay yees woll fer it.' We worked hard all that day and the next day, finishing the job in the evening. Archie pronounced it first rate, and told us to go with him to the house and get our money. As times were pretty flush then, we didn't expect to receive less than two dollars, but Archie soon put all our sordid calculations at rest by producing a three-cent 'shinplaster,' and presenting it to Sidney with the remark: 'Guv Wully a cint av that! Egad, he *earned* it!'

"For many years afterwards, when, in playing ball, we happened to catch a fly or make a run, there was always some bad boy to yell, 'Guv Wully'a cint of that! Egad he *earned* it!'

"Archie was a warm friend of Dave Reynolds, and once he opened his heart so far as to give Dave's little boy a little pig. A few months afterwards Archie got it into his head Dave was indebted to him, and he accordingly demanded

a settlement. The settlement was made at once, and, very much to his chagrin and surprise, Archie came out two dollars in debt. He scratched his head a moment, then said !

“ ‘Sure that pig is chape enough at two dollars !’

“ ‘But,’ said Mr. Reynolds, ‘I thought you gave that pig to the boy !’

“ ‘Egad ! an I did,’ said Archie, ‘but sure I’m not the mon to allow a but of a pig sthand in the way of a settlement betwixt meself and Dave Reynolds !’ ”

“ Jimmy Kile was also an odd character, who figured in the early history of Reynoldsville. Although he and Archie Campbell prided themselves on their open-handed generosity, as most Irishmen do, they were chiefly celebrated for their penuriousness. Many and ingenious were the schemes that Archie would invent to avoid parting with a penny that would not bring him two in return. Once on a time the citizens of Winslow township took a notion to fix up the Prospect Cemetery, and in order to reach the Kiles and Campbells, who were wealthy, a subscription paper was put in the hands of Jimmy Kile. He called on Archie Campbell one morning with his paper, when the following colloquy took place :

“ ‘Gud morning, Muster Cummel.’

“ ‘Gud morning, Muster Kile.’

“ ‘Are ye’s all wull, this morning, Muster Cummel ?’

“ ‘Yes, Muster Kile, there’s only meself and Mary Ann, and we’re all wull.’

“ ‘Muster Cummel, I’ve got a superscription paper here to fix the graveyard beyand, an’ wud yer be after puttin’ somethin’ down ?’

“ ‘Egad ! no, Muster Kile, not a cint for that oul cow-pasture. As long as I luv I won’t be buried there. Egad, I won’t !’

“ ‘Wull, Muster Cummel, we duffer in opunion on that, for if I luv and kape my health, *I wull !*’ ”

EARLY SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The first school-house in this locality, a little log one, was built in 1836, on the hill above the present flouring-mill at Prescottville. It was known as the Fuller school-house, and in it Thomas Reynolds taught the first school under the common school system. A few years later another building was erected in Cold Spring Hollow, which was in constant use until 1874, when, it with a building of later date, was sold, and the large school building on Central Main street was erected in 1875. In the first few years of Reynoldsville’s existence religious services were only occasionally held. An old house on East Main street, afterwards remodeled and occupied by Milton Coleman, was often used for the purpose of holding religious meetings, and on one occasion, about the year 1852, the floor gave way, precipitating the congregation to the basement, and it is said that five persons perished in the accident, which was

augmented by the fire from the over-turned stove. The school-house in Cold Spring Hollow was used for Sunday-school purposes and as a place of worship for many years; then about 1861 C. H. Prescott built a Baptist Church in Prescottville, and in 1870 the Presbyterians built a church east of the residence of Thomas Reynolds, which was succeeded in 1881 by a large brick church on Main street. The Methodist and Lutheran Churches are also commodious and fine structures. In the latter the Episcopal services of the church, organized in Reynoldsville by that denomination in the spring of 1887, are held. The Baptist congregation have the foundation built for a large and elegant church, which they will occupy before the close of 1887. The Catholics, in 1873, built a commodious frame church, which took the place of a little building, which they had heretofore occupied in the eastern suburbs of the town. Miss Harriet Fuller, who taught school at the Fuller school-house about the year 1834, started the first Sunday-school. She was a very zealous worker, and when any of her scholars whispered or misbehaved at Sunday-school she would punish them the next day. She was afterwards Mrs. Guthrie, of Troy. In this school-house James McCreight and Mr. Ross also taught. In those days a debating society was held in the school-house, and Thomas Reynolds, who had been a strong temperance man in his New York home, where he was a prominent lecturer, organized the first temperance society in the township. Mr. Reynolds, in after years, acquired a taste for spirituous liquors from having brandy administered to him (much against his will) by his physician during a severe illness.

It is a strange coincidence that Woodward Reynolds and Thomas Reynolds, coming from different localities, one from Kittanning and the other from the State of New York, and with no kinship or previous knowledge of each other, should have chosen this place for their home, and locating about a mile apart, one at the eastern and the other at the western part of what is now the thriving town of Reynoldsville. The town has been aptly named, called as it was for the pioneers who first settled there, and whose descendants make up so large and important portion of the citizens both of the town and township.

Of the older members of these families, nearly all have passed away, Mrs. Thomas Reynolds and Mrs. Woodward Reynolds alone remaining. There are three distinct families of Reynoldses now residing in Reynoldsville. Tilton, William, and Thomas were brothers, and their descendants now living number seventy-three. Of these Tilton Reynolds's descendants are three children, thirty-three grand-children, and ten great-grand-children living.

William Reynolds's descendants are five children and ten grand children living.

Thomas Reynolds, sr., five children and seven grand-children living.

Woodward Reynolds, eight children living and eighteen grand-children.

Dr. Samuel Reynolds, who settled in Reynoldsville in the last decade, and represents the third family, has five children.

There are thirty-six in the town of Reynoldsville who answer to the name of Reynolds, and one hundred and four in the township.

Dr. William Reynolds, son of Tilton Reynolds, has in his possession the marriage certificate of his grandfather Reynolds, of which a copy is given below :

The President of the
Deleware State

To any Minister or Preacher of the
Gospel.

Whereas Application hath been made unto me, by Thomas Reynolds and Ann Reynolds to be joined in Holy Matrimony, and finding upon due examination, that there is not any lawful Let or Impediment, by Reafon of Pre-contract Confanguinity, Affinity, or any other just Cause whatsoever, to hinder the faid Marriage : Thefe are therefore to licence and authorize you to join the faid Thomas Reynolds & Ann Reynolds in the Holy Bands of Matrimony, and them to pronounce Man and Wife.

Seal that was here
broken out

J CLAYTON

JAS BOOTH Sect

I the underwritten do hereby,
certify that I joined the above
Parties in Holy Matrimony the
day & year above mentioned

CHAS H WHARTON

Given under my hand, and attested by the
Secretary of the faid State, under the public
Seal of his Office, this Sixth day of October
in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven
hundred and ninety one

The prevalence of the names of Reynolds and Smith was pretty aptly illustrated by the following, which appeared in the Reynoldsville "Paper" a few years ago :

"*Reynolds vs. Smith*—Quite a mirthful explanation was given by Smith, the evangelist, of his non-arrival at Reynoldsville, as expected, some time since. Mr. W. H. Smith, the engineer, received the telegram which should have been sent to Mr. W. J. Smith, the evangelist, thus delaying the latter and puzzling the former.

"The evangelist remarked : 'Smith is a very *honest* name, but often very inconvenient, but, indeed, not more so than other names in some localities. For instance, as I came up the Low Grade the last word I heard on board the train was 'Reynoldsville,' and stepping off confronted Mr. Reynolds. Of course I thought he was the founder of the town. As I perambulated the streets I saw 'Reynolds House,' 'Reynolds Opera House,' and 'Reynolds

Restaurant.' I picked up a newspaper of the town, and lo! 'Reynolds Herald,' published by a 'Reynolds' company, and edited by W. S. Reynolds, met my eyes. Then there are 'Reynolds Colliery' and 'Reynolds Grove.' 'Miss Reynolds' is too numerous to mention, and 'Mr. Reynolds' is exceedingly plentiful. There are Dr. Reynolds and Albert Reynolds, both about six feet and three inches high; in fact every Reynolds I saw bordered on the Brogdinag in stature, and when we consider their avoirdupois and number, we wonder where the rest of the people get room to live. So now if I get any of your names mixed, just blame it on Reynolds.

"The evangelist was seen in the post-office next morning enquiring for mail. 'Smith?' queried the postmistress. 'Oh, that's a horrible name! It used to be mine, but I changed it to Reynolds.' Smith wore a sardonic smile as he marched away to the tune of a sad tune. REYNOLDS."

Early Stores and Industries.—Thomas Reynolds kept the first store in 1844 in his residence.

Frederick Farmer and Daniel Dunham are also mentioned as pioneer merchants of Reynoldsville. They kept in an old black house, six doors east of where King & Co.'s store was established in later years. They were followed by Washington Rhodes, who in turn gave way to Henry Gordon, and he, again, retired to make way for his son, Charles H. Gordon. Previous to 1860 Charles H. Prescott also kept store in Reynoldsville.

In 1860 John Reynolds, second son of Woodward Reynolds, returned from Kittanning, where he had been engaged in merchandising, and was elected justice of the peace for Windsor township, and in 1869 he introduced the first industry of the new town by erecting a planing-mill and sash and door manufactory on the corner of Main and First streets. This establishment was afterwards owned by James McGhee and C. R. Hall.

In 1871 George Thompson came to Reynoldsville, and a year later engaged in the planing-mill, sash, door and furniture manufactory, in conjunction with J. S. Winslow. This manufactory, which was located on the corner of South and Tenth streets, was afterward operated by Mathew R. Reynolds.

One of the most potent reasons adduced by Thomas Reynolds for wanting a town was to induce a physician to locate there, as there was none nearer than Brookville. Those who have practiced the esculapian art will all be found noticed at length in Dr. C. M. Matson's sketch of the medical profession of Jefferson county.

In 1871 Dr. R. M. Boyles and J. Van Reed came from Clarion county, erected a large store building on the corner of Main and Fifth streets, and kept a well-stocked drug store, until the fall of the following year they were burned out. Dr. William H. Reynolds was also engaged in the drug business in 1871.

Until 1870-71 Reynoldsville was one straggling street of widely separated houses, extending from the residence of Thomas Reynolds to the Reynolds

House, and the population did not exceed two hundred ; but the surveying of the Bennett's Branch Railroad, as it was then called, infused new life into the people, and the well known excellence and extent of the coal fields in and about the town directed the attention of capitalists to the place. As has already been stated, the home farm of Woodward Reynolds was at once laid out into lots and sold by his sons, David and Albert, and at the same time E. C. Shultze, of St. Mary's, Elk county, obtained the agency of the Thomas Reynolds lands, and at once proceeded to lay out over twenty streets of town lots, and to the push and energy of Judge Shultze is Reynoldsville greatly indebted for the opening up of the town. He died in 1875, and the lands which he had widely advertised, reverted, with the exception of the lots already sold, to their original owner.

Municipal Powers.—In 1873 Reynoldsville was incorporated into a borough, and M. M. Miner was appointed chief burgess to fill the office until the next election. The next burgesses elected, were : J. W. Faust, M. D., F. M. Cole, R. C. Faust, David Hartman, and Albert Reynolds.

The rapid growth of the town until 1875, was astonishing, and it put on the airs of a little city ; but the big fire of 1875, followed by another the following year, almost crushed the life out of the place and business languished, and it was not until the building of the Soldier's Run railroad, and the opening of the mines, that the town "got on its feet again." The mines furnish the principal industry of the town, and William Sharpe, the pioneer of this coal region, deserves the praise for the first development of the now famous bituminous coal region of Reynoldsville.

The Fire Record of the Town.—There has been several scathing fires in Reynoldsville, the greatest conflagration occurring on the 25th of August, 1875, by which twenty-one buildings in the heart of the town were destroyed, involving a loss estimated at almost \$100,000, on which there was only \$42,000 insurance. The principal losers were D. C. Oyster & Co., bankers, \$3,000, insurance, \$1,500 ; Burgess & Alexander, \$4,000, insurance, \$2,550 ; Reilley's Arcade Block, \$7,500, insurance, \$4,500 ; C. H. Butler, \$1,000, insurance, \$600 ; E. L. Brown, \$1,000, insurance, \$500 ; F. M. Cole, \$13,000, insurance, \$7,500 ; A. M. Cotton, \$3,000, insurance, \$1,500 ; C. H. Gordon, \$3,500, insurance, \$1,580 ; Thompson & Degnan, \$5,000, insurance, \$2,000 ; L. P. Seeley, \$10,000, insurance, \$4,000 ; M. Winslow, \$2,000, insurance, \$1,100 ; Brandon & Reynolds, *Herald*, \$4,000, insurance, \$2,500 ; A. Bogner & Co., \$11,000, insurance, \$5,700 ; D. Reynolds, \$4,000, insurance, \$1,000 ; H. M. Iseman, \$4,000, insurance, \$2,500 ; Thompson & Reynolds, \$5,000 ; John A. Doyle, \$3,000, insurance, \$2,000 ; S. B. Ake, \$6,000, insurance, \$2,400 ; A. Bogner, \$1,000, insurance, \$200 ; and a number of other losses ranging from \$50 to \$800.

Another disastrous fire occurred in 1876, by which all the dwellings on the

north side of Main street, between Centennial Hall and the residence of Mrs. Amelia Reynolds, were destroyed. In the fall of the same year the planing-mill and sash and door factory of E. Campbell, and the machine-shop of Barclay & Crowell, with several dwelling-houses between First and Second streets, were destroyed. The following year the St. Charles hotel was burned down, and the saw-mill of H. S. Belknap, the large tenant house of Dr. R. M. Boyles, on Third street; the residence of W. H. Kneeland, on South, and above Grant, the shoe store and residence of Isaac Winters, on Main street; the Warmick House in Ohio town, the large flouring mill of T. & S. McCreight, of Prescottville, have fallen victims to the devouring element. In the decade ending in 1870, some fifty of the best buildings on Main street were destroyed.

War Record.—The war record of Reynoldsville is one of which they can well feel proud. The majority of their boys in blue marched to the front under Captain Tracy, of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania, and subsequently served under Captains Conser and Reynolds. Of those who laid down their lives for the old flag, were Major John C. Conser, George W. Crossley, Benjamin L. Johnson, Joseph F. Green, Irvin R. Long, Philip N. Tapper, Daniel G. Carl, George Howlett, John Kirker, Joseph Rutter, John W. Rea, Hiram P. Sprague, Peter Sharp and John Winkleby. A few enlisted in other organizations, but they will all be found in that part of this work devoted to the war record of Jefferson county.

During the war the village was almost deserted. The men and the boys were doing the fighting, while the wives and children and the aged parents they had left behind were waiting in dreary suspense for "news from the war."

General Business.—There is one banking house in Reynoldsville, established about 1874, by F. K. Arnold & Co. It is now owned by Seeley, Alexander & Arnold. W. B. Alexander is the cashier.

Charles H. Gordon, general store (double) clothing, dry goods, etc., was started in 1867, by C. H. Gordon & Brother, then C. H. Gordon, until 1875, when a co-partnership was formed by Mr. Gordon, with L. P. Seeley, as Gordon & Seeley. Mr. Seeley soon retired, and the business has since been conducted by C. H. Gordon.

McKibbon & Brown, drug store established November, 1874.

E. D. Seeley, dealer in groceries, established May, 1886.

Dr. S. Reynolds, drug store, established about 1879.

King & Coleman, drug store, established about 1871.

H. A. Stoke, drug store, successor to Stoke & McConnell, established in 1882, owned by Mr. Stoke since April 1, 1887.

J. B. Arnold, dry goods and clothing store, established by Arnold & Alexander, owned by J. B. Arnold, since 1884.

C. C. Gibson, dry goods and clothing store, established spring of 1882.

B. E. Wellendorf, dealer in all kinds of hardware, and house furnishing goods, carpets, etc., established October, 1875.

N. Hanan, general store, established in 1875, by Hanan & Strause. Since 1878, owned by N. Hanan.

Joseph Strause, general store, established June, 1879.

Guth & McConnell, jewelry store, established in April, 1883.

Hamilton & Dennison, dealers in dry goods, groceries, etc., successors to J. C. King & Co.; owned by present firm since March, 1886.

D. McCracken, dealer in groceries, established June, 1867.

J. A. Harding, grocery store, started in October, 1878, by Gordon & Harding. Since 1880, owned by J. A. Harding.

I. H. London, grocery, flour and feed store, started May, 1881.

S. J. Iseman, grocery store, established in 1885.

A. G. Milliron, grocery store, started by Jameson & Spears, in 1882, then sold to Jacob Schwem, who in turn disposed of it to A. G. Milliron, in 1885.

E. S. Lawrence, grocery store, successor to Degman & McDonald. The business has been run by the present proprietor since 1883.

W. S. Sankey, general store and grocery, established December, 1871.

Joseph S. Morrow, general merchandise, established April, 1885.

E. T. McGraw, boot and shoe store, established September, 1882.

S. T. Dougherty, grocery store. This store was removed from Brookville, about 1883, by I. C. Fuller, who run it a short time, when it was purchased by Mr. Dougherty.

Frank J. Black, book store, and news depot, established December, 1877.

Joseph Zollner, jr., jewelry store, and dealer in pianos, organs, etc., established in 1885.

Priester & Brother, dealers in furniture, established in 1887.

M. Cartin, grocery store, established by H. I. Cartin, in 1873.

Bell, Lewis & Yates, "company store," established in 1885, E. J. Lofts, manager.

Mrs. Mary G. Brown, millinery store, established in 1881.

Miss R. McCallin, millinery store, established in 1879.

Miss Hattie Cotton, millinery store, established April, 1887.

Mary E. Moore, millinery store, established in 1879.

Miss Florence Best, millinery and dressmaking, established April, 1887.

D. Bolger, merchant tailor, established December, 1879.

M. Geisler, merchant tailor, established August, 1884.

A. J. Broadhead, undertaking, painting and paper hanging, established in 1885.

J. C. Williams, photographer, established in spring of 1880.

William Foster, dealer in confectionery, established November, 1886.

William Barclay, bakery and confectionery, established in 1883.

John Barto, bakery, established April, 1885.

Charles Fries, bakery, established May, 1887.

J. & H. C. Dible, wagon manufactory, established in 1875.

David Hartman, blacksmith and repair shop, established in 1874.

Samuel Sutter, blacksmith and general repair shop, established in 1878.

Aaron Rodgers, marble works, established in 1875, by Fulton & Rodgers. Rodgers sold his interest to his partner, William Fulton, in 1876, and re-purchased it in 1877.

T. H. Scott, shoemaker, established February, 1874.

William Barclay, saddlery and harness, established in 1884.

Felix Weber, saddlery and harness, established in 1886.

C. N. Lewis, general insurance agent.

H. H. Lewis, planing-mill, established in 1882.

William E. Philippi, and Burton E. Hoover, dentists.

Michael O'Halloran, tailor.

Joseph Shaffer, agent Adam's Express Company.

H. M. Iseman, agent American Express Company.

Elwood DeHaven, cabinet maker.

Burns House, built by O. Grey, in 1855 or 1856, and sold to Thomas Reynolds in 1858. It is now owned by Charles Burns. Valentine Smith was the first landlord; the next was William Ferris, then Thomas Montgomery, William Vandevort, John Rodebaugh, then Charles Burns, who has had charge of it since, with the exception of one year, when it was run by John Dillman, until 1886, when H. L. Kastrop, took charge of the house.

The Reynolds House was built in 1850, by Woodward Reynolds, who kept the house until his death in 1861. Then it was managed for a time by his sons. It is now the property of his widow, Mrs. Amelia Reynolds, and has had numerous landlords in the last twenty-five years, among whom were H. S. Belknap and G. W. Stoke. Thomas Evans is now occupying the property.

The Belknap House was built in 1873-74, by H. S. Belknap, who kept the hotel until 1883, when J. H. Clover became the landlord.

Schwem House, built in 1879, by Jacob Schwem, who occupied it until 1887, when the property was purchased by Frank A. McConnell, who has refitted and remodeled the house, and is now *ye landlord* of the same.

A. M. Cotton, billiard parlor, established about 1875.

J. C. Dillman, billiard parlor.

William Priester, barber, successor to James Gale, established since 1879.

William Loding, barber, started in 1886.

R. Thomas, barber shop, established in 1887.

Thomas Tapper, livery, sale and exchange stable, established in 1873. In April, 1887, Mr. Tapper purchased the livery stable of Homer B. Leech, who had been in the business in Reynoldsville, since 1875, and consolidated it with his own.

Thomas Mahoney, meat market, established about 1873.

Blissell Brothers, meat market, established September, 1885.

William Wilie, meat market.

PRESCOTTVILLE.

In 1853 Charles H. Prescott settled about a mile east of Reynoldsville, where the large flouring mill of R. S. Cathers, was located. Mr. Prescott entered largely in the lumber business, established a store, and gathered quite a number of workmen about him, and from 1860 to 1870, Prescottville was the centre of business in Winslow township. R. S. Cathers was also one of the prominent lumbermen of this place, and J. H. Corbet succeeded Mr. Prescott in the mercantile business. Mr. Prescott was an active member of the Baptist Church, and in 1870, was licensed to preach by the Reynoldsville Church. In 1876, he, in connection with John H. Corbet, built the Centennial Hall in Reynoldsville, in order to have a suitable place for religious services. The rooms underneath the hall are rented for secular business purposes, and the revenue thus derived, is, after the expenses are deducted, devoted to general missionary work. Mr. Prescott removed to Michigan about 1880, and his business interests in Jefferson county are now managed by his partner, Mr. Corbet. Prescottville is no longer a busy mart, the only industry of any kind being the large grist-mill now owned by T. & S. McCreight. Dr. W. H. Reynolds's drug store is the only store now in the place. In 1880 the census gives the population of Prescottville as one hundred and thirty.

OHIO TOWN.

This is that part of Reynoldsville situated on the west side of Sandy Lick, where the depot and offices of the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Railroad are situated. It has sprung into life since the building of the railroad, and since the building of the West Penn tannery is quite a busy place. In 1880 the census gave the population of Ohiotown as two hundred and forty-two; but it has been largely increased since then. There are two graded schools in this suburb, and the Ross and Moore hotels are also located there.

General Business.—William Burge, grocery and general merchandise, established about 1878.

M. Sloppy, grocery store.

William Gibson, grocery, established in 1886.

The Ross House, built in 1878 by W. S. Ross, owner and proprietor. In 1883 an additional story was added, making it a three-story building, and in 1885 it was again enlarged, refitted and refurnished.

The Moore House, James Moore, owner and proprietor. This house was built by Dr. R. M. Boyles, in 1878, who sold it to Frank Best, who opened it as the Best House. It was then purchased by A. U. Moore, who changed it to the Moore House.

Reynoldsville machine shop, Herpel Brothers proprietors, started July, 1884. The proprietors of this shop are graduates of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, and make to order and repair mill, tannery and mine work.

Jones & Wilson, planing mill.

Saw and shingle-mill, built as a shingle-mill by H. S. Belknap, about 1883. It was then destroyed by fire, and rebuilt as a steam saw and shingle-mill. It is now owned and operated by David Wheeler.

M. T. McLain, manufacturer of Anchor pick, and general line of miner's tools, established in 1879.

The West Penn Tannery ranks next to the coal mines in importance. It was built in 1881 by P. K. Grim & Son, from the eastern part of the State. They sold the concern to Messrs. Hall & Vaughn, of New York, in October, 1882. When they assumed control of it they were working one hundred and seventy-five sides per day, while they are now turning out every day as many as six hundred. Their plant is situated along the Low Grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on twenty-five acres of land, on which they have bark-mills and sheds with switch tracks running into them. They have room under roof for twelve thousand tons of bark, and they consume annually about twenty thousand tons of this material, five thousand tons of which is brought to them in wagons, while the remainder is conveyed to them by the Allegheny Valley and the Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroads. The output of the works is sole-leather exclusively, known as the "Union Backs," and having "West Penn" stamped on them. In the process of tanning, both the oak and hemlock bark is used, and the claim made by many of the consumers that it is more serviceable than other similar leather, seems irrefutable. The firm allow nothing to go to waste at the tannery. The grease they get from the fleshings taken from the hides, is made into three thousand pounds of tallow each week, while they separate the white hair from the dark, wash it and sell it to manufacturers of cheap clothing and carpets. The lime, after they are through with it, and the ashes of the burnt bark, which they use for fuel after they take the strength out of it, are sold for fertilizing. Not only is the West Penn Tannery one of the largest in Pennsylvania, but it is as well a model industry in every respect. It is equipped with every device and improvement necessary for the constant promotion of the business, and all of the buildings devoted to it are roofed with slate and iron. These buildings are protected against fire by large force-pumps, buckets and ample hose to reach any part of the premises, which are illuminated throughout by the incandescent system of electric light produced by a plant the firm owns for the purpose. Messrs. Hall & Vaughn have never experienced any strike among their workmen, for they pay them good wages in cash every week and provide many of them with homes at very reasonable rent. The hides, the management work, are all of the Chicago slaughter, and when tanned the bodies are shipped to New York, while the scraps are sent to

Boston to manufacturers of cheap stock. The grease is shipped to New York, and the hair, averaging 400,000 pounds per year is shipped to Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Philadelphia. A. P. Utter, is inside manager, and James Woodring is outside manager. They employ one hundred and twenty men.

Elections.—The first election in Reynoldsville after it became a borough, was held October 21, 1873, and resulted in the election of the following persons to fill the different town offices: Burgess, M. M. Miner; justices of the peace, George E. Wisner, William H. Jackson; town council, J. B. McCracken, Joseph Pence, H. S. Belknap, W. S. Sankey, William K. Reynolds, J. Van Reed; auditors, D. Burgoon, J. L. Test, Albert Reynolds; constable, Samuel Saxton; high constable, William Heckman; assessor, B. F. Barris; assistant assessors, E. DeHaven, William Seeley; judge of election, William Ferris; inspectors, H. M. Clark, R. M. Boyles.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following persons were elected: Justice of the peace, C. J. Kerr; burgess, A. G. Milliron; constable, Jerry Heckman; high constable, James Tigue; collector, Albert Reynolds; town council, James Spear, D. P. Wormer; school directors, J. W. Foust, H. C. Deible; assessor, O. F. Smith; auditors, C. C. Gibson, three years, H. H. Stoke, one year, A. T. Bings, unexpired term; poor overseer, James Butler, two years, William Ferris, one year, E. T. McGaw, unexpired term; judge of election, J. C. Swartz; inspectors, J. C. Ferris, Harry Cartin. The other justice of the peace for Reynoldsville, is Thomas H. Scott. The other members of the school board are P. F. Bolger, David Wheeler, C. Mitchell and W. B. Alexander.

Taxables and Population.—The number of taxables in Reynoldsville in 1880, were 631; in 1886, 729. The population according to census of 1880, was 1,410.

Assessments and Valuation.—The triennial assessment for 1886, gives the number of acres of seated land in Reynoldsville as 200, valuation \$3,710; average per acre, \$18.55; number of houses and lots, 661; valuation \$95,523; unseated lots, 170; valuation, \$6,755; average, \$35.74; number of horses, 125; valuation, \$8,041; average value, \$24.33; cows, 113; valuation, \$973; average value, \$8.61; occupations, 51.10; valuation, \$12,777; average value, \$25.05. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$122,779. Money at interest, \$17,501.

School Statistics.—The number of schools in Reynoldsville, for the year ending June 7th, were 8; length of term, 6 months; number of male teachers, 4; female teachers, 4; average salary of male teachers, \$40; female, \$30; number of male scholars, 246; female scholars, 233; average attendance, 424; per cent. of attendance, 90; cost per month, 54 cents. Thirteen mills were levied for school, and five for building purposes. Total amount of tax levied, \$2,407.14.

PANCOAST.

Pancoast is another little village in Winslow township, situated on the Low Grade Railroad, which owed its existence to the opening of the mines of the Reynoldsville and Washington coal companies, and was for several years quite a brisk little mining town, but the collieries are now worked out. In 1880 the census gave the population of Pancoast as 131.

SANDY VALLEY.

This is also a little hamlet situated on the same railroad. It has one store and the post-office of Sandy Valley. William Boner manages both. In 1880 the population of Sandy Valley was 77.

RATHMEL.

Rathmel is at the terminus of the Soldier's Run Railroad, and where the upper mines of Bell, Lewis and Yates are situated. It is a small place, started about the time of the finishing of the Low Grade Railroad, by John A. Wilson, of Philadelphia, chief engineer of the road, who built a large steam saw-mill there.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

HISTORY OF HEATH TOWNSHIP.

THE seventeenth township organized was Heath. It was taken from Barnett, in 1847, and was called for Elijah Heath, one of the first settlers of the county, and for many years a prominent citizen of Brookville. It is bounded on the north by Forest county, from which it is divided by the Clarion River, on the east by Polk township and Elk county, on the south by Eldred, Warsaw and Polk, and on the west by Barnett.

Geology.—This region being an almost unbroken wilderness, very little coal or limestone is found. Wood being in such great abundance, no attention has been paid to the small coal deposits. The most of the uplands being rugged, unbroken wastes, the massive rocks of the Homewood sandstone being the principal features of the geology. In the region of Raught's Mills, huge boulders of these rocks are found, which from their gigantic size, deserve the celebrity they have acquired as curiosities.

Early Settlers.—The first settlers in Heath township appear to have been Job Carr, James Aharah and John Wynkoop. Mr. K. L. Blood, of Brookville, says of the early settlement of this region: "My father took me, in the fall

of 1833, to what was then Ridgway township, now Heath. Job Carr lived there, and was running a saw-mill, and was then building a dam across the Clarion River. James Watterson, of Armstrong, now Clarion county, had made a settlement at the mouth of Spring Creek, and built a saw-mill in 1833, and a man named Ransom and Ralph Hill, had built a shanty, and took up what was then supposed to be vacant land, in the Beech Bottom, now owned by Calvin Rodgers." This mill of Job Carr, which was about one mile above Millstone, was the first mill built in what is now Heath township. Mr. Carr took out and ran to market the first lumber. The first school-house was built at Lathrop's, and the first church was built on the Edeburn farm, about 1883.

Lumbering has always been the principal business of the township, Heath being noted for its fine timber, and the majority of those operating in the township have resided elsewhere. One of the principal steam mills was owned by George G. Frazier. This property has recently been sold by Mr. Frazier. The other mills in operation in 1887, are those of L. C. Wynkoop, of Pittsburgh, and William Dickey, of Brookville.

Farms.—The rugged wilderness condition of Heath has precluded farming to any great extent, but some good farm land is found especially along Spring Creek, where farms have been opened up, the best of which are those of Samuel Wallace, R. S. Winlack, William Kelly, George Frazier and William Crispin. The only post-office in Heath township is Dunkle. There is some timber yet to be found in Heath, and deer and bears are found amid its rocky wilderness, while its streams especially Clear Creek, are noted for excellent speckled trout.

Elections.—The first election was held in Heath township, February 22, 1847, and resulted in the election of the following persons:¹ Justice of the peace, John Kenning, John Wynkoop, Abram Winsor; supervisors, Abram Winsor, David Rankin, William Dougherty, John Kenning, D. H. Dimmon; assessors, Abram Winsor, John Kenning, John G. Cayle; auditors, Henry Raught, David Rankin, Patrick O'Neil, Abram Winsor, John Wynkoop, George Vasbinder, John G. Cayle; constable, Robert Aharra; judge of election, David Rankin; inspectors, John Knopsnyder, D. H. Dimmon, John Kenning; school directors, Henry Raught, John Wynkoop, David Rankin, Abram Winsor, D. H. Dimmon, Patrick O'Neil, William Dougherty.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following were elected: Justice of the peace, Naman Kirkland; constable, Michael Bott; supervisors, Adam Hidingen and Jacob Hidingen; school directors, Adam Hidingen and R. M. Painter; auditor, Elrod Aharra; assessor, R. M. Painter; tax collector, Martin Disque; treasurer, Thompson Crow; clerk, Mathias Melzer; poor overseer, S. H. Wallace; judge of election, William Aharra; inspect-

¹ This is the election return just as given in the election docket, which does not specify who were elected justice of the peace, supervisor, assessor, or school directors.

ors, J. B. Haight and T. J. Crow. The other justice of the peace is William Kelly. The other members of the school board are John B. Haight, S. H. Wallace, James Aharrah and A. J. Harriger.

The number of taxables in Heath township in 1849, were 62; in 1856, 56; in 1863, 37; 1870, 78; 1880, 65; 1886, 84. The population by census of 1850, was 203; 1860, 214; 1870, 247; 1880, 207.

The number of acres seated land in Heath, in 1886, were 5,267; valuation, \$14,737; average value per acre, \$2.79; one saw-mill, valuation, \$300; number of acres unseated, 5,287; valuation, \$16,107; average value per acre, \$3.06; number of horses, 47; valuation, \$2,170; average value, \$46; number of cows, 63; valuation, \$778; average value, \$12.35; occupations, 30; valuation, \$920; average, \$30.61. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$350.12. Money at interest, \$1,158.

The number of schools in Heath township, for the year ending June 7, 1886, were 4; length of term, 5 months; number of female teachers, 5; average salary of teachers, \$20; number of male scholars, 19; female, 19; average attendance, 22; per cent. of attendance, 60; cost per scholar, \$2.33; mills levied for school purposes, 13. Total amount of tax levied for school purposes, \$5,581.

CHAPTER XLIX.

HISTORY OF RINGGOLD TOWNSHIP.

RINGGOLD, the eighteenth township, was organized in 1848, being taken from Porter township. It was named in honor of Major Ringgold, a gallant officer of the United States army, who was killed at the battle of Palo Alto, in 1846. The township is bounded on the north by Beaver township, on the east by Rose and Oliver, on the south by Porter, and on the west by Armstrong county.

Topography and Drainage.—Little Sandy Creek flows along its northern edge, and Pine Run along its southern edge. Both streams occupy deep and wide valleys. The centre of the township is high, but much broken by small, lateral ravines, one set of which trends north towards the Little Sandy, and the other south, to Pine Run. Along the beds of the main valleys, the elevation above tide-water ranges from twelve hundred and fifty to thirteen hundred and fifty feet; on the uplands the summits occasionally attain an altitude of sixteen hundred feet above the ocean.

Geology.—There is coal found in nearly all parts of Ringgold township, the only important beds being the Freeport Upper, and the Kittanning Lower coal.

These beds are from three to four feet thick, of good coal, but have been but little investigated, as there is no demand except for local supply. Limestone of good quality is plentifully found. Mr. W. G. Platt thus describes it: "The ferriferous limestone is below water level, at A. Enty's, at which place it is well exposed, being quarried for fertilizing purposes. The stratum is about four feet thick, in one compact layer of light grayish color, brittle, of good quality, and fossiliferous, displaying in this respect its characteristic encrinite stems."

The Early Settlers.—The first settlers in what is now Ringgold township, were Andrew Shaffer, David Milliron and Vanlear, who settled there in 1818. They came from Northumberland and Westmoreland counties. They cleared the first land, and made the first improvements. A number of their descendants yet reside in the township.

Daniel Geist, who is the oldest citizen of Worthville, came to Jefferson county in 1834. He was born in Upper Mahanoy township, Northumberland county, June 17, 1809, and when sixteen years of age learned the millwright trade, at which he worked for several years in his native county, and then came the great cry of "Westward Ho!" and Mr. Geist became engulfed in the tide of emigration that was flowing westward, principally to Illinois, and started on a packet boat on the canal, intending to take the cars at Hollidaysburg, but when he reached that place he found that a train had been wrecked on the Portage Railroad, and several persons killed, so he decided not to go west, but instead came to Jefferson county, having had some knowledge of the "Pine woods country." He purchased two mill-sites, one at New Maysville, in what is now Clarion county, and one where Worthville now is, with a large tract of land in the same vicinity. He spent about a month travelling over all the region of country embraced now in Jefferson and Clarion counties, and then returned to his home in Northumberland county, taking the stage where Strattonville now is, on the Susquehanna and Waterford turnpike, and introduced the people of the eastern part of the State to Jefferson county. Mr. Geist returned the next spring and erected a grist-mill at Maysville, and through the influence of his recommendation, within three years time, Ringgold and Porter townships were largely settled by people from the eastern counties, who had not means to take them farther West.

Among those who were thus induced to come to Jefferson county was John Martz, who purchased a large tract of land near the village of Ringgold, all of which he still owns. Mr. Geist furnished him his flour until he had cleared a portion of land and was able to raise his own grain. Mr. Martz is still living, and is the oldest citizen of the township, being eighty-nine years of age, and is still a healthy, active man. Among others who came to Ringgold with barely means to bring them there, but who now own good farms, and are in easy circumstances, are, Jacob Wagner, John Kiehl, Levi Mottern, Jesse Geist and Samuel Geist.

The county was full of wild game, especially wolves, bears, and deer, which naturally attracted hunters, and Mr. Geist relates the following incidents: "Among other hunters who came into the region were Henry Nolf, from Clarion county, where New Bethlehem now stands, and Lewis Doverspike. They were hunting in the northern part of Ringgold township, and wounded a bear, which attacked Mr. Nolf, and would have killed him had not his cries brought Doverspike to his assistance. The latter found that the bear had Nolf down, and was tearing away at him in a terrible manner with teeth and claws. He tried to shoot the animal, but his gun missed fire, and he then punched the bear in the ribs with his gun, causing it to leave Nolf and take after him. It chased Doverspike around a tree several times before he succeeded in getting a shot at it. After killing the bear he went to Nolf's assistance, and found him so badly wounded that he begged Doverspike to kill him and put him out of his misery. This, of course, Doverspike refused to do, but being a remarkably strong man, he picked Nolf up and carried him three miles to a house, from where he was removed to his home, and finally recovered from his wounds. Several years after he was again hunting in the southern part of the township, where he and his son George had erected a small shanty to stay in at night. One evening Mr. Nolf went to cut down a tree for fire-wood, and the tree splitting at the butt, snapped off, falling upon and killing him instantly. When his son discovered what had befallen his father, he had to go some three miles before he could get help and a team to take the body home. They then had to summon men from the Dutch Settlement, near Redbank Creek, to hold an inquest: and a party started with a jug of whisky, and the same night held an inquest, and then started for Milliron's, the nearest neighbor's house; but on the road they lost the body, it having rolled out of the sled into the snow. When they discovered the loss, one of the party remarked that he expected he (Nolf) was on a deer's track. They found him, however, by the side of the road, and took him home.

"Another man by the name of Hettrick, followed trapping and hunting. One morning his wife went to look after the traps, and found a wolf in one of them. Not having a gun, she tied a butcher-knife to a stick and run the knife repeatedly into the animal's side until she killed it."

The first year that Daniel Geist lived in Ringgold, he killed nine deer and one large bear, but he soon found that hunting was not a paying business, and quit it. Mr. Geist though in his seventy-eighth year, is a hale, hearty man, able to attend to his business. He resides at Worthville, where he still owns a half interest in the property he bought over fifty years ago, and where in comfort, he is able to quietly enjoy the evening of his days.

Early Business and Improvements.—The first grist-mills in the township were built by Daniel Geist, at what is now Worthville, and by Henry Freas, near the present village of Ringgold, in 1840. The first saw-mills were built

by Isaac Cherry, on Cherry Run, in 1844, and by John and William Postlethwait, at Geistown. The first church was built at David Hauses, and the first school-house at Valentine Shick's, near Ringgold, in 1836. The first store was started by Shannon & McFarland, about the year 1843, on the Shrauger farm.

Robert McFarland kept the first hotel in 1845, in the village of Ringgold.

In 1847, Moses Weaver had a wool-carding mill on Cherry Run, and at an early day the powder-mill of Henry Milliron, was also located on that stream. The first coal was discovered in the Enty bank, in 1837.

The first graveyards were located on the Milliron farm, near North Freedom, and at St. John's Church. William Boyer, who was drowned at Worthville, was the first person buried at the latter place.

There is a tradition that at a very early day some settlers were killed by Indians, on what is now the Powell farm, near the village of Ringgold.

Farming Interests.—Ringgold township has many fine farms, under good cultivation. It is one of the best wheat producing districts in the county, and is equally good for rye, corn and oats, while much attention is paid to the raising of fruit, and apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and the smaller fruits are grown on all the well improved farms. The best cultivated farms in the township are those of John Wise, Samuel Micheas, John Smathers and Jacob Wagner. Thoroughbred grades of horses, cattle and sheep are raised by William Stahlman, Isaac Bartoff, Samuel Geist and Filmore Smathers. There is no lumber trade in the township, but the coal, as before noted, is good. There are two churches and seven school-houses. There are two post-offices in Ringgold besides Worthville, New Petersburg and Ringgold.

Elections.—At an election held in the township of Ringgold, on the 25th day of February, 1850, the following persons appear to be elected: Justice of the peace, R. M. McFarland, had 72 votes, A. M. Smith, 56; constable, Peter Seiler, 68; supervisors, Amos Weaver, 69, Adam Hane, 69; assessor, Peter Seiler, 23; auditors, William Furgeson, 1 year, 5, F. Shrauger, 2 years, 5, P. H. Shannon, 3 years, 5; overseer of the poor, John C. Ferguson, 1; school directors, William Ferguson, jr., 21, D. D. Boyington, 21, R. M. McFarland, 21; judge of election, Philip Milliron, 16; inspectors of election, Daniel Geist, 11, Amos Weaver, 4.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following persons were elected: Constable, A. B. Howard; collector, A. B. Howard; supervisors, Jacob Stahlman, Eli Hendrix; poor overseer, William Young; school directors, Jacob Stahlman, Isaac Bottorf; auditor, Reuben Wonderling; assessor, Charles Snyder; judge of election, Samuel Shilling; inspectors, William Hause, David Graham. The justices of the peace are, W. D. Reitz and E. A. Holben. The other members of the school board are Elias Dinger, John Hunger, E. A. Holben and Philip Smathers.

Taxables and Population.—The number of taxables in Ringgold township

in 1849, were 132; in 1856, 156; in 1863, 172; in 1870, 221; in 1880, 236; in 1886, 265. The population according to the census of 1850, was 665; 1860, 909; 1870, 1,106; 1880, 1,078.

Assessments and Valuation of Property.—The number of acres of seated land in Ringgold, in 1886, were 11,651; valuation, \$54,410; average value per acre, \$4.67; number of houses and lots, 51; valuation, \$4,904; one mill, valuation \$100; number of acres of unseated land, 130; valuation, \$748; average value per acre, \$5.75; number of horses, 196; valuation, \$5,440; average value, \$22.40; number of cows, 300; valuation, \$2,369; average value, \$7.87; number of occupations, 60; valuation, \$1,070; average, \$17.83. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$69,041. Money at interest, \$17,061.

School Statistics.—The number of schools in Ringgold township for the year ending June 7, 1886, were 7; length of term, 5 months; number of male teachers, 4; female teachers, 2; average salary, \$25; number of male scholars, 201; female, 157; average attendance, 238; per cent of attendance, 78; cost per scholar, 51 cents; mills levied for school purposes, 10. Total amount levied for school purposes, \$977.34.

WORTHVILLE.

The village of Worthville was laid out by Daniel Geist, and was for a long time known as Geistown, until 1854, when it took its name of Worthville, from the post-office established there. April 1, 1878, it was incorporated as a borough, the only one in the township. In 1858, Worthville contained about eighty citizens, one store, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one blacksmith and one carpenter shop. There were in 1887 the saw-mill of Jacob Wagner, with a daily capacity of two thousand feet, the large grist-mill of Daniel and Samuel Geist. The hotels are kept by Elias Geist and Alvin Startzell. There are two general stores kept by H. K. Carrier & Son, and Wagner & Smith, and the shops of Elias Buzzard, Martin Reymer, Amos Caylor and Robert Richards.

There is a cemetery in Worthville, the first person interred there, being Andrew Falk, who was drowned in a tan-vat at Worthville.

Elections.—The first election held in Worthville after it was incorporated as a borough was April 30, 1878, when the following were elected: Justice of the peace, S. M. Bleakney; burgess, D. Geist; town council, M. R. Putney, S. M. Geist, E. H. Geist, S. M. Bleakney, J. Wagner, Elias Buzzard; constable, W. S. Kiehl; high constable, James Richards, auditors, W. A. Putney, W. H. Smith, R. G. Dinger; overseers, W. H. Smith, W. B. King, S. M. Geist, E. H. Geist; assessor, W. S. Kiehl; school directors, D. W. Smith, J. G. Geist, A. Holben, Joseph Simons, J. Wagner, S. M. Geist; judge of election, T. L. Hall; inspectors, D. W. Smith, Jacob Wagner.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following were elected: Burgess, A. C. Richards; constable, Elias Buzzard; high constable, Elias Kiehl;

tax collector, Elias Buzzard; assessor, E. H. Geist; town council, S. M. Geist, Amos Caylor; auditor, James G. Ressler; school directors, W. S. Smathers, D. W. Smith; poor overseers, S. M. Geist, Jacob Wagner; judge of election, S. M. Geist; inspectors, Amos Holben, A. C. Richards. The justices of the peace of Worthville, are Thomas L. Hall and George B. Shannon, and the other members of the school board are Amos Caylor, Amos Holben, T. L. Hall and Amos Geist.

Taxables and Population.—The number of taxables in Worthville, in 1880, were 46; in 1886, 55. The population in 1880, was 174

Assessment and Valuation of Property.—The triennial assessment for 1886, gives the number of acres of unseated land in Worthville, as 376; valuation, \$2,800; average per acre, \$7.70; number of houses and lots, 52; valuation, \$4,522; one grist-mill, valuation, \$400; number of horses, 15; valuation, \$305; average value, \$20; number of cows, 31; valuation, \$375; average, \$12.23; occupations, 27; valuation, \$553; average, \$18.15. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$8,937. Money at interest, \$28,524.

School Statistics.—The number of schools in Worthville, for the year ending June 7, 1886, were 1; length of term, 5 months; number of male teachers, 1; salary of teacher, \$30; number of male scholars, 33; females, 28; average attendance, 52; per cent. of attendance, 93; cost per month, 57; eight mills were levied for school purposes. Total amount of tax levied, \$111.13.

RINGGOLD.

Ringgold is the other village in the township. Its first post-office was established in 1847. It is situated in the midst of a fine farming country. The Eagle Hotel, is kept by W. D. Geist, whose daughter, Susanna, is post-mistress. There are three general stores kept by R. Wonderling, E. A. Holben and W. Donnis. The store of John A. Geist, is situated on Pine Run. There is also a tannery owned and operated by Solomon Falk, near Ringgold, and the saw-mill of Isaac Brocius, on Pine Run, and the grist-mill of Elias Buck, near Ringgold. There is a cemetery located at Ringgold.

Among those prominently identified with the early history of the village of Ringgold, was P. H. and M. H. Shannon, who were for a number of years engaged in merchandising there. The former was twice appointed postmaster at Ringgold. In 1860 he was elected sheriff of Jefferson county, and removed to Brookville, where he resided until his death, in 1883. Martin H. Shannon is a resident of Brookville; Daniel Shannon, their father, settled in Armstrong county, in 1823, from where he removed to Beaver township, in 1848, and resided there until 1861, when he went to reside with his son, Philip H. Shannon, at Brookville, where he died in the ninety-first year of his age. Mr. Shannon was a soldier of the War of 1812.

CHAPTER L.

HISTORY OF UNION TOWNSHIP.

UNION township was organized in 1849, being taken from Rose and Eldred, and made the nineteenth in number. The name was derived from the term applied to our whole country and which signifies so much to the American citizens. It is bounded on the north by Eldred, on the east by Eldred and Rose, on the south by Clover, and on the west by Clarion county.

Drainage.—Mill Creek flows northwestward through a deep and rugged valley, which extends along the entire northern edge of the township. Little Mill Creek, also flowing west, has cut another deep ravine a few miles farther south. South of the last and running due east and west is a narrow but distinct watershed, which divides the waters of the Clarion River from those of the Red Bank. The Brookville Pike follows the summit of this divide and thus plainly marks its course upon the map. South of the divide are several small runs, of which the most important is Coder and Welch Runs.

The average altitude above sea level along the divide is about 1,550 feet, which expresses very closely the elevation of the uplands throughout the township. Corsica stands at its level, so also does Roseville and the Methodist Church on the divide between the two Mill Creeks. Here and there are prominent knobs which rise for 100 feet or so above the general average and form conspicuous summits or "round tops." Evans's round top, the most prominent feature in the topography of Union township, is an instance of one of these summits.

Geology.—While all the Kittanning coal beds are found in Union township the Kittanning middle seam is the best and is found from four to five feet in thickness. This is the bed worked at W. B. Cowans, where in all the rooms of the mine it shows three feet of good coal with slate roof and fire-clay floor. The coal at William B. Kennedy's and William L. Morrison's is the same as that found in the Cowan mine. The Brookville coal is also found three feet thick but is of an inferior character. The Freeport limestone is also found at Henry Evans's and other parts of the township, four feet in thickness and of good quality for fertilizing purposes.

Early Settlers.—The first settler in what is now Union township was John Scott, a brother of Samuel Scott, who came with the Barnetts from Lycoming county. He married a daughter of Paul Clover and made the first improvement where the town of Corsica is now located about 1802. William Love came from the vicinity of Sligo, then Armstrong county, about 1820, and there was then but one family living there, that of John Scott. Mr. Love would therefore be the second citizen of Union. He settled on the farm now

owned by heirs of Andrew Steele. His son William's widow is now living in Corsica, aged eighty-four years, and has in her possession the first old-fashioned wheel for spinning flax that was made in this part of the country. A daughter of William Love, Miss Elizabeth, who is eighty-one years of age, also makes her home in Corsica.

One of the first settlers was Elisha M. Graham, who located on the farm now owned by Sheridan McCullough, to whom he sold it in 1829.

Samuel D. Kennedy, whose history is given in that of Rose township, settled about a mile and a half east of Corsica on the farm now owned by Samuel T. Simpson in 1825. In the little log cabin his good wife for weeks at a time lived alone while he was absent at work and many a time the Indians would come and chop on the trees with their tomahawks near her house, and she could see the red eyeballs of the wolves as they glared at her through the cracks of her humble dwelling.

Probably the next settler after Scott and Love was Alexander Powers; he also located at the intersection of the Pike with the Olean road.

Samuel Davison, afterwards a resident of Knox township, was one of the first to make any improvement in that section on the farm now owned by James Millen. One of the first improvements was in what is now Cowan's orchard, where the first blacksmith shop was located. John Devens was the blacksmith and was at work there when William McKee, about 1823 or 1824, first visited that neighborhood. Mr. McKee returned in 1837 and located on the farm where he now resides, and he also worked at blacksmithing.

One of the early settlers in Union was Joseph Kaylor. Mr. Kaylor first settled in what is now Rose township near the present residence of William Rodgers where he made the first brick in the county and where was located the first brick yard. He removed from there to the farm near Corsica now owned by Joseph Matson, where he built a large brick house and where he resided until his death. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kaylor were very hard working and energetic, and it is said of the latter that after assisting her husband all day in the brick-yard, she would sit up nearly all night and knit stockings. They passed their later years in ease and comfort.

Rev. William Kennedy came with his family in 1823 and located on the farm now owned by his son, William B. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy was one of the pioneer preachers, and was the first settled minister in the county. Three of his children, William B., John M. and Mrs. Mary Hindman reside in Union township.

Previous to 1827 John Barnett settled on the farm now owned by Jonathan Haugh, and Peter Walters settled on the farm now owned by Robert Hindman, about 1828.

John Christy settled on the farm now owned by John Green, in 1826. Michael Shadle made first improvements about 1828 on the farm now owned

by John Morrison. William Mendenhall settled on the farm now owned by his heirs, previous to 1827. Mr. Mendenhall died in 1870. John W. Monks settled on the farm now owned by his son, G. D. Monks, in 1828. William Summerville, in 1829 settled down in the woods and cleared the farm now owned by Nathaniel Oaks. Joseph Hughes, William Morrison, and James Sharp, came previous to 1827, John Fleming about 1829, Michael Troy in 1831 or 1832. The White's came at an early day. Samuel Love is also an old resident of the township.

The first marriage of which there is any record was that of James Hindman to Miss Rachel Christy about 1825 or 1826.

The first deaths were Alexander Powers and Mrs. Sharp, mother of Thomas and Samuel Sharp, who reside in Union. These deaths occurred about 1827. They were both buried in the old grave-yard on the present Cowan farm, and were the first interred there. Mrs. William McKee states that she, with a Miss Lott and another lady whose name she cannot recall, were the only women at Mr. Powers' funeral, and that she helped prepare the shroud in which he was dressed.

Mr. William McKee states that when he first came to the neighborhood, there was an old school-house built of logs, standing on what is now the Renssell place, opposite Cowan's. It had first been built and used as a shanty by the men who worked on the turnpike. He says that the family of John Matson attended that school. The next school-house was built on the top of the hill west of William McKee's, in 1834 or 1835. The first church was the old Bethel, built in 1824, about three miles west of Brookville, near the present residence of Mrs. Cowan. Soon after it was built a fire broke out in the woods surrounding it, and the logs of which the church was constructed were much scorched and blackened, presenting a rather hard appearance. In 1830 or 1831, the church was divided by a new congregation being organized at Brookville, and for a time what is now the Corsica congregation, worshiped and held their communion services in John Christey's barn, as the old church had become unfit for use.

The first grave-yard, as has been stated, was started on the farm now owned by the heirs of James Cowan, and there repose nearly all the pioneer settlers of Union—the Christys, the Kaylors, the Hughes, Mendenhalls, and many others. This ground is still used as a burial place by some of the descendants of the early settlers buried there.

The first grist-mill was built at Corsica, and the first saw-mill was erected on Little Mill Creek, where the Olean road crosses, by Nathan Bunker.

The first coal was taken out on the Mendenhall farm, opposite Cowan's. The coal of Union township was mostly developed by James Cowan, who followed mining in and about Corsica for about twenty years. Mr. Cowan's settlement in Eldred township has already been noticed. He removed to Union

in 1866, where he purchased ten acres of land from G. H. S. Brown, and afterwards, in 1867, bought the Joseph Hughes farm, where he resided until his death, in 1878, and where his wife and family still reside.

Among the oldest persons, and longest residents in Union are Mr. William McKee, who is now eighty-two years of age, and his wife, who is not much younger. They have lived in Union over sixty years. Mr. Sheridan McCullough is now in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and has resided in Union about fifty-eight years. Mr. McCullough for some years has been almost blind. He says that the worst experience he had in farming in Jefferson county was caused by the long and severe drought of 1844, which was of longer duration than that of the summer of 1887—no rain fell for many weeks. The streams were almost all dry, and the mills stopped for want of water. Mr. McCullough had taken grain to four different mills, but though he went to the mills time after time, he found his grain unground, and his family had to subsist on potatoes. When he had gone for the ninth time to mill, his son David, and daughter, Elizabeth, who were digging potatoes upon which to make another meal, descried him coming, and perceiving that he had at last a "grist" with him, threw down their hoes and rushed to the house, knowing that they would have bread at last. Mr. William B. Kennedy, though not the oldest in years, is probably the oldest citizen of the township, to which he came with his parents almost sixty-five years ago.

Nearly every person who travels the road between Corsica and Brookville knows where "Ghost Hollow" is. This dark, grewsome place is the ravine of Campbell's Run, where, years ago, a man named Campbell built a saw-mill, the rotting timbers of which are still to be seen. It is said that one evening in 1831 a terrific rain and wind storm visited the locality, and that all those from Union who had been in Brookville that day took shelter from the storm at the house of Joseph Clements, except one man who, with his wife and two children, were in a carriage, drawn by two horses. Although the others earnestly besought him to stop until the storm was over, he refused, saying he would go on to his destination or to h—, and drove on. When the storm had subsided it was found that a large tree had fallen across the carriage, crushing it to the ground, and killing this man, who was driving, instantly, while the horses and other inmates of the carriage escaped unharmed. It was for a long time asserted by the ignorant and superstitious that the hollow where this occurred was haunted by the ghost of this unfortunate man, who would appear to belated travelers, and one stage driver asserted that on one dark, stormy night his horses were stopped by the ghost, at which he threw a hatchet. The ghost must have been somewhat dishonest, as the hatchet could not be found the next morning. The uneasy spirit of Ghost Hollow seems to have been appeased of late years, as very little is now heard of it, only as a legend of the past, the only excitement that the locality has had in later years being the un-

successful attempt to get gas in the hollow, a test well being put down there in 1886.

Present Business, etc.—At present there is only one store in Union township, kept by William B. Cowan at his coal mines. There are two saw-mills, both on Little Mill Creek, one owned by Marlin Brothers, and the other by Charles Love. There is no hotel in the township outside of Corsica, and for a number of years there has been no licensed house.

Mail facilities are supplied to the citizens of Union by the post-offices of Corsica and Brookville.

Farms—Farming is the principle business of Union, and among the best improved farms are those of William L. Morrison, Joseph D. Orr, Crawford Hindman, Matson Knapp, Joseph Matson, Thompson Moore, James Moore, Hugh Magill, J. H. Kennedy, David Simpson, Robert Hindman, James Cowan's estate.

Those farmers in the township paying the most attention to raising improved stock are: I. M. Knapp, Peter B. Cowan, and Thompson Moore.

Excellent fruit, apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, etc., are raised on nearly all the farms.

Elections.—At an election held in the township of Union, on the 25th day of February, 1850, the following persons were elected: Justices of the peace, William H. Barr, John W. Monks; constable, Anthony Rencill; supervisors, Samuel Hindman, Joseph Hughes; assessor, J. K. Mendenhall; auditor, Joseph Summerville; fence appraisers, Michael Haugh, Joshua McKinley, William Kelly; overseers of the poor, John J. Y. Thompson, Joseph Kaylor; school directors, George H. S. Brown, Samuel Sowers, William M. Hindman; town clerk, Ebenezer Barton; judge of election, George H. S. Brown; inspectors, David Lamb, William McKee.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following township officers were elected: Constable, George Shultz; tax collector, George Shultz; school directors, N. J. Hawk, L. Clinger; supervisors, N. J. Hawk, J. W. Kyle; auditor, John Morrison; assessor, James Brown; justice of the peace, James Brown; poor overseer, G. W. Kelso; town clerk, John Mendenhall; judge of election, R. A. Summerville; inspectors, G. B. Orr, J. P. Steel.

The other justice of the peace is J. T. Aaron, and R. A. Summerville, S. Snyder, William Moore, and J. H. Summerville are the other members of the school board of Union.

The number of taxables in Union township in 1849 was 93; in 1856, 179; in 1863, 110; in 1870, 156; in 1880, 205; in 1886, 206. The population, according to the census of 1850, was 597; 1860, 542; 1870, 595; 1880, 809. The decrease of taxables and population was on account of the erection of Corsica into a borough in 1859.

The triennial assessment for 1886 gives the number of acres of seated land

in Union township as 9,980 ; valuation, \$42,163 ; average value, \$4.43. Saw-mills, 3 ; valuation, \$400. Unseated, 274 acres ; valuation, \$1,888 ; average per acre, \$6.89. Number of horses, 155 ; valuation, \$3,670 ; average value, \$22.93. Number of cows, 223 ; valuation, \$1,904 ; average value, \$8.53. Oxen, 2 ; valuation, \$40. Number of occupations, 49 ; valuation, \$1,865 ; average, \$38.00. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$51,930. Money at interest, \$14,192.

The number of schools in Union township for the year ending June 7, 1886, were 5 ; average term taught, 5 months ; teachers, 3 females and 2 males ; average salary of female teachers, \$27.00 ; males, \$23.43 ; number of male scholars, 123 ; number of females, 116 ; average attendance, 169 ; per cent. of attendance, 84 ; cost per scholar, 56 cents ; mills levied for school purposes, 13 ; mills levied for building purposes, 2 ; total amount of tax levied for school purposes, \$764.02.

CORSICA.

The first improvements made in what is now the borough of Corsica, was about 1802, as has already been stated, by John Scott and Alexander Powers. The first hotel was McAnulty's, which was located at the intersection of Olean road and the pike, and the first store was Lee Tipton's in 1835 or 1836. The town was first surveyed and laid out in 1847 by John J. Y. Thompson and Daniel Stanard, esq., of Indiana. Mr. Thompson had previously purchased a tract of land of Mr. Stanard, embracing what is now the town of Corsica, where he erected a hotel and where he was appointed postmaster in 1843. Mr. Thompson gave the name Corsica to the new town, calling it for the birth place of Napoleon Bonaparte, an island in the Mediterranean. In 1856 Corsica is spoken of by the papers of the day as "a thriving town seven miles west of Brookville, with about three hundred citizens, and containing five stores, three taverns, two blacksmith shops, two churches, and one in process of erection, two groceries, two tailor shops, two shoe shops, one wagon shop, one cabinet shop, one school-house, a line of stages passes through east and west daily."

Corsica was incorporated as a borough in 1860. Among its oldest citizens besides those already mentioned, is Hon. Peter Clover, eldest son of Paul Clover, one of the first settlers in Clearfield county. John Scott, the first settler at Corsica, married Mr. Clover's sister. He was one of the first Methodists in Jefferson county, being one of the original members of the class formed at Troy. Mr. Clover is now ninety-two years of age, but retains all his mental faculties unimpaired.

Another of the old residents whose history is interwoven with the first era of civilization in Jefferson county is the venerable Isaac Jones, son of Peter Jones, who has been already noticed in the history of the first settlers of the

county. Mr. Jones's mother was a sister of John Scott above noted. He has resided during the greater part of his life on his farm west of Corsica, in Clarion county, but in his declining years has come to Corsica, where his son, Joseph Barnett Jones, resides. Mr. Jones, who is now in the eighty-seventh year of his age, in 1826 married Jane Love Wilson, who is also past eighty. They have been more graciously favored than usually falls to the lot of persons wedded here below, having in 1876 celebrated their golden wedding, and January 9, 1886, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of that event at the home of their son, J. B. Jones, of Corsica. A sister of Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Nancy Henderson, wife of Judge Henderson, of Brookville, was the only one present on this occasion who had witnessed the ceremony sixty years before. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are cheerful and happy in their old age, and bid fair to celebrate more anniversaries of their marriage day.

Two of Mr. Jones's children reside in Corsica, Miss Rebecca with her aged parents, and J. B. Jones, who is one of Corsica's most prominent citizens, having for about fifteen years been engaged in merchandising and lumbering there.

Fires.—Corsica has been twice terribly devastated by the fire fiend. The first fire occurred on the night of March 17, 1860. The loss principally fell upon E. B. Orcutt, whose hotel, occupied by Calvin B. Clark, was destroyed. The entire loss was estimated at \$3,000.

In 1873 nearly the whole town was laid in ashes, the loss being estimated at \$100,000.

The first grist-mill in Union township was built in Corsica by John P. Wann, a short time before the big fire.

Pisgah Presbyterian Church was the first erected in the town, and the first grave-yard was laid out adjacent to it, the first interment being a child of David and Polly Lamb. Mrs. Lamb, the mother of this child, now resides at Port Barnett.

Present Business—In 1887 the business register of Corsica was as follows:

J. B. Jones, general store; G. M. Simpson, dry goods and groceries; R. R. Snyder, dry goods and groceries; Isaac Lucas & Son, dry goods and groceries; F. R. Knapp, groceries and feed; Mrs. Ellen Ray, millinery goods; Miss Hettie Reed, millinery goods; Holden & Scott, drug store; C. N. Ray, dentist; D. Glenn & Co., shoe shop; W. H. Scott, shoe shop; Robert Moore, shoe shop; H. A. Smith, blacksmith; P. C. Love, blacksmith; A. P. Simkins, blacksmith; J. A. Myers, harness maker; Jones & Orr, planing-mill; A. Knabb, stave-mill and jointer; A. M. Slack, dealer in wagons and buggies, and undertaker; E. B. Orcutt, hotel; W. B. Glenn, barber.

There are three churches in Corsica, Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic. Corsica sustains an excellent select school, or academy.

The post-office at Corsica was established in 1843, and the present post-

mistress, Mrs. Sarah A. Reed, has handed out the mail to the citizens of that pleasant little town for the past twenty-five years, having been appointed in 1862.

Elections.—The first election after Corsica became incorporated as a borough, was held in 1860, and resulted in the election of the following town officers :

Justice of the peace, James Garvin, S. P. Barr; constable, H. McGiffin; town council, W. B. Mapes, S. C. Espy, F. H. Sowers, J. C. McCombs, William B. Slack; auditors, D. Undercoffer, G. H. Kennedy, J. L. McCullough; assessor, J. W. Rea, J. J. Merideth; judge of election, William B. Slack, J. H. Dill (tie vote); inspectors, Samuel Short, F. Sowers; school directors, J. W. Rea, William B. Slack, J. W. Ardery, J. C. McCombs; burgess, A. Slack.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following persons were elected:

Burgess, N. Taylor; justice of the peace, A. M. Slack; constable, W. H. Glenn; town council, A. P. Simkins and I. D. Lucas; school directors, John McCullough and A. P. Simpkins and John Myers, tie vote; poor overseer, John McCauly; assessor, Samuel Cable; collector, J. M. Garvin; auditor, W. B. Reed; judge of election, J. H. Monks; inspectors, Harry Thompson and I. H. Smith.

The other members of the school board are A. Knabb, N. Corbet, J. H. Monks and R. R. Snyder.

The taxables in Corsica in 1863 were 45; in 1870, 89; in 1880, 91; in 1886, 126.

The population of Corsica in 1860 was 249; 1870, 372; 1880, 391.

The triennial assessment for 1886 gives the number of acres of seated land in Corsica as 211; valuation, \$3,053; average per acre, \$14.42; number of houses and lots, 112; valuation, \$10,171; number of horses, 47; valuation, \$1,390; average value, \$29.57; number of cows, 36; valuation, \$336; average value, \$9.33; number of occupations, 69; valuation, \$1,890; average, \$27.39; total valuation subject to county tax, \$16,840; money at interest, \$32,603.

The number of schools in Corsica borough for the year ending June 7, were three; number of months taught, five; one male and two female teachers; salary of male teacher, \$35; females average salary, \$26.50; number of male scholars, 60; females, 71; average attendance, 105; per cent. of attendance, 94; cost per scholar, 64; thirteen mills levied for school, and five for building purposes; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$1,300.56.

CHAPTER LI.

HISTORY OF BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

BEAVER, the twentieth township, was organized in 1850, being formed from portions of Clover and Ringgold. It was named for the principal stream within its bounds, Beaver Run, which traverses the township from east to west, entering Red Bank at Heathville.

This township has Clover township on the north and Rose and Oliver on the east while on the west is Clarion county, and Ringgold forms the southern boundary, being separated from the latter by Little Sandy while Red Bank flows along its western boundary. These two streams then unite just beyond the Jefferson county border. The central part of the township and the eastern part consists of high land much diversified by small ravines, but containing summits which range from 400 to 450 feet above Red Bank Creek.

Geology.—The principal coal found in Beaver is the Brookville seam, which is the only workable one. Its average thickness is four and a half feet though it has been opened at Hetrick's where it was found to be seven feet thick. The Freeport, Kittanning and Clarion coals are of no account in Beaver township.

The Freeport upper limestone is one of the conspicuous features of the geology of Beaver. It tops all of the highest knobs, and is found at D. Buck's and at E. Jones's, near Worthville, not less than fifteen feet thick.

The ferriferous limestones found on the Boyer, Updegraff, Brocius and Lang farms, also on the farms of Daniel Reitz and C. Brocius, at all of which places it has been worked. It is generally about five feet thick, richly fossiliferous and in good condition for quarry lime.

Buhrstone iron ore is also found at several localities in the township, but has not been investigated.

Early Settlement and Improvements.—Hulett Smith and his wife were probably the first settlers in Beaver township, to which they came from Connecticut in 1816. They were thirty-five days making the journey and when they came, Brookville as well as nearly all portions of the county, was a dense wilderness. Mrs. Eunice Smith died at her home three miles south of Troy, where she had lived fifty-three years, June 6, 1869; she was in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Mr. Smith removed to Brookville, during the later years of his life where he died in 1879, aged ninety years; he was a soldier of the War of 1812.

Then in the year 1834 a number of families came from Dauphin county, among whom were those of J. and S. Philliber, Jonas Sowers, Ludwick Bierly, William McAninch, Mr. Mentear, Henry and Conrad Nulf, Solomon Gearhart, George Reitz, Michael Hetrick. The Holt family came about 1837.

The only ones of those early settlers now living are four sons of William McAninch and two of Jonas Sowers's.

Henry Nolf and Hance Robinson made the first improvements and cleared the first land. The descendants of these early pioneers yet reside in the township and are among its best and most enterprising citizens.

The first school house was built about the year 1837 on the Mentear farm or at William Furguson's, and the first church on the Philiber farm, about the same time. The first grave-yard was located on the Holt farm and the father and mother of J. and S. Philiber were the first persons buried there. Hance Robinson built the first grist-mill at Heathville, and he or his brother William started the first store. Henry Nolf built the first saw-mill at Heathville; the second was built by Hance Robinson and the next by Conrad Nolf. Aaron Fuller built a saw-mill in 1830 at the mouth of Beaver Run.

In 1835 James McKennan and Thomas White, of Indiana, under the firm name of McKennan & White engaged in lumbering at what is now Langville. They also established a store at that place with Adam Bausman as clerk. James Maize, father of James H. Maize, cashier of the First National bank of Punxsutawney was the general manager for McKennan & White while they done business in Jefferson county, a period of about three years. Mr. Maize removed to Armstrong county and has been dead for a number of years.

Samuel Lerch was born in Lebanon county in 1800 and in 1836 removed to Jefferson county, locating in what is now Beaver township, where he purchased eighty-seven acres of land with a one and a half story shanty 24x24 upon it and having about five acres cleared. His children were all young, three of them being unable to walk. The family set to work to make a home in this place, and for a time were obliged to exercise the utmost economy. They made their own clothes, even to the buttons and for years their own fields and garden furnished all their food. Instead of Rio their coffee was rye and for the invigorating herb from China they substituted the native herbs.

Mr. Lerch was a good carpenter and cabinet maker, and in the small cabin which had one room below and a loft above he placed his work-bench in one corner. Above was set the tread-lathe and the children would tread this lathe while their father would turn out in a day four bed-posts, four feet long and four inches square.

In 1854 Mr. Lerch engaged in store-keeping at New Salem, in Armstrong county, and in 1859 removed to Ringgold, where he engaged in merchandising until his death, which occurred in 1862. His wife, *née* Rebecca Bultz, died in 1844. Mr. Lerch was the father of nineteen children.

Jacob Reitz, with his family, came to Jefferson county in 1842 from Northumberland county, the journey being made in wagons. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in what is now Beaver township. This land was partly cleared, but in very poor condition. Having but little money, and

being in debt for part of his farm, and only two of his children, Manuel W. and Edward, aged respectively eleven and thirteen, being able to render him any assistance; but as the others became large enough, they, too, put their shoulders to the wheel that moved the home machinery, and in a little over ten years the farm was cleared from debt, besides being in a good state of cultivation. Jacob Reitz lived to enjoy the prosperity that the toil of himself and family had secured until 1877, when he died in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was the father of ten children—seven sons and three daughters. They have all borne prominent parts in the history of Beaver township. M. W. and Edward have filled the different offices of trust in the township. The former while serving as constable was appointed deputy-sheriff by Sheriff P. H. Shannon, and in 1863 was elected to that office, his brother, Edward, serving as deputy. Since 1866 four of the brothers—Manuel W., Edward, Aaron, and Benjamin W.—formed a copartnership and purchased the James Hill property at Belleview, where they have since been engaged in merchandizing, lumbering, and farming. Aaron and Jonathan reside in Beaver township, as does Mrs. Samuel Thomas, one of the sisters. Mrs. Sarah Lankert, the remaining member of the family, lives in Mississippi.

Thomas Holt, another of the early settlers of Beaver township, was born in Cumberland county, in 1793, and served in the War of 1812. He was married in Cumberland county to Sarah Pilgrim, and in 1838 removed to Jefferson county, locating in what is now Beaver township. Mr. Holt was a carpenter and pump-maker by trade, but on his arrival located on a farm about seven miles from Brookville, where he followed farming until his death, in 1871.

Thomas R. Holt, their son, was raised on a farm, but learned the blacksmithing trade, being an apprentice of the late Arad Pearsall, of Brookville, and of Jacob Lehman, of Rose township. He erected a shop on the home farm, and worked at his trade for seven years, when he purchased the John Philliber farm, and has since that time devoted his attention to farming and lumbering. He is largely engaged in stock-raising, Durham cattle being his speciality, owning some fine registered and graded animals.

Present Business.—There are four post-offices in the township—Heathville, Patton's Station, Pansy, and Ohl—and two stores, that of Shafer & Reitz, at Pansy, E. M. Ohl, at Pleasantville, and C. L. Guthrie, at Heathville. The blacksmiths in Beaver are: Jonathan Horner and George Myers, at Heathville, and Jonathan Buzzard, at Pansy. The large woolen factory of John Lang, erected about 1851 or 1852, at Langville, is the only manufactory in the township. The only grist-mill is that of Nicholas McQuiston, also located at Langville, on Little Sandy. There are no hotels in the township. There are seven school-houses and six churches in the township, with a cemetery at each church.

Farms.—Beaver township is mainly settled by hardy, honest Germans,

who have made farming their business, and who have made this locality one of the best farming regions in the county. It is especially adapted to stock-raising. Among the best farms, with the best improvements are those of Elias Jones, Solomon Shaffer, sr., Solomon Shaffer, jr., Mrs. Lydia Thomas, Solomon Glantz, David Benjamin, Michael and Jacob Brocius, Jonas Sowers, and the farm owned by the Isaac Mottern estate. All the fruits that can be grown in the county are raised in profusion, and of the best known varieties.

Elections.—The first election was held in Beaver township, in 1850, and resulted in the following persons being elected :

Justice of the peace, Charles Jacox, Absolam Smith ; constable, David L. Moore ; supervisors, John Imhoof, Michael Brocius ; auditors, Lewis McAninch, David Fayrweather, George Gumbert ; school directors, Henry McAninch, Peter Motter, Michael Brocius, David Himes, Absolam Smith, Charles Jacox ; judge of election, David Edmonds ; inspectors, James B. Wayland, George Gumbert ; poor master, John Hastings, David Smith, David Fayrweather.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following persons were elected : Constable, J. B. Sowers ; collector, Joseph Spare ; supervisors, David Plyler, Baltzer Raybuck ; school directors, Jonas Sowers, jr., Jonathan Horner ; auditor, David Brosius ; poor overseer, Walker Smith ; assessor, Josiah Fenstermaker ; judge of election, David Sowers and Walter Bracken, tie vote ; inspectors, Israel Keck and Samuel Ressler.

The justices of the peace for Beaver township are Daniel Reitz, and Michael J. Brosius, and the previously elected members of the school board are John Updegraff, Wallace Morrison, F. P. Hetrick, and Josiah Fenstermaker.

Statistics of Population, Assessment, and Schools.—The number of taxables in Beaver township in 1856 were 158 ; in 1863, 166 ; in 1870, 201 ; in 1880, 274 ; in 1886, 294.

The population, according to the census of 1850, 662 ; 1860 was 874 ; 1870, 1,094 ; 1880, 1,113.

The triennial assessment of Beaver for 1886 is as follows : Number of acres of seated land, 11,581 ; valuation, \$47,244 ; average per acre, \$4.08. Houses and lots, 3 ; valuation, \$100. Number of acres unseated, 1,091 ; valuation, \$175. Number of horses, 144 ; valuation, \$2,563 ; average value, \$17.78. Number of cows, 247 ; valuation, \$2,328 ; average value, \$8.40. Number of occupations, 85 ; valuation, \$1,552 ; average, \$18.20. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$55,695. Money at interest, \$19,181.

The number of schools in Beaver township for the year ending June 7, 1886, were 7 ; number of months taught, 5 ; male teachers, 2 ; female teachers, 5 ; average salary of teachers, \$25.00 ; number of male scholars, 158 ; females, 134 ; average attendance, 226 ; per cent. of attendance, 87 ; cost per scholar, 62 cents ; 13 mills levied for school, and 3 for building purposes ; total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$1,079.57.

CHAPTER LII.

HISTORY OF POLK TOWNSHIP.

POLK was organized in 1857, being taken from Warsaw and Snyder. It is the twenty-first township, and was named for James K. Polk, eleventh president of the United States. It is one of the northern tier of townships, and adjoins the Elk county line; being bounded on the north by Elk county and Heath township, on the east by Snyder, on the south by Warsaw, and on the west by Warsaw and Heath.

Nearly the whole township is drained by the North Fork, which starts among the highlands at the Elk county line. One branch (Hetrick Run) runs to Shoffner's Corners, where it curves slightly around the base of the uplands.

Geology.—The Brookville coal is the principal bed yielding the best coal, but like all the seams in Polk, is small, averaging only about two feet in thickness. Ferriferous limestone is found in all parts of the township. It is a compact rock of excellent quality, easily quarried, and quick to calcine, and not very fossiliferous. It is quarried at a number of places in the township. Buhrstone iron ore is also found.

First Settlers.—The first settler who made any improvement in what is now Polk township, was Paul Vandevort, but he only remained a short time; then Frederick Hetrick, in 1838 settled on the farm now owned by Jacob McFadden, and cleared the land and made the first improvements there. He lived there for several years, and then removed to the west, where he died.

Philip Hetrick came to Polk township in 1842, and improved the large farm now owned by his son, Darius Hetrick. He, after some years, removed to the west, and is also dead.

Next came Isaac Nicholls in 1844 from Genesee county, N. Y. Then John Masters made the first improvements on the farm now owned by Shannon McFadden. John Lucas, in 1846, settled on the farm first cleared by Paul Vandevort, but he too sold out and removed to the west. John Dixon settled in what is now Polk township, in 1847. He was a son of John Dixon, one of the first settlers in the county, who is noticed elsewhere, and was born in Jefferson county in 1807, and has ever since resided within her borders. He has grown up with the county; has witnessed all the pioneer struggles, as well as all its future prosperity. Every native born citizen, every town and hamlet has grown up under his eye, and now, at the age of eighty years, he is still a hale, hearty man, and has for several years held the office of constable for Polk township, to which office he was re-elected at the spring election in 1887. He is able to walk from his home to Brookville, a distance of about fourteen miles. Although raised amid the toils and privations of pioneer life,

and deprived of the advantages of education, as he informs us that one term of school, at Indiana, where his father sent him when a boy in his teens, to attend school, and where he had to do chores for his board, was all the education he received, but he has read a great deal, and is well informed on all the topics of the day, while his penmanship is legible, and plain, remarkably so for a man of his age. Mr. Dixon is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united fifty-eight years ago.

In 1848 Jacob McFadden settled on the farm now owned by his son, Shannon McFadden. His family consisted of nine children, four of whom went into the army, and one died in the service.

Henry Shoffner came in February, 1849, from Redbank, Clarion county, and soon had one of the best farms in the township, and for many years his house was the haven to which all travelers through that region wended their way, and where they were sure to receive the best fare and treatment in his hospitable home. Mr. Shoffner was a straight forward, honest man, and for forty-six years a prominent member of the Albright, or Evangelical Church. He was the father of thirteen children. Mr. Shoffner has been dead about four years, but his aged and estimable widow is still living at the homestead, now owned by her son, Fulton Shoffner.

Others of the old settlers of Polk were Leonard Lockwood, who moved there in 1847, James K. Hoffman, John Plotner and John Nofsker in 1850, Amos T. Riegle, James Carnahan and Henry Wingert.

The first marriage in the township was Adam, a son of Frederick Hetrick, to Mariah, daughter of Philip Hetrick. The ceremony was performed by Darius Carrier, justice of the peace of Troy. The next was Mathew Wells, a little Irish man, and Delilah Nichols.

The first birth, of which there is any record, was Rebecca, daughter of John Dixon, born in 1848.

The first deaths were Rebecca, aged two years, and James, aged six, children of John Dixon, who died of dysentery, in August, 1850, then a daughter of Philip Hetrick, and one of Jacob McFadden, the next, and first adult to die in the township, was "Mother Black," who died suddenly at a prayer-meeting just as she had finished giving her testimony for Christ — the last words she spoke.

The first grave-yard, and the one now in use, is situated on a rising portion of ground, near the Zion Church, on the farm of Shannon McFadden. The ground was set apart for the purpose by his father, Jacob McFadden, who then owned the farm.

The oldest inhabitants in the township now living are John Dixon, aged eighty years, his wife, aged seventy-five; Jacob K. Huffman, eighty, and his wife, eighty-one; Jacob McFadden and his wife are both about seventy-five; Mrs. Plotner (widow of John Plotner), is seventy-six, and John Clover, sixty-five.

The pine timber has nearly all been cut off with the exception of a small amount on the west side of Elk Run, on the north side of the township. There is considerable hemlock, sugar maple, and oak yet standing. On the land owned by Wainwright & Bryant, there has been a large amount of timber cut within the last two years. These logs are put into the North Fork and then "driven" to the company's mills, at Nicholson, on the Low Grade road, where they are manufactured. There is a large amount of hemlock bark also taken out of Polk each season. Since the decline of the lumber trade, the citizens of the township have turned their attention to agriculture, and the farms are beginning to show the renewed activity, so that Polk will soon rank with any of the other townships in this respect. The fruit raised is also of a superior quality, and much attention is paid to its culture.

Among the best farms in the township are those of Scott Smith, John Shoffner, Fulton Shoffner, Jesse Huffman, Sylvester Davis, Jacob McFadden, Darius Hettrick, Jared Jones, J. K. Huffman, John Snyder, C. Longwell, and Shannon McFadden.

The first store was started about 1866, by Sylvester Davis, who was appointed postmaster about the same time, and still holds the position. J. R. McFadden also started a store in 1879, at Blowtown; is still engaged there in general merchandising. The other store in the township is that of Newton Webster, at Mundorff.

There are two post-offices in the township—Schoffner's Corners and Mundorff.

The first saw-mill was built in 1844 by Philip Hettrick, on Hetrick's Run, a branch of the North Fork. There is only one mill now in the township—that of Darius Hettrick, built in 1865 at "Blowtown," near the site where his father's mill was first erected. It is a good water-mill, and cuts a large amount of boards each season.

Elections.—The first election was held in Polk township, February 23, 1852, at which the following persons were elected:

Justices of the peace, Samuel Cochran, Frederick Hetrick; constable, Steven Hetrick; supervisors, Philip Hetrick, Amos Riegle; auditors, Samuel Cochran, John Plottner, James K. Huffman; assessor, Samuel Cochran; assistant assessors, Thomas Allison, James K. Huffman; school directors, Frederick Hetrick, Nathaniel Clark, John Smith, John Snyder, Jacob McFadden, Amos T. Reigle; town clerk, Nathaniel Clark; judge of election, Samuel Cochran; inspectors, Francis Allison, John Plottner.

The election held February 15, 1887, resulted in the following persons being elected:

Constable, John Dixon; supervisors, D. J. Plotner, Reese McFadden; poor overseer, C. C. Longwell; tax collector, Jesse Hoffman; school directors, John Webster, Alvin Hoffman; assessor, John Chamberlain; auditor, George

Chamberlain; judge of election, Jared Jones; inspectors, H. M. McKillip, J. W. Plotner; town clerk, Ambrose Morrison.

The justices of the peace for Polk township are S. Davis and Newton Webster, and the previously elected members of the school board are F. Shoffner, John Leech, John Plotner, R. McFadden.

Taxables, Population, Assessments, and School Statistics.—The taxables in 1856 in Polk township numbered 35; 1863, 53; 1870, 84.

The population in 1860, according to the census, was 244; in 1870, 256; in 1880, 361.

The triennial statement of the commissioners of the county for 1886 gives the real and personal property in Polk township as follows:

Number of acres seated, 7,924; value, \$21,563; average per acre, \$3.00. Number of acres unseated, 13,176; value, \$42,952; average per acre, \$3.00. Number of horses, 98; value, \$2,660; average value, \$27.00. Number of cows, 143; value, \$1,348; average value, \$9.00. Occupations, 37; value, \$688; average, \$19.00. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$69,211. Money at interest, \$1,046.

There were 5 schools in Polk township in 1886; average number of months taught, 5; number of male teachers, 2; female teachers, 3; average salary, \$33.24; number of male scholars, 72; females, 59; average number attending school, 89; per cent of attendance, 81; cost per month, \$1.44; 13 mills levied for school purposes, and 4 mills for building; total amount of tax levied, \$1,121.24.

CHAPTER LIII.

HISTORY OF OLIVER TOWNSHIP.

OLIVER, the twenty-second township, was organized in 1851, and, as it was taken from Perry, it took also the Christian name of the great naval hero for which that township was called. Oliver is bounded on the north by Knox and Rose, on the east by McCalmont and Young, on the south by Perry, and on the west by Beaver and Ringgold.

Drainage.—The region is one of deep valleys. Big Run, heading near Oliveburg, flows across the southern part of the township and receives numerous small tributaries coming from the north and south. The Little Sandy makes a long circuit through the northern part. It has also numerous important tributaries coming from the north and east, all of which occupy deep, wide ravines.

Geology.—The Freeport lower coal is the principal bed in Oliver, and is found in nearly all parts of the township, but notably in the Little Sandy region. Its thickness is from five to six feet where it has been mined. Mr. W. G. Platt says of this coal: "Most probably the Freeport lower coal is here a large and valuable bed, but the determination of that fact must wait development. To all appearances there is an enormous expanse of it on the lands of Messrs. Jenks & Winslow, situated on both sides of Jordan's Run, east of Burkett's. These lands, embracing thousands of acres, are unimproved forest."

The Kittanning lower and middle coal beds are found averaging about two feet thick, and the Brookville about the same.

The ferriferous limestone is found in good condition, and is from five to seven feet thick in the Little Sandy and Big Run valleys, and is easily quarried, making excellent lime. Buhrstone iron ore and fire-clay is also found in the Little Sandy valley.

Early Settlers.—The first settler in what is now Oliver township was Reuben Hickox, who came from Connecticut in 1822. Mr. Hickox has been mentioned in the history of Perry township.

William Hadden, who came with his parents from Indiana county in 1812, when his father, Archibald Hadden, settled in Perry township, is the oldest living citizen of the township, being now in the eighty-second year of his age, having resided in Jefferson county over seventy-five years. In 1831 Mr. Hadden moved on to the farm in what is now Oliver township, where he still resides. Mr. Hadden's life of three-quarters of a century in Jefferson county comprises the greater part of its history. He was always very fond of the chase, and when only about eleven years of age killed his first deer near the town of Indiana, and the last one some six years ago. He computes the whole number of deer that have fallen before his unerring rifle as at over six hundred. In one year alone he killed forty deer, one bear and sixteen wild turkeys, besides smaller game. Another year he killed twenty-five deer. Game was so abundant in those days that the hunter could choose that which suited him best. At one time Mr. Hadden, John Henderson and Hugh McKee, who were hunting together, killed an elk, the horns of which measured from five to six feet.

Mr. Hadden did not confine himself to hunting, but cleared and improved a large farm, besides engaging in lumbering. About the year 1842 he built a saw-mill in Oliver township, and was one of the first pilots on the Mahoning, when rafts had to be run out to Kittanning before they could be tied up. The rafts at that time were steered with two oars at the front end instead of one as in the present day.

For many years Mr. Hadden every spring would open up a sugar camp on his farm, where he made all his own sugar and molasses. While at his early home in Perry township he had often to go to the mill on Black Lick, in

Indiana county, to get a grist ground, or to the town of Indiana to purchase the necessary store goods. Indiana was then a small village, and only a trail through the woods led to it. Mr. Hadden is still a sprightly, well preserved man, and bids fair to live longer than is often allotted to man. He has never been sick but once in his life and that was more than thirty years ago.

George and William Newcom settled on adjoining farms and cleared land in 1825. The latter had one of the best improved farms in the township, with good buildings. It is now the property of his son, Samuel T. Newcom.

John Jones settled in Oliver in 1826, Peter Depp in 1828, and Samuel Cathcart in 1831. The McKinstry brothers, Alexander and William, came from McVeytown, Mifflin county, about 1833, and settled first near where Worthville now is, but afterwards moved to the present Cool Spring. Alexander McKinstry had purchased a large tract of land, on Little Sandy, of the Holland Land Company, and many of those who settled there about the same time purchased their farms of him. Among these were James and David Harl, Benjamin and Samuel Reed.

Alexander McKinstry was one of the most prominent settlers of what is now Oliver. He was for a number of years justice of the peace, and his house was for many years a popular stopping-place for travelers.

In the year 1855 dysentery prevailed to an alarming extent in Jefferson county, especially in the Little Sandy valley, where, in less than two months, there were some thirty deaths. It was during the prevalence of this epidemic that a sad affliction befell the family of Alexander McKinstry. The wife, child and sister-in-law (Miss Kelly) of his son, William B. McKinstry, who resided with his father, died of the prevailing disease within a few days of each other, the last of the trio, the little child, dying on the 25th of September. Soon after seeing his little one close its eyes in death the bereaved husband and father, crazed by grief, went out into the woods near his childhood's home and there shot himself. He was an unusually gifted and intelligent young man, beloved by all who knew him, and his sad death cast a deeper gloom over the community in which the dread pestilence had made such terrible havoc.

In 1860 diptheria visited the same community and with the same dire effect. In the month of January eight children of William McKinstry (brother of Alexander) dying within a space of two weeks. All the heads of these two families have been gathered in by the same Great Reaper.

William M. Reed now lives upon the farm first settled by his father, Samuel Reed. James Harl resides on the Benjamin Reed farm and cares for Mr. Reed and his wife, both being about eighty years of age.

Joseph Manners came into the township in 1835, Adam Dobson and Samuel Gaston in 1833, Jacob Fishel in 1837, George Stewart in 1838, John and William Coulter in 1841, Samuel Burket in 1842, Robert Hice and Elias Gil-

housen in 1848, Henry Brown, Daniel Fair, Jonathan Rowan, William Smith, Robert Parks, John Kellar, Jacob Wyant, were among the early settlers in Oliver.

Mathew Barr came to the township in 1849, and settled on a farm purchased from Alexander McKinstry, where he lived until his death. His son, James Barr, now owns the place.

Of the first settlers in this end of the township only John Coulter, Benjamin Reed and David Harl survive, all residing on the farms their own hands have cleared and improved. Nearly all the land in Oliver township belonged to the Holland Land Company, and was sold by their agent, C. C. Gaskill, and and it was owing to his leniency that many of these early settlers were able to pay for their farms. In some instances where they had been unable to make the first payment, or pay the interest, they would go to Mr. Gaskill, who, by their paying a dollar or two on the new article, would cancel the old, and allow them to commence in the new. On one occasion, a certain man in Oliver or Perry township, wishing to get hold of some land claimed by another party, went to Mr. Gaskill, and tried to purchase it, and when reminded that it had been sold to another, replied that he would never pay for it. "Well," said Mr. Gaskill, "he tells me that he hopes to pay for it, and *I will not deprive him of that hope.* There is plenty more land that thee can have."

Early Improvements.—The first store was opened at Cool Spring by James Gray, who came from Indiana county, about 1836. Mr. Gray also built a small saw-mill on Kellar's Run, which he operated for a few years. He died there in 1844. He was the fifth postmaster appointed in the county, and his office was the only one except Punxsutawney south of Redbank. He named the office from a remarkably cold spring on the premises. Only one of Mr. Gray's family is a resident of this county, Miss Margery Gray, of Brookville, who is in the eighty-third year of her age.

The next store was opened about 1846, at Sprankle's Mills, by David Frank.

Thomas Houston also kept store at an early day at Sprankle's Mill. He was followed by Peter Seiler, who kept a store for several years, until he perished in the fire which consumed his premises. Finding the building on fire one night, he entered with the intention of saving his books, when the draught caused by the fire closed the door upon him, and he was unable to escape. His son, Daniel, succeeded to his business.

The first grist-mill was built by Frederick Sprankle, of Indiana county, about the year 1833, at the junction of the Big Run and Kellar's Run, who called the place Fredericksburg. The next grist-mill was built by Philip Enterline.

The first saw-mill was built by John Sprankle, son of Frederick, at the same place, and the next by William McKinstry, on Little Sandy. William Hadden built the next, and about 1848, Levi Gilhousen built a mill on the

south branch of Little Sandy. Daniel Enterline built one below Sprankle's Mill, in 1852. Samuel and Benjamin Gilhousen also built one of the early saw-mills.

John McKee started the first carding-machine on Little Sandy, near McKinstry's, in 1846. Mr. McKee came from Westmoreland county, near Leechburg, and started his carding-mill, with one set of rolls, which he ran for a while, and then put in another set. He did the wool-carding in that section of the county until 1859, when he removed to Frostburg, where he has since resided. He has followed wool-carding almost ever since he located in the county, doing the first work of the kind in Brookville, where he still superintends that part of the business in the woolen manufactory of Newsome & Fawcett. Mr. McKee was one of the early school teachers in Oliver. The first school-house was built at the Cross Roads, near William Newcome's. It was an old log structure, and was succeeded by one at Kellar's. The first church was built in 1854, at Oliveburg. The first grave-yard was on the farm of John Kellar, where several of his children, and some others were buried, and the next was started at Oliveburg, in 1853, two children of Isaac C. Jordon, being the first buried there.

Present Business.—The saw-mills in Oliver are those of William Hadden, T. A. McKinstry, Eli Enterline, S. T. Newcom, Robert Geist, C. C. Geist, George Geist, J. M. Hadden, Raybuck & Brocius, and Eli Coulter. The latter is on the site of the mill built by John Sprankle, whose daughter, Sarah, Mr. Coulter married. Mr. Coulter also owns the grist-mill at Sprankle's Mill.

About twenty years ago the old saw-mill at McKinstry's, was torn down, and a new steam mill erected. This, with the large grist-mill, one of the best in the county, is owned and operated by Thompson A. McKinstry, son of Alexander McKinstry, who owns and resides on the old homestead. Joseph M. Elder owns and operates a tannery in Oliver. The stores in Oliver are those of Daniel Seiler and William Eisenhart at Sprankle's Mill, M. J. Kunselman, T. A. McKinstry, John Shafler and Harry Ickes at Cool Spring, and John Fink at Oliveburg.

There are nine school-houses and six churches in the township, with a cemetery at Oliveburg, and one at Wesley Chapel.

Farms.—Agriculture is the principal business of the citizens of this township, and some excellent farms with fine improvements are found within its territory. Fruit growing also receives a great deal of attention, and the best varieties of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, quinces, grapes, plums, currants, gooseberries and strawberries, are grown. Among the best farms are those of S. T. Newcom, Isaac C. Jordan estate, George Startzell, J. H. Rowan, Charles M. Law, William Hadden and Daniel Seiler.

The post-offices in Oliver are Cool Spring, Oliveburg and Sprankle's Mills. The former was moved to McKinstry, in 1856.

Elections.—At the first election held in Oliver township, in 1851, the following persons were elected: Justice of the peace, John Scott; constable, John Ferguson; supervisors, Samuel Gaston, Robert Reed; assessor, William Hadden; auditors, John P. McKee, Joseph Manners, Peter Depp; overseers of the poor, George Cochran, H. Doverspike; school directors, Samuel Jordon, George W. Shaffer, Mathew Barr, Henry Hoch, George C. McKee; town clerk, William B. McKinstry; judge of election, William P. Gaston; inspectors, George Newcom, George Manners.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following persons were elected: Constable, J. I. Barr; tax collector, R. Geist; supervisors, W. M. Reed, S. S. Jordan; poor overseer, G. D. Geist; assessor, J. M. Elder; auditor, W. R. Meredith; town clerk, J. R. McKinstry; judge of election, Mathew Cochran; inspectors, S. Huffman, W. L. Yeager. The justices of the peace for Oliver are R. H. McKinstry and Eli Coulter; and the members of the school board previously elected, are C. M. Law, William R. McGaughey, J. A. Harl and Robert Geist.

Taxables, Population, Assessments, and School Statistics.—The number of taxables in Oliver township in 1856, were 180; in 1863, 183; in 1870, 245; in 1880, 300; in 1886, 324. The population in 1860, was 977; in 1870, 1,117; in 1880, 1,305.

The triennial assessment for 1886, gives the number of unseated land in Oliver township as 14,806; valuation, \$68,249; value per acre, \$4.60; houses and lots, 44; valuation, \$3,058; unseated, 3,919 acres, valuation, \$23,416; average value per acre, \$5.96; number of horses, 263; valuation, \$8,815; average value, \$37.35; number of cows, 362; valuation, \$4,174; average value, \$11.53; number of occupations, 86; valuation, \$2,375, average, \$27.53. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$110,087. Money at interest, \$10,648.

The number of schools in Oliver township for the year ending June 7, 1886, were 9; length of term, 5 months; number of male teachers, 4; female teachers, 5; average salary of teachers, \$30; number of male scholars, 225; female scholars, 184; average attendance, 262; per cent. of attendance, 82; cost per month, 73 cents; 13 mills were levied for school, and 3 for building purposes. Total amount of tax levied, \$1,486.82.

CHAPTER LIV.

HISTORY OF KNOX TOWNSHIP.

KNOX made the twenty-third township and was taken from Pine Creek. It was organized in 1853 and called for Hon. John C. Knox, then president judge of this judicial district. It is bounded on the north by Pine Creek, on the east by Pine Creek and Winslow, on the south by McCalmont and Oliver, and on the west by Rose and Oliver.

Topography.—The greater part of Knox township is situated between Sandy Lick Creek on the north and east, and Five Mile Run on the west. The southern border rests on McCalmont and Oliver townships. The topography of Knox township consists of a net-work of valleys and ravines, some of them deep and others shallow, some with steep precipitous walls, and others with gentle slopes, separated by narrow ridges of land, the summits of which are of very uniform height. The average elevation of these summits is about 1,750 feet above tide level, (barometrical measurement), some few points in the township, as for example a prominent knob on the Mathews farm, and another on the Shaffer farm are even higher than this. Knoxville stands on an elevation of 1,700 feet above the ocean, the Low Grade Railroad skirting Sandy Lick Creek is 1,341 feet above the ocean at the mouth of Camp Run, and 1,268 feet above the same datum at Bells Mills, above the mouth of Five Mile Run. These figures sufficiently express the range of elevation from the bed of the deepest valleys to the summit of the uplands. The drainage system is simple and sharply defined. The waters in the southern part of the township flow southward through the ravines of Indian Camp and Elk Runs into Little Sandy Creek. The western side of the township, and much also of the northern part is drained by Five Mile Run. The water basin of Sandy Lick on the northern and eastern side, is there confined very nearly to the hills that overlook the stream.

Geology.—The Freeport Lower coal is the principal seam in Knox township, being by far the most reliable, and yielding the best coal. It is found from three to five feet thick, easily mined and of excellent quality, and covering a large area. Limestone is found, of good quality, and so near the surface that it can be easily and cheaply quarried for use as a fertilizer; good fire-clay is also found in Knox.

Early Settlers, etc.—The first pioneers, in the wilds of what is now Knox township, were Joseph Karr, who in 1817 settled on the farm now owned by Manuel Reitz. George Gray and Samuel McQuiston, came in 1827, the former settling on the farm now owned by David Carr, and the latter on that now the property of William McMillen; Andrew Hunter on farm now owned by his

son, S. A. Hunter, in 1834; John Mathews on the farm now owned by his son, John Mathews, about 1830; Jeremiah Parker settled on the farm now owned by David Chitester; Thomas Ellis on a farm where he cleared some land, then sold to James Loughrey, who in turn sold to Samuel Davidson about the year 1848. Israel Swineford, about the year 1835, settled on the farm now owned by Elmer Hunter. Daniel Sylvus, about 1848, settled on the farm now owned by Silas R. Anderson. John Smith settled on the farm now owned by his son, John Wilson Smith. Samuel Findley, in the year 1857 settled on the farm now owned by Frank Barber. John S. Lucas, in 1848, settled on the farm now owned by Calvin Rodgers. Elijah Chitester about 1835 settled on the farm now owned by Isaiah Johns.

William Wyley came to what is now Knox township in April, 1834, with his family in a wagon drawn by oxen. They came from Westmoreland county, and there was no house between Squire Bell's and their destination. They encamped for the night at Little Sandy, near where Cool Spring now is. The family consisted of Mr. Wyley, his wife and six children. Mrs. Mary H. Stewart, one of the daughters, remembers their coming perfectly, and says there were only five families in Knox when they came, Joseph Carr's, Samuel McQuiston's, George Gray's, Elijah Clark's and John Mathews's. They had to stay in the woods two days without shelter, until the neighbors gathered together and put them up a log house. Mrs. Stewart says her mother, who was wearied with her long journey, spread a bed under a tree and lay down to rest, and soon fell asleep. The children, who had scattered about to play, descried the feet of a man, all they could see for the trees, approaching them through the woods, and running to their mother awakened her with the cry that a big Indian was coming to kill them all. When the intruder appeared they found he was Charles B. Clark, who was hunting his cows. The first horse was brought into the township five years after the arrival of Wyley, by David Chitester, and Mrs. Stewart says her first lessons in horseback riding was taken on this old shaggy, black animal. It pastured near her father's, and she and her brothers and sisters took turns in riding it, as many as could pile on its back riding at a time, one of the number being stationed to avoid a reprisal by the owner of the horse, or their parents.

Mr. Wyley sold his farm after some years and commenced improving the one now owned by his son, Huston Wyley, where he died in 1867. Mrs. Wyley died in 1871. They had thirteen children, only six of whom survive. Only three reside in Jefferson county, George P. and W. Huston in Knox, and Mary H., who in 1840 married Robert Stewart, has since resided in Brookville.

Elijah Clark was the fifth man to settle in Knox township. He was originally from Massachusetts, from whence he had emigrated to West Virginia, and then to Westmoreland county, from where he moved to this wilderness in

1833. On the arrival of his family at Brookville, they were piloted through the woods to the Carr and Gray settlement, as it was called by Mr. John Long. Mr. Clark settled on the farm now the property of the heirs of Samuel Johns. In 1847 he built the Iowa mills in Pine Creek township. He died of paralysis in 1850. A singular fatality attended the family in that year. The family of his son, Charles B. Clark, were attacked with typhoid fever, and his wife, *née* Jane Sloan, and daughter Julia died, while Mr. Clark himself was for months prostrated by the disease, and while death was thus busy in the Knox township home, Samuel K. Clark, another brother, who was down the river with lumber, died suddenly in Cincinnati of cholera.

The family all removed to Brookville in 1856. Of the family of Elijah Clark, only Martha A., wife of Enoch Hall, and Hannah J., wife of E. H. Darrah, both residing in Brookville, remain. Mrs. Charlotte Sloan died several years ago. Mrs. Julia Darling died in 1880, and Charles B. Clark, January 3, 1883. Mr. C. B. Clark had resided in Brookville for about thirty years, and was one of its most worthy and respected citizens, earnest in everything that tended to the good of the town. He was for a number of years one of the overseers of the poor, and in him the unfortunate and needy ever found a friend. After the struggles and sorrows of his early life, he was able to enjoy his closing years in comfort and affluence. His second wife, *née* Eliza McCoy, and his two daughters, Misses Amelia and Margaret, reside in the homestead in Brookville. Samuel K. Clark left two sons, Ernest, a resident of Washington City, and Samuel K., a prominent lawyer of Clarion.

Reuben Hubbard settled on the farm now owned by Sylvester McAninch. Mr. Hubbard removed to Brookville, where he died.

Calvin Rodgers settled in Knox township in 1856. He was, for a number of years, connected with the firm of Bell & Rodgers, at Bell's Mills. Mr. Rodgers is now a resident of Brookville, having purchased the residence of James Neal, on Jefferson street, in that place. He is largely engaged in lumbering on the Clarion River, where he owns mills at Arroyo, in Elk county.

The first school-house was built in 1830, and the first church at Knoxville, in 1850.

The first grave-yard was started on the McCann farm about 1828 or 1830, and the next on the farm of Lewis Mathews, now owned by James Cummings, in 1830.

Lumber and Saw-mills.—The fine timber for which Knox township was noted has nearly all been used up, some hemlock and hard woods alone remaining. The only mills in the township are the steam saw-mills and shingle-mill on Sandy Lick, of Arthur O'Donnell,¹ that of R. B. Stewart, formerly owned by Rietz & Spare, and William Wingert's mill.

Farms.—Farming is now, since the decline in the lumber trade, the princi-

¹ The mill of Mr. O'Donnell was destroyed by fire in August, 1887, but is being re-built.

pal business of the citizens of Knox township, and some good farms are found, among the best cultivated, and with the best improvements, being those of R. B. Stewart, John Mathews, S. R. Anderson, S. A. Hunter, John Cummings, Samuel Yount, James Neal, and Calvin Rodgers.

Natural Gas.—Knoxboro township holds the first place in the county as a gas producing district. On the 5th day of July, 1887, a company commenced drilling a well for gas, on the farm of William Love, about three miles from Brookville. At a depth of seven hundred and twenty-five feet the first gas was struck; the second at nine hundred and twenty feet, and the third at ten hundred and forty feet. The well was drilled to a depth of twenty-three hundred and fifty-five feet; a second well was commenced one thousand feet east of well number 2, the latter part of September following, gas being found in the same strata. This well is now down about twelve hundred feet. The gas of well number 1 has been piped to Brookville, and will furnish gas for two hundred fires. The officers of the company are Samuel Chambers, president; C. C. Benscoter, secretary; treasurer, M. B. Marlin; directors, Dr. T. C. Lawson, Dr. W. G. Bishop, J. N. Garrison, C. A. Carrier, A. B. McLain, E. A. Litch.

KNOXVILLE.

The pleasant little village of Knoxville, situated in Knox township, on the road leading from Brookville to Punxsutawney, was laid out by Michael E. Steiner, who came to Knox township in 1851, and purchased a farm where Knoxville now is. His father, Dr. D. J. Steiner, was the first physician in Knox township. When Mr. Steiner came to Knox, with his wife and two little children, it was almost all wilderness, and he laid out his little town in the woods, but he soon had the satisfaction of seeing quite a hamlet spring up about him. A post-office was established in 1863, but on account of there already being one called Knoxville in the State, it was called Knoxdale, by which name the place is generally known.

When Mr. Steiner came to what is now Knoxville, there were no churches in the township, and only one school-house—a small log-cabin—built of round logs, with split and hewed log benches. Now there are six churches in the township, three of which—Presbyterian, United Brethren, and Evangelical—are in Knoxville, and seven school-houses in the township, nearly all equipped with the most approved school furniture.

Knoxville has two stores, those of H. G. McCracken and Jacob Hopkins.

Its post-office, Knoxdale, is the only one in the township. In 1880 the population was one hundred and three.

Elections.—The first election was held in Knox township in the year 1853. The following persons were elected:

Justices of the peace, N. McQuiston, S. Swineford; supervisors, Henry Rhodes, Andrew Hunter; auditors, Amos S. Austin, Lewis Mathews; asses-



S. A. Hunter

sor, Samuel Davidson ; overseers of the poor, M. E. Steiner, Israel Swinford ; school directors, N. McQuiston, John H. Bish, Andrew Hunter, Patterson Hopkins, J. S. Lucas, George S. Mathews ; judge of election, William Davidson ; inspectors, Horace Harding, N. McQuiston ; township clerk, Elijah Chitester.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following persons were elected : Constable, Joseph Knabb ; supervisors, J. F. Siverling, William Eckman ; school directors, H. E. McCracken, John Reinert ; collector, Joseph Knabb ; poor overseer, A. Eshbaugh ; auditor, H. D. Morrison ; assessor, A. Eshbaugh ; clerk, A. G. Mercer ; judge of election, John Matthews ; inspectors, Israel Eshbaugh, J. D. Mercer.

The justices of the peace in Knox township are James G. Averill and M. E. Steiner, and the previously elected members of the school board are John Matthews, Jacob Shaffer, E. E. Hunter, and J. R. Sarvey.

Taxables, Population, Assessments, and School Statistics.—The number of taxables in Knox township in 1856 were 111 ; in 1863, 143 ; in 1870, 205 ; in 1880, 278 ; in 1886, 337.

The population, according to census, in 1860 was 637 ; in 1870, 863 ; in 1880, 1,011.

The triennial assessment of 1886 gives the number of acres of seated land in Knox township as 1,273 ; valuation, \$50,052 ; average per acre, \$4.00. Number of houses and lots, 50 ; valuation, \$2,335. Number of grist and saw-mills, 2 ; valuation, \$750. Acres of unseated land, \$5,567 ; valuation, \$18,055 ; value per acre, \$3.24. Number of horses, 206 ; valuation, \$8,865 ; average value, \$43.00. Number of cows, 262 ; valuation, \$2,616 ; average value, \$10.00. Number of occupations, 117 ; valuation, \$3,110 ; average, \$28.00. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$85,783. Money at interest, \$7,205.

The number of schools in Knox township for the year ending June 7, 1886, were 7 ; length of term, 5 months ; number of male teachers, 5 ; female teachers, 2 ; average salary of male teachers, \$28.00 ; of female teachers, \$26.50 ; number of male scholars, 186 ; number of female scholars, 148 ; average attendance, 271 ; per cent. of attendance, 81 ; cost per month, 82 cents ; 13 mills were levied for school, and 5 for building purposes ; total amount of tax levied, \$1,233.96.

CHAPTER LV.

HISTORY OF BELL TOWNSHIP.

BELL was the twenty-fourth township organized, and was taken from Young in 1857. It was called for Hon. James H. Bell, a prominent citizen of the township. It is bounded on the north by McCalmont township, on the east by Henderson and Gaskill, on the west by Young, and on the south by Indiana county.

This township closely resembles Young, both in size and shape. The Mahoning Creek, flowing across it from east to west, splits it into two nearly equal parts. The southern area is traversed longitudinally by the valley of Canoe Creek, of which Ugly Run is an important tributary. The northern part of the township has only small streams, all of which flow southward into the Mahoning. The surface generally is smooth and there are no coal beds of any value in Bell township. The Lower Barren Measures cover nearly the whole of the township, and the only rock of any material value to be found being a stratum of good limestone.

Early Settlement.—The early settlers in what is now Bell township were Nathaniel Tindell, a native of Connecticut, who came with Dr. Jenks in 1818, Jesse Armstrong, Jacob Bowersock, Daniel Graffius, J. Gano, and John Hess, who came sometime after. Most of these have been noticed in the chapter on the early settlers of the county, or in the history of Young township. The first land was cleared by Daniel Graffius, and the first improvements made by J. Bowersock. The first person born was Mercy Ann Tindell, and the first couple married was Daniel Graffius and Miss M. J. Rhodes.

The first saw-mill was built in 1828, by John Hess and J. Bowersock, and the first grist-mill was erected in 1833, at what is now Bell's Mill Station, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh railroad. James H. Bell, in 1840, started the first store in the township, at Bell's Mills.

The first lumber was taken out by Jesse Armstrong. The first grave-yard was located on the farm of F. Rinehart, and Jacob Rinehart was the first person buried there.

The first school house was built in 1830 and the first church at Grubes in 1870.

Among the prominent settlers of Bell township was Hon. James H. Bell, who came from Ireland about the year 1812, and settled in Armstrong county, from whence he removed to Jefferson county in 1831 locating at the present site of Bell's Mills. He was like the majority of the early pioneers, almost devoid of means when he settled in the pine forest of Jefferson county, but by untiring perseverance he soon succeeded in paying for his land, and then built the



H. Brown

grist and saw-mills on the Mahoning Creek, opposite his residence, which gave the place its name. He was largely engaged in lumbering for many years, and was an honest, upright man. A Democrat in politics, he was one of the leaders of the party in Jefferson county, and in 1853 was appointed one of the associate judges to fill a vacancy, and at the ensuing election was elected to that office. Judge Bell died in 1877. He left a family of two sons and seven daughters. Captain John T. Bell, the eldest of the family, resides in Punxsutawney, and William E. Bell at Bell's Mills.

Henry Brown is another of the prominent business men of the township, whose biographical sketch appears in another portion of this work. He has been largely connected with the lumbering and farming interests of the township.

Present Business.—There are three grist-mills in the township owned and operated by W. E. Bell, A. Dunmire and L. Elbel, and the saw-mills of Henry Brown and A. Kremkraw. The former cuts 20,000 feet per day and the latter 10,000. L. Elbel has a store at Bell's Mills and I. Kremkraw one at Kremkraw's Mills. There has never been a hotel in the township nor are there manufactories or shops of any kind. There are two post-offices in Bell township, Bell's Mills and Canoe Ridge. The latter was moved from Indiana county in 1887. There are also five school houses and two churches, with a cemetery at Carey's.

Farms.—Farming being the principal occupation of the citizens of Bell township the farms are generally in a state of good cultivation. Among the best tilled, and with the best improvements, are those of Jacob Hoeh, Adam Snyder, Henry Brown, Jacob, Joseph and John Grube.

Elections.—The first election in Bell township was held in 1857, with the following result: Justice of the peace, John Couch, A. Rudolph; constable, Andrew Wilkins; supervisors, John Milliron, I. C. Jordan; auditors, Henry Brown, William Johnson, John T. Bell; town clerk, Andrew Wilkins; judge of election, Joseph McPherson; inspectors, Samuel Graffius, Henry Grey; school directors, John T. Bell, James McCracken, Samuel Steffy, David McKee, Alexander Findley, Israel Graffius; assessor, Israel Graffius; overseers of the poor, Adam Kuntz, Abraham Graffius.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following persons were elected: Justice of the peace, Samuel States; constable, Thomas J. Wilkins; supervisors, J. T. Ritenhouse, William Steffy; auditor, Samuel Grube; poor overseer, J. T. Ritenhouse; school directors, Jacob Hoeh and Israel McElwain; assessor, William J. Brown; collector, Jacob Hoeh; judge of election, J. J. Pifer; inspectors, A. J. Beck and D. S. Griffith.

The other justice of the peace in Bell township is G. S. Weaver, and the previously elected members of the school board are Samuel States, Samuel Couch, Adam Weaver and Henry Brown.

Population and Taxables.—The number of taxables in Bell township in 1863 were 145; in 1870, 190; in 1880, 287; in 1886, 297. The population in 1860 was 792; 1870, 785; 1880, 887.

Taxation and Valuation.—The triennial assessment of Bell township for 1886 gives the number of acres of seated land as 10,235; valuation, \$40,049. average per acre, \$3.90. Houses and lots 3; valuation, \$110. Unseated land 513 acres; valuation, \$1,598; average per acre, \$3.12. Acres mineral, 495; valuation, \$3,465; average per acre, \$7.50. Number of horses, 168; valuation, \$6,220; average value, \$27.72. Number of cows, 249; valuation, \$2,490; average, \$10. oxen, 10; valuation, \$240. Number of occupations, 100; valuation, \$2,473; average, \$24.73. Total valuation subject to county tax \$58,381. Money at interest, \$8,370.

School Statistics.—The number of schools in Bell township for the year ending June 7, 1886, were six; length of term, five months; number of male teachers, five; number of female teachers, one; average salary of male teachers, \$30.40; of female teachers, \$29.00; number of male scholars, 152; of female scholars, 109; average attendance, 222; per cent of attendance 90; cost per month 89 cents; thirteen mills were levied for school purposes. Total amount of tax levied, \$860.71.

CHAPTER LVI.

HISTORY OF MCCALMONT TOWNSHIP.

THIS township, the twenty-fifth in line, was organized in 1857, and was taken from Young. It was named for Hon. John S. McCalmont, the president judge of the district. McCalmont is bounded on the north by Winslow and Knox, on the east by Winslow and Henderson, on the south by Bell and Young, and on the west by Knox and Oliver.

Topography.—The surface is generally high, ranging at the highest part between 1,800 and 1,900 feet above the ocean level. The township lines, indeed, include a central water-shed, upon which some of the principal streams in the county take their rise. Little Sandy heads here, so does Big Run and Elk Run, flowing southward into the Mahoning; in the northern part of the township the waters flow northward into Sandy Lick. Being thus near their starting place the streams are all small, but the valleys which they occupy are in many cases several hundred feet in depth, and present in this respect a striking contrast to the size of the streams.

Geology.—As in Young, Winslow, and the other townships adjacent to it, the main coal bed is the Freeport lower, which is found from five to seven feet

in thickness, of excellent, bright, clean coal. The principal coal tracts in McCalmont are owned by John Straithoof, Daniel North, Joseph North, J. K. North, Jacob Smith, John G. Ernst and H. G. Wingart. These coal fields have only recently began to attract attention, and some extensive sales have been made.

The First Settlers.—The first settlers in what is now McCalmont township were Samuel McGhee, Ellis Evans, David and Thomas Carr, Abe Craff, William Best, John Deemer, Philip Bush, and John Smith. They came from Westmoreland and Centre counties about 1830. John Deemer, Carr and Best cleared the first land and made the first improvements. None of these early pioneers are now living, but their descendants are among the best citizens in the township. The next to make homes for themselves in the wilderness were Joseph and Daniel North, Frederick Ackerman, Robert M. Shirley, Godfrey Zimmerman, and Alexander Smith. Some of these are yet living and enjoying the fruits of those years of toil. Among these, Mr. Alexander Smith is now eighty-six years of age, and is the oldest citizen in the township.

The first persons born in McCalmont were Alexander Deemer and Eli Best; the first married was Joseph North, or Jonas Pifer; and the first deaths were Sprinkle Smith and Mrs. Jacob Shatterly.

J. P. North taught the first term of school in the township in 1840 or 1841; the first school-house was built on the Smith farm, and the first church in 1871 at Panic; the first saw-mill was built on Big Run, by William Best, in 1830; the first store was started in 1882 at Panic, by George Morrison; there has never been any hotels or grist-mills in the township; the first lumber was taken out by John Smith and rafted on Sandy Lick, and the first coal was discovered on the farm of Lewis Elbel.

Like all the pioneer settlers in the wilderness of Jefferson county, those of McCalmont had to exercise the utmost vigilance against the wild animals, which were so plentiful. On one occasion John Deemer went out to watch the bears off his wheat, and while hidden in a "shock" a large bear came and went to eating the wheat of which his hiding-place was composed. He was asked afterwards why he did not shoot the bear, to which he replied, "Dod! it was too close."

Mr. Daniel North, in the forties, was harrowing in one of his fields, and broke his harrow. He got his ax to repair it, and while at work, he heard his hogs squealing, and on going to see what was the matter, found a large bear trying to carry off one of his hogs. It would pick up the hog, walk a short distance on his hind feet, and then throw it as far as it could. Mr. North ran up and struck the bear with the axe, intending to fell him, but the weapon glanced, and bruin letting the hog go, turned on Mr. North, and chattered his teeth almost in his face. Mr. North took off his hat threw it in the bear's face, and then ensued an exciting foot-race, Mr. North kicking bruin at almost every

jump. He almost succeeded in treeing the animal, but in running through the brush the bear had the advantage and so escaped. Mr. North considered it almost miraculous that the bear did not hug him to death.

Mr. Jenks, of Punxsutawney, early in the fifties, started with a crew of ten or twelve men from Punxsutawney, and made a road to New Knoxdale, and another road back to Punxsutawney, completing the work in one day.

There are now two churches in McCalmont, the Cumberland and United Brethren, and a cemetery at Zion Church, started in 1871, also one at Mr. Tabor Rhoad's, and Brown's.

Lumber and Saw-mills.—There is still some of the fine timber for which this region was so famed yet remaining in McCalmont, though it will soon succumb to the axe of the lumberman. The saw-mills in the township are those of William Best, George Noer, H. K. North, Lattimer Brothers, Smith & Trusell, and I. C. Jordan. These mills cut from 20,000 to 25,000 feet per day. The principal lumbermen are J. G. Ernst, I. C. Jordan & Son, and Jacob Kuntz.

Stores, etc.—There are two store in McCalmont, that of James B. North at Panic, and C. Ditchburn at Sprucedale; and the shops of Gustave Hilbeg, blacksmith, and H. C. Snell, carpenter.

Farms.—Some of the best farms in the county are found in McCalmont, among which the best cultivated and improved are those of Joseph North, Daniel North, John Straithoof, Jacob Straithoof, John Bell, James McGhee, George Knoerr, Jacob Kuntz, Godfrey Zimmerman, Jacob Zimmerman, H. G. Wingart and Charles Muth.

Fine graded stock is found on the farms of Daniel North, Jacob Kuntz, W. E. Pifer, and George M. Noer. Excellent fruit is found on almost all the farms, such as apples, peaches, pears, mulberries, quinces, and all the small fruits.

Elections.—The first election was held in McCalmont township in 1857, with the following result: Justices of the peace, Joseph P. North, Daniel B. Straighthoof; constable, Isaac W. Magee; supervisors, James W. Bell, J. F. Pifer; auditors, Joseph P. North, Joseph A. Jordan, George Rhodes; town clerk, John McBrier; judge of election, J. P. North; inspectors, Thomas Hopkins, George Rhodes; school directors, Daniel North, John Smith, Samuel Rhodes, John Rhodes, John McBrier, Samuel Swisher; assessor, James McGee; overseers of the poor, Thomas Hopkins, John Uplinger.

The election held February 15, 1887, resulted in the election of the following persons: Justice of the peace, G. A. Morrison; constable, William Pifer; supervisors, G. Zimmerman and Jacob West; auditor, J. W. Bell; assessor, J. G. Ernst; school directors, P. Smith and John Bell; poor overseer, Thomas Brown; clerk, Gust. Helbeck; collector, William T. Pifer; judge of election, Amos Kuntz; inspectors, Lot North and Henry Loring. The members of

the school board previously elected are Barney Keegan, H. Zimmerman, P. C. Muth and James B. North.

Taxables, Population, Assessments, and School Statistics.—The number of taxables in McCalmont township, in 1863, were 88; in 1870, 126; in 1880, 160; in 1886, 216. The population, according to the census of 1860, was 454; 1870, 483; 1880, 549.

The triennial assessment of McCalmont township for 1886 gives the number of acres of seated land as 9,421; valuation, \$34,606; average per acre, \$3.67. One house and lot, \$100; eight grist and saw-mills, valuation, \$2,175. Unseated lands, 4,119; valuation, \$21,216; average per acre, \$5.00. Acres of surface, 1,640; valuation, \$3,590; average per acre, \$2.16. Acres of mineral, 2,958; valuation, \$12,239; average per acre, \$4.17. Number of horses, 154; valuation, \$4,300; average value, \$21.33. Number of cows, 191; valuation, \$1,538; average value, \$8.10. Number of occupations, 57; valuation, \$1,525; average value, \$26.70. Total valuation, subject to county tax, \$81,289. Money at interest, \$51,446.

The number of schools in McCalmont township for the year ending June 7, 1886, were 5; length of term, 5 months; number of teachers, 5; average salary, \$30; number of male scholars, 105; female scholars, 87; average attendance, 143; per cent. of attendance, 86; cost per month, 78 cents. Eleven mills were levied for school purposes. Total amount of tax levied, \$699.77.

CHAPTER LVII.

HISTORY OF HENDERSON TOWNSHIP.

HENDERSON, the twenty-sixth, and the last in the list of townships, was organized in 1857. It was taken from Gaskill and named for Hon. Joseph Henderson, then one of the associate judges of the county. This township, south of Winslow and north of Gaskill township, adjoins Clearfield county on the east, with McCalmont and Bell on the west. The surface is mainly upland, smooth, fertile and well watered. The valleys, with the exception of the Mahoning, extending along the southern border, are shallow and have gentle slopes. The drainage water flows south into Mahoning Creek. Stump Creek occupies the eastern, and Big Run the western portions of the township. The northern part is crossed by a narrow divide, which separates the waters of the Mahoning from those of Sandy Lick.

Geology.—There is no coal of any consequence found in Henderson, the only rock of much economic value being limestone, which is found in several

localities and yields good stone. It is over three feet in thickness wherever it has been quarried.

A few years ago a well was put down for oil on Stump Creek, near Kramer's mill, and for a time was the leading sensation of the day. Some oil was undoubtedly found, but not enough to justify further investigation in that locality, as after reaching a depth of almost 1,700 feet the tools were withdrawn and the well abandoned.

Early Settlement.—The first settlers in Henderson township appear to have been two Englishmen named Potter and Saulsbury; the latter cleared the first land and made the first improvements.

In the year 1829 John Pifer and Frederick Kuhnly came from Westmoreland county and settled in what is now known as the Paradise Settlement. This name is said to have been given to this region by one of the Longs, Michael or William, who on his first hunting excursion into this wilderness was so impressed with the scene that met his vision, the luxuriance and beauty of the flowers that carpeted the sward at his feet, or glowed from every thicket, the bright and varying green foliage of the trees, the cool, limpid springs that sprang from moss environed depths, the sweet songs of the myriads of bright plumaged and sweet throated birds that filled the woods with their melody, that in awe struck wonder and admiration at the loveliness he beheld he involuntarily associated it with the land of the blest and called it "Paradise," a name that through all these years that have elapsed since his eyes first beheld it, it has retained

Mr. Pifer and Mr. Kuhnly took up government lands at from fifty cents to one dollar per acre, and in May of that year the former, with his two sons, John and Jonas, took possession of this purchase and erected a small log cabin and made other improvements preparatory to bringing the rest of his family, who came on the 6th of December, 1829. Mr. Kuhnly had brought his family with him in May, before any preparation was made for them.

Bears, deer and wild turkey were plenty, and furnished them food, and bruin often came into their clearings and tried to procure his supper by carrying off a fat hog or two, while wolves howled about the cabins at night. The winter was a very severe one and Mr. Pifer had to go fifteen miles to procure straw. He obtained his supplies at Punxsutawney, to which place he would go with an ox team and "jumper." The only improvements at Big Run at that time was a saw-mill, and there were no improvements in the neighborhood of where Reynoldsville now is except a little log cabin that stood near Sandy. All around appeared to be a swamp, and there was no indications that a thriving town would ever be located there.

The presence of neighbors across the Clearfield county line, about a half a mile away, was made known to Mr. Pifer by his hearing their chickens heralding the approach of sunrise. He made his way to the place from which the



A. M. M. Colner

crowding proceeded, and there found a cabin, and a cordial welcome from its inmates, who had been equally ignorant of his presence in the neighborhood.

A preacher named Althause resided in, or near Punxsutawney, who occasionally preached in Luthersburg, making the journey on foot, and always carrying his gun with him for protection from wild animals. When more settlers came into the neighborhood he was invited to call and preach for them, the log cabin being the meeting-house. We do not know whether this is the preacher of whom it is related that on one occasion when he was in the midst of his sermon in a pioneer cabin in the southern part of the county, from the open door of the cabin a large, fine deer was seen. The men all had their guns with them, as was the custom in those days, and with one accord sprang to their feet, and grasping their guns, rushed after the deer. The astonished divine who was thus interrupted in the midst of his sermon, exclaimed, "Oh! it is too bad," when an old German, who, alone, with the women of the congregation, remained, thinking that the preacher feared that the deer would get away, replied, "Oh! by shure you need be not afraid dey'l git him, de boy's dey git him!"

The children of those first pioneer farmers yet live in Henderson township, and are now able to live in comfort and luxury on their beautiful farms; but to gain this end they had to undergo trials and make sacrifices that would appall the heart of the youth of the present day.

The first church was built in the Paradise Settlement in 1840, and the first school-house in the same locality in 1845. The first saw-mill was built by Daniel Graffius, sr., on Big Mahoning Creek in 1835. The first lumber was taken out in 1838, and coal discovered in 1840. The first store was started in 1840 by David Kerr, sr. The first hotel was kept by James U. Gillespie in 1850. The first grist-mill was built by Philip Enterline in 1867, and the first manufactory (furniture) was started in 1867 by D. J. Smyers. The latter are all located in the present limits of Big Run.

Present Business, etc.—The lumber trade has been the principal employment and source of revenue of this region amounting yearly to about \$300,000. The principal mills of D. J. and G. S. Smyers, Big Run Lumber Company, and Krider & Son, on Big Mahoning, aggregate a daily capacity of 100,000 feet. Besides the mills above noted is the steam saw-mill of Jacob Zufall built about 1883, and the water-mills of James London and Adam Knarr, each cutting about 15,000 feet daily. There are three school-houses and six churches in Henderson and one postoffice, Clouser, located near George Kramer's.

Farming—Henderson is one of the best farming sections of the county and considerable attention is paid to raising graded improved stock, Holstein and Jersey cattle being the specialties. The fruit also is good, apples, pears, grapes, peaches, plums, being grown of the best varieties. Among the best cultivated farms and those with the best improvements are those of Charles Miller, George

Sprague, George Kramer, Robert London, Peter Weaver, John J. Milliron, David, Jonas, Isaac and B. F. Pifer, Jacob Rudolph, Jacob, Isaiah, George and Abraham Zufall, Jesse and Henry Beams, Adam Knarr, George Tyson, K. A. M. McClure, who owns 25,000 acres of land in the township, has several good farms.

Elections.—The first election was held in Henderson township in 1857, with the following result: Justice of the peace, James U. Gillispie; constable, Thomas Pifer; supervisors, Daniel Smyers, Henry Lott; auditor, J. U. Gillespie; judge of election, George Pifer; inspectors, Abraham Davis, Henry Miller; assessor, Henry Clark; school directors, Samuel Smith, George Snell, John T. Clark, Jacob Smith, Christian Hoover; overseers, William Brooks, David Haney, Abraham Milliron.

At the election held February 15, 1887, the following persons were elected: Constable, Joseph Hoffman; collector, Joseph Hoffman; assessor, A. Jordan; supervisors, Frederick Lott, Frederick Buchcite; justice of the peace, Henry Henaman; auditor, Frederick Hoffman; school directors, Andrew Pifer and August Webber; judge of election, A. Miller; inspectors, Charles Miller and H. F. Freithhert; treasurer, R. B. London.

The other justice of the peace is Frederick Lott, and the other members of the school board of Henderson township are William Null, P. W. Kuntz, M. A. Weaver, and J. G. Rudolph.

Taxation and Population.—The number of taxables in Henderson township in 1863 were 146; in 1870, 187; in 1880, 218; in 1886, 291. The population in 1860 was 627; 1870, 884; 1880, 872.

Assessments and Valuation.—The triennial assessment gives the number of acres of seated land in Henderson township as 12,172; valuation, \$50,003; average value per acre, \$4.20. Grist and saw-mills, 6; valuation, \$1,500. Number of acres unseated, 1,318; valuation, \$4,436; average per acre, \$3.36. Number of horses, 195; valuation, \$4,900; average value, \$25.12. Number of cows, 291; valuation, \$2,694; average value, \$9.25. Number of occupations, 76; valuation, \$2,405; average value, \$31.64. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$65,938. Money at interest, \$26,641.

School Statistics.—The number of schools in Henderson township for the year ending June 7, 1886, were 5; length of term, 5 months; number of male teachers, 3; female teachers, 2; average salary of teachers, \$27.00; number of male scholars, 151; female scholars, 117; average attendance, 220; per cent. of attendance, 85; cost per month, 89 cents; 9 mills were levied for school purposes. Total amount of tax levied, \$700.

BIG RUN.

Big Run was where the first settlement was made in Henderson township in 1822, and was for a long time the only post-office in that region of country.

It derives its name from the stream called Big Run, which here empties into the Mahoning. It has always been the centre of the lumbering trade for all that section of country, and since the building of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad, upon which it is situated, it is becoming a town of importance. The first settlers and the first business enterprises of the town have been given in the foregoing history of Henderson township. Big Run was incorporated a borough in September, 1867.

Stores.—George K. Tyson, general store, established about 1877; Dr. A. P. Cox, general store and drugs, started about same time; A. M. McClure, general store, started in 1867, burned down in 1870, and rebuilt and opened in 1880; Dr. C. A. Wilson, drug store, started about 1882; J. B. Ellis, general store; started in May, 1883; Pittsburgh Branch Store, F. Simons, manager, opened about 1884; W. E. & S. Enterline, Mrs. Buss, Miss Enterline, J. U. Gillespie. J. F. Oswald, hardware; opened in 1884. E. G. Gray, grocery; started in 1882. W. S. Carlton, grocery and eating house.

Manufactories and Shops.—David McKee, shoemaker; started about 1882. James A. Hamilton, tannery and harness shop; started in 1883. P. Palmer, wagon maker and blacksmith; commenced in 1874. S. H. Gray, blacksmith; in 1882. Handle and ax factory, started by T. H. Simon in 1887.

Mills.—The largest saw-mill in Big Run was erected by a man named Farnsworth, in 1840. It was then owned by David Barclay, and then, in 1865, by William M. Cochran; since 1866 by A. M. McClure. It has been operated by the Big Run Lumber Company since 1885. Saw-mill put up by Putney Brothers in 1882, now owned by T. B. Krider. Planing-mill of Q. S. Reems, built by David Pifer in 1869. Planing-mill and furniture factory, owned by D. J. Smyers & Son. Grist-mill, built by Philip Enterline in 1870; since his death, in 1885, owned by his sons, S. and W. E. Enterline.

Hotel McClure.—There is a large, well-fitted hotel at Big Run, built in 1886 by A. M. McClure. It is under the management of G. W. Schwem.

The office of the deputy-collector of internal revenue for the district, D. C. Gillespie, is located at Big Run.

Elections.—The first election in Big Run after it was incorporated as a borough was held on September 30, 1867 at which the following persons were elected: Justices of the peace, George K. Tyson, John E. Gillespie, constable, Charles Sloppy; auditors, David Kerr, D. L. Smyers, William M. Cochran; judge of election, Samuel Yohe; inspectors, A. B. Stoner, Thomas D. Kerr; assessors, George K. Tyson; assistant assessors, Joseph McPherson, J. A. Hamilton; school directors, D. C. Gillespie, George K. Tyson, John Miller, J. A. Hamilton, Joseph McPherson, Samuel Yohe; overseers of the poor, J. A. Hamilton, George K. Tyson; town council, D. C. Gillespie, Joseph Moorhead, David W. Kerr, William M. Hollowell, Samuel Sloppy.

The election held February 15, 1887 resulted in the election of the follow-

ing persons: Burgess, Q. S. Reames; council, Daniel Billmire, and W. B. McPherson and D. D. Neff tie vote; constable, W. P. Stumpf; high constable, Frederick Simons; school directors, A. M. McClure and D. J. Symers and Phillip Palmer tie vote; assessor, George C. Gillespie; auditor, Edward Seiphert; collector, W. H. Tyson; poor overseer, J. F. Oswald; treasurer, R. A. Hamilton; judge of election, John Kuntz; inspectors, John Neff and William Billmire.

The justices of the peace for Big Run are J. A. Hamilton and G. K. Tyson, and the other members of the school board are G. K. Tyson, J. A. Hamilton, C. A. Wilson and G. H. Simons.

Taxables and Population.—The number of taxables in Big Run in 1870 were 71; in 1880, 78; in 1886, 148.

The population according to the census of 1870 was 206; 1880, 240.

Assessment and Valuations.—The triennial assessment for 1886 gives the number of acres of seated land in Big Run as 222. Valuation, \$2,971; average per acre, \$13.38. Number of houses and lots, 177; valuation, \$21,639. Grist and saw-mills, two; valuation \$100. Number of horses, 24; valuation, \$545; average value, \$22.70. Number of cows, 53; valuation, \$494; average value, \$9.32. Occupations, 104; valuation \$3,545; average, \$33.12. Total valuation subject to county tax, \$31,094. Money at interest, \$4,031.

School Statistics.—The number of schools in Big Run for the year ending June 7, 1886 were two; length of term five months; number of male teachers, one, female teachers one. Salary of male teacher \$40, female teacher \$25. Number of male scholars 70, number of female scholars, 55. Average attendance 96, per cent. of attendance, 91, cost per month, 60 cents. Thirteen mills each for school and building were levied. Total amount of tax levied for school and building purposes, \$706.50.

CHAPTER LVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

McGHEE, JAMES. The father of the subject of this sketch, John McGhee, was born in New York, and his father dying when he was quite young, his mother removed to Trenton, New Jersey. At the age of sixteen he left home to learn the trade of a millwright, and after that lost all trace of his mother and her family, and never again met any of his kindred, so that Mr. James McGhee has no relatives by the name of McGhee, except two nephews residing in California, of whom he has any knowledge. After learning his trade he went to the Clarion River and built a number of mills on that stream. In 1822 he was married to Nancy Smith and in 1825 removed to the



JAMES S. MCGHEE.

Beech Woods to build a mill for Alexander Osborn, the first mill erected in that neighborhood. He was the first settler to locate east of the "beaver dam," or what is now Fall's Creek. His nearest neighbor was three miles distant, and a dense forest, infested with wild animals, surrounded his dwelling. Mr. McGhee was necessarily absent the greater part of the time, which left his wife alone with her little family. One morning she heard their only pig squealing lustily, and ran out of the house to see what was the matter, and found to her astonishment that a large bear was carrying the pig off. She picked up an axe that was lying on the wood-pile near by, and struck a blow at the bear, which sank deep into its head, killing it instantly, and releasing the pig.

Mrs. McGhee was obliged to work hard to help make the new home in the woods, and this, added to the care of the family, was too much for her strength, and at last her health gave way, and, in 1835, she died. At that time her husband was too fond of the glass which intoxicates, and though a kind husband and father when sober, at times he became crazed by the demon that lurks in the wine cup and takes all manhood away. When his wife felt death approaching she called him to her bedside and asked him to give up strong drink. He promised, and from that day never tasted strong drink.

James McGhee was born in the Beech Woods, March 20, 1835, his mother dying when he was nine months old. Mrs. McIntosh, a neighbor, took charge of him for a short time, and then his aunt, Mrs. Osburn, took him to her home in Clarion county, and cared for him until he was four years old, when he was brought back to the Beech Woods to live with his father. Mr. McGhee says: "When my uncle brought me home he put a stone in one end of his saddle-bags and me in the other, and in this way carried me forty miles. I can remember, the night after I came home, that my father, who was lying on the floor alongside of my bed, would rise up quite often through the night and look at me. The ladies of the neighborhood were very kind to me, treating me as though I was one of their own children, calling me their 'little Jimmie,' and sending me cakes to school. In my childhood days I never went into one of their houses that I did not receive something to eat, and this practice has been kept up, for let me go where I will, I must eat with them before I leave. I shall always remember and respect these good people for the many kindnesses I have received at their hands." At the age of fourteen James McGhee began rafting and running lumber on the creek, being, as was said, "a good worker," and those who employed him were always careful to give him all he could do. In those days the raftmen were half the time on the raft and the balance in the water. They always walked home in the night or camped in the woods among the laurel. Mr. McGhee says of this first trip down the creek: "We had a gorge at Rocky Bend, and night coming on we started for the pike, but got lost on the way and had to stay in the woods all night. We had had no dinner or supper, and I thought if that was the way rafting went I would stay at home. The next morning we came to the pike where Levi Schuckers now lives, where a man by the name of Houpt kept a hotel, and where we got a good breakfast, which we all enjoyed."

Mr. McGhee remained in the Beech Woods, working on the farm, and running on the creek when there was rafting, until he was eighteen; but being of a roving disposition, in 1853, he started to the west with three other young men of the neighborhood — Welsh, Groves and Lewis. At that time Jefferson county had no railroads, and as the Allegheny River was too low for steamboats, the travelers had to walk to Pittsburgh, where they took the cars. At that time the farthest west that trains ran was to within sixteen miles east of Galena, Illinois, where our travelers took the stage, arriving in

Galena October 24, 1853, and the next day started for the Wisconsin lumber camps. Janesville, through which they passed, had only one house, and a very poor one at that. On the 29th they reached the mouth of Yellowstone River, and at the hotel there were informed that they could get work at Williams's mill, a distance of fourteen miles. They reached this place about dark, and were promised work by Mr. Williams, who directed them to a shanty, where there were about forty rough-looking men, with hair hanging over their shoulders, and having the appearance of not having been shaved for at least five years, and whose every word was an oath. When supper was ready each man took down from a wooden peg on the wall a wooden bowl and spoon, and the new-comers being furnished with the same articles, followed the others into the next room, where on tables made of rough boards were placed large wooden bowls, such as are used for mixing bread, filled with pork and beans. This was all the food the men got, but all seemed strong and in good health. Mr. McGhee stayed here three days, but as the weather was very cold, and he had no blankets or bedding of any kind, and none could be had, he determined to return home, and dividing his money with his companions, he turned his steps homeward. After this journey he worked on the farm at home until he was twenty years of age, when, having accumulated about four hundred dollars, he again started westward. This time he was able to buy a ticket from Pittsburgh to Galena, from where he struck out for St. Paul. Near Portage, Wisconsin, he found Mr. Lewis, his companion of two years before. After spending the night with him, he proceeded on his journey, and just after crossing the Wisconsin River, found himself surrounded by a tribe of Indians, who seemed to be quarreling. He was considerably alarmed, and was greatly relieved when one of them, in English, inquired what day of the week it was. On being told that it was Sunday, he seemed much pleased, and informed Mr. McGhee that that was what they were disputing about, some of the rest asserting that it was not. Finding they could talk English, he inquired the way to Black River Falls. They told him there was an Indian trail through the woods, but that the white man went by Devil's Lake, which was nearer, but Indians dare not go that way. Not being afraid of the evil spirits of the Indians, Mr. McGhee chose this route, and that night encamped on the banks of the lake, whose beauty and grandeur repaid him for the trip. There is a railroad built to the place and a summer resort upon the spot where, on the eve of July 4, 1855, Mr. McGhee spent a lonely night.

At Black River he fell in with a young man who was going to Chippewa Falls to work at the millwright trade. Having worked at this with his father, Mr. McGhee concluded to join him. On reaching the Eau Claire River the settler with whom they spent the night advised them to go no further, as the Indians were on the war-path. But, after exchanging some of their coffee and hard bread with him for dried venison and fish, they decided to push on. After going some distance they met a party of whites, who informed them that the Winnebago and Chippewa Indians were fighting at the falls. They turned back with them, and that night, for the first time, he saw a picket guard thrown out. The next day the party, forty in number, went down the river to Eau Claire, where Mr. McGhee remained until the 16th of July, when he again set out for St. Paul, a distance of two hundred miles. There was no road save an Indian trail, and the traveler did not see a human face for three days, except a party of Indians, whom he was terribly frightened to meet, in war-paint; but the leader assured him that he need not be afraid, as they were on their way to "fight bad injun at Chippewa Falls," and with a war-whoop they left him. He reached St. Paul without further adventure, and

found but a small village, containing a few dwellings, a small frame hotel, the dock, warehouse, and three stores. While there a German wanted to sell him forty acres of land for forty dollars, which covered the ground now occupied by the union depot, and taking in a large portion of the city; but after looking about for a week he concluded that the place would not amount to much, as there would never be a market for the grain raised in Minnesota. From there he went to Minneapolis, St. Anthony's, and visited the beautiful falls of Minnehaha. He then retraced his steps to Iowa, through which State he made a very pleasant pedestrian tour. Though there were roads to guide the traveler, there were no bridges, and he frequently had to wade streams where the water was waist-deep. The country was beginning to be settled, and Mr. McGhee could generally find shelter for the night. One night he stopped for the night at a sod house, and soon after two men rode up who he thought acted rather suspiciously. Mr. McGhee at once decided they were robbers, who had obtained knowledge of several hundred dollars he carried on his person, and had followed him to rob him; but his fears were all allayed when one of them asked a blessing at the supper-table.

After looking over Iowa, Mr. McGhee again turned his face homeward, thinking, as he says, "that there was too much good land in the west, and it would produce so much grain that there would be no market for it."

He reached home August 26, and had not been there very long until there was a "flood in the creek," and in company with David McGeary and Samuel Sloan started a raft from Brookville. The water was low when they started, but the rain soon fell in torrents, and when they reached Troy the water was rising rapidly. When they came in sight of Hess's dam they could see the breakers rising up some ten feet. Mr. McGhee says: "It made my hair stand up on my head at sight of the peril that was before us. I secured a good hold on one of the grubs and concluded I would go to the bottom with the raft. It was soon over, as the raft was in the current of the dam, and as soon as the front end had struck the breaker it went down. We were afraid we would strike the pier below the dam, but McGeary being a good pilot, we escaped. We soon found ourselves out of danger, but without coats or hats. Our oar was on the back of the raft; we soon secured it, and after some hard work succeeded in landing at New Bethlehem. I give this as one of the many adventures of a lumberman." In 1858 Mr. McGhee formed a co-partnership in the lumber business with David McGeary, to whom he sold his interest in 1860, and purchased some timber land, in which he invested all the money he had, thinking to sell his timber in Pittsburgh in the spring. But when on his way "down the river" with his first rafts in the spring of 1861 he was met with the news that the rebels had fired upon Fort Sumter. On reaching Pittsburgh all was found to be excitement, and no sale could be made. Leaving his timber in charge of James Cathers, he returned home. He was out of money and discouraged, but he soon inhibited the war fever that was rousing up the North, and as the ranks of the first three months' companies were full, he enlisted under the next call in Captain Evans R. Brady's company, and accompanied it to Pittsburgh, but having some business to attend to, he returned home, where he fell sick, and before he was able to rejoin his company Captain Brady wrote to him that his place was filled. He then enlisted in Captain A. H. Tracy's company, which became Company H of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment. He served almost three years in this brave old regiment, and participated in forty-two battles and skirmishes, until he was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. Mr. McGhee says of his army experience: "After I was wounded I never saw the good old flag again

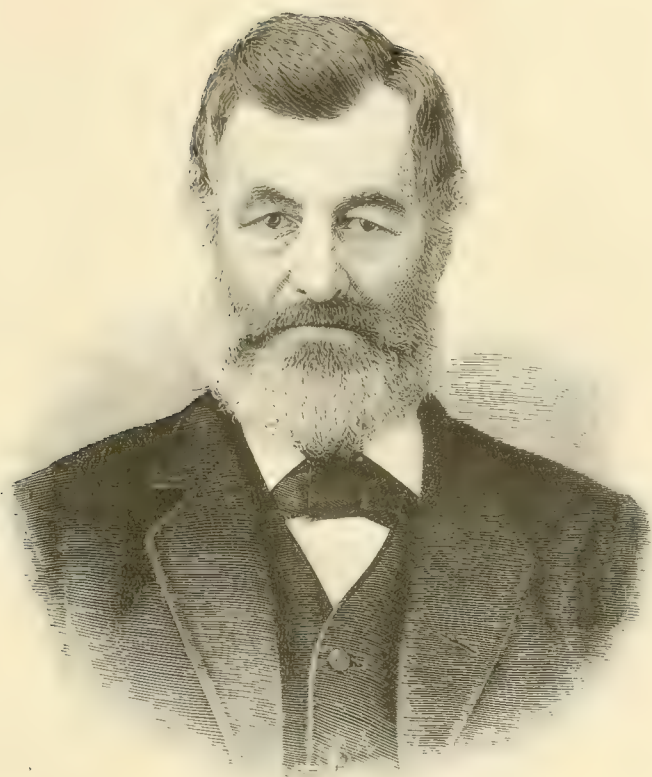
until I saw it at the reunion of Jefferson county soldiers at Brookville, September 22, 1887. When I beheld its tattered rags, it brought many sad thoughts to my mind. I thought of what Colonel Craig said at the battle of Gettysburg, when the rebels were among us as thick as bees, and the color-bearers were being shot down: 'Boys, stand by the flag until the last man is killed, and then I will take it out.' When the Sixty-third was driven back to Randolph's battery, and we had rescued them, I heard one of the regiment say: 'God bless the old One Hundred and Fifth, she is always on hand.' At the battle of the Wilderness we were marching along a road, when the rebels poured into our ranks a deadly fire. The men fell in great numbers, and as soon as we could load we returned the fire. We could not hear the report of their guns for the noise of our own firing. The only way we knew they were firing at us was seeing our men fall. The enemy occupied higher ground than we did, and suffered more. Each man fired one hundred and twenty rounds before we were relieved. We then retired a short distance and lay down to rest. I was lying behind a small tree, upon which the rebels opened fire and shot away at it until it fell."

In the fight of the next day Mr. McGhee was wounded severely in the arm. The rebel who shot him was not fifty rods distant. After receiving the wound Mr. McGhee was sent to Belle Plain, and it was four days before he reached there, and during that time his wound did not receive proper attention. At Belle Plain he was put on a boat, where his wound received proper care. He was taken to the hospital at Washington, and a few days after he arrived there an order was received to furlough the soldiers and send them home. The surgeon thought he was not able to go, but he had received intelligence of his father's serious illness, and his nurse interceded for him, and he was allowed to go home, reaching there the day before his father's death, which occurred May 23, 1864. He remained at home until July 1, when he returned to the hospital and was transferred to Satterly hospital, where he remained until his term of service expired.

When he came out of the army Mr. McGhee had about three hundred dollars. With this he bought five hundred acres of timber land in Forest county, at Orphan's court sale, at fifty cents per acre, and in a few days sold it for five dollars per acre. This gave him money enough to carry on business, and he took out timber that winter, and in the spring had fifteen rafts which he run to Pittsburgh and sold for twenty-five cents per foot.

Having money enough to go into some business, he concluded to go to California, and was ready to start, when R. S. Cathers persuaded him to purchase a mill property. During the winter of 1865 he took out timber on Little Toby, which he run to Pittsburgh in the spring and sold for twenty-three cents per foot. In the spring of 1866 he sold, at a good profit, his interest in the lands on Little Toby, and purchased four thousand acres of timber land in Michigan, from Ira C. Fuller. After visiting and locating this land he returned home, and in the summer of 1866 bought one-fourth interest in the mill at Sandy Valley, in Winslow township. While taking out timber after the mill froze up, about March 1, 1867, one of the scorers' axes came off the handle and struck Mr. McGhee on the wrist, severing an artery. He took cold in the sore after it was partially healed, and says: "Had it not been for Dr. Heichhold's watchful care, I would have lost my arm."

Since then he has made several trips to Michigan, where he has extensive lumber interests. He owns an interest in the large steam mill at McGhee Station (Sandy Val-



A. J. Brady

ley), which was built in 1869 and saws four million feet of boards per annum. Mr. McGhee resides in his large and commodious residence at this place.

On the 8th of August, 1865, Mr. McGhee was married to Elizabeth S. Boner, daughter of Charles Boner, of Rose township. Six children have blessed this union, four of whom — Anna M., Mattie, Charles P., and James W. — survive, and are all at home with their parents; Carrie S. died November 25, 1875, and John W., December 13, 1875.

Very few of Jefferson county's citizens have lived a more eventful or busier life than Mr. McGhee, and his adventures in the far west and in the army would fill a volume.

BRADY, ANDREW JACKSON, was born in Mahoning township, Indiana county February 3, 1815. His father, James Y. Brady, was a prominent citizen of Indiana county, and held the office of justice of the peace for forty years. His mother was Sarah Ricketts, of Virginia, and a very estimable woman. They had quite a large family, two of whom, the subject of our sketch and his brother, Oliver, became citizens of Jefferson county. His father was a cousin of Captain Sam Brady, of Indian fame.

In 1840 A. J. Brady, who was a carpenter and cabinet maker, came to Pine Creek township to build a house for Mr. John Long. He remained for a year or two and worked at his trade in the summer, and taught school during the winter. One of the schools taught by him was the Moore school, near Emerickville. On the 3d of March, 1842, he was married to Miss Susannah Catherine Long, daughter of Mr. John Long, and returned to Indiana county and went to farming.

In those days money was very scarce, and books of all kinds were luxuries often unobtainable, and Mrs. Brady found herself in her new home without a Bible. Having been brought up to read and abide by the Word of God, she felt this deprivation very much, and as soon as an opportunity presented, she purchased the volume from which the records for this sketch have been taken, and for which she paid the last money in her possession, the only time when, as she says, she was ever obliged to part with her last cent; but she felt that she must possess a Bible of her own at any sacrifice.

The young couple worked hard, and being young, healthy, and energetic, they succeeded. When the first little one came, the mother took it with her to the field, and placing its cradle in the shade of a tree, she followed after her husband's plow, setting up the corn or helping put up the hay. After the first two years they were able to hire a hand, and from that time Mrs. Brady was relieved from out-door work; but she looks back to those early days as among the happiest of her life.

About 1848 A. J. Brady sold his farm in Indiana county and returned to Jefferson county, and in 1850 with Irvin Long, his brother-in-law, bought the Port Barnett property, and in addition to the mills he also kept the old Barnett Hotel. In 1849 Mr. Brady and Samuel Findley bought a fleet of boards and ran them to Cincinnati, where they sold them. In 1852 he sold the Port Barnett property to Jacob Kroh, sr., and moved to Brookville and purchased the house on the corner of Mill and Main streets, in which he resided until 1857, when he purchased the property on Mill street where his family still resides.

In 1867 Mr. Brady made a trip to England in the interest of the heirs of William Robinson. He left New York September 23, and landed in Liverpool October 7. Although not successful in his search, Mr. Brady enjoyed his trip to the old country very much. He visited all places of interest in Liverpool, London, and Nottingham, among others the Crystal Palace. He returned home in the latter part of November. A. J.

Brady was one of the most prominent and successful business men in the county. He was the senior partner of the firm of Brady & Long in the lumbering business, and the Blaine mill and the lumber business connected with it is yet conducted under the same firm name. He was well identified with the lumber interests on Redbank Creek, and for many years he owned considerable valuable real estate, and was possessed of considerable of this world's goods.

He was always prominently identified with the Republican party, and for years held the office of justice of the peace in Brookville, and was elected and re-elected assessor again and again. He was always honest and straightforward in all his dealings with his fellows, and so strong was the faith of his neighbors and those who knew him in his integrity that he was guardian for scores of orphan children.

On the 16th of November, 1865, after an illness of some duration, he calmly passed from earth. Mr. Brady was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but made no loud professions of religion. He was as unassuming in his church relations as in his daily life, but his faith in his heavenly Father was steadfast and sure. When about to embark on his trip to England, he wrote to his wife: "I put my trust in God, and I believe that he will permit me to come back again. I have a good deal of faith in your religion, and I want you to pray for me when I am at sea, and I will pray for myself and all the rest at home."

He was a true and steadfast friend, and the troubles of his friends affected him almost as much as if they had been his own.

Mr. and Mrs. Brady had eleven children. Of these Hezekiah E., Sarah Elisabeth, Margaret Alvira, Mary Alzaide, Nora Adelphia, Harry Grant, and Walter Zeigler died in infancy, except Maggie, who was taken from earth when a lovely girl of some twelve summers.

Four children yet survive—Lewis Armstrong, now residing in Du Bois, Minerva J., married to John Matson, jr., and a resident of Brookville, and Milton Seymour, also married and residing in Brookville, and Gertrude, who, with her mother, resides in the homestead.

JENKS, HON. GEORGE A., is the youngest of ten children, and was born in Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, Pa., March 26, 1836. His father, a physician, was descended from a Welsh Quaker family, who were among the early settlers of Philadelphia. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. D. Barclay, a Scotch Presbyterian minister. When Mr. Jenks was a child his eldest brother, D. B. Jenks, who was a lawyer, was teaching him to count a hundred, and casually asked him what business he would follow when he became a man. The reply was, "Wait till to-morrow morning and I will tell you." During the night the determination was formed, and the next morning communicated by the subject of this sketch that he would be a lawyer. This purpose, so early formed, was unalterably fixed. Thenceforward his every labor and study was directed to the purpose of his life. To these early studies is largely to be attributed his capability to deal with original legal questions, such as he manifested on the impeachment of Secretary Belknap, the discussion of the Louisiana and Oregon cases before the Electoral Commission, and the debate on the distribution of the Geneva award.

When attending the common school, one of the readers then in use was the Introduction to the English Reader. In this, one of the lessons was the story of the "Noble Basket-Maker." From this story the moral was derived: That every man, no differ-



G. A. Jenkins

ence what his circumstances or purposes in life might be, should learn a trade. This moral he determined to act upon. When fourteen years old his father died. At sixteen he entered upon an apprenticeship of two years to the carpenter and joiner trade. When his term expired he worked at his trade, taught school, and occasionally was employed at civil engineering, till he entered college. While engaged in the latter vocation, in the spring of 1855, he assisted to lay out Omaha, in Nebraska. In the fall of that year he entered the junior class at Jefferson College, having, in the mornings and evenings, while teaching and working, steadily pursued his literary studies. He had been entered as a student of law before he entered college, and the Hon. W. P. Jenks, who was his guardian, had from early boyhood directed him in his legal and literary reading. He graduated at Jefferson College in the class of 1858, and in February, 1859, was admitted to the bar in Jefferson county, having finished his legal studies under his elder brother, P. W. Jenks.

At the September term, 1859, he led in conducting his first case in court, which was an all-important one to his clients, a widow and her minor children, whose all was their home, and that home was dependent upon the result of the case. He was opposed by the leading legal talent at the bar, including Hon. I. G. Gordon, Hon. W. P. Jenks, and Hon. G. W. Zeigler. He won the case, and thenceforward was employed in most of the important causes in his own county, and his name soon became familiar in many of the courts of Western and Central Pennsylvania, to which he was called for the trial of important cases.

When not engaged in the courts, his life has been one of constant study and preparation. He never sought public position, but was known as a Democrat. In the fall of 1874 he was tendered the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Twenty-fifth District of Pennsylvania, against General Harry White. The district was heavily Republican, but his personal popularity and the tidal wave elected him to the Forty-fourth Congress. Speaker Kerr appointed him chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. A masterly report on the condition and working of the Pension Bureau, derived from an investigation by order of the House, he soon made, and followed this by a bill which was calculated to prevent future abuses. Bounty land warrants, which, before this, had been personal property, had become the plunder of a dishonest ring, which, at one single time, had seized upon over one hundred thousand acres of land, were changed to realty through his efforts, and so guarded that only the rightful owners, their legal heirs or assigns, could obtain them.

His forensic ability first became known to the House in a discussion concerning the character of an invalid pension. He had asserted that an invalid pension, for death, or disability of a soldier in the service, in the line of his duty, was a contract right. This was denied by some of the leading Republicans of the House, who alleged it was mere gift or gratuity, and a warm debate ensued, at the conclusion of which Mr. Jenks made a legal argument, tracing the legislation on the subject from and since the Revolutionary War, and establishing so conclusively the position he assumed that it has not since been denied. This was soon succeeded by a legal discussion concerning the refusal of Hallett Kilbourne to testify before a committee of the House.

The legal prominence he had already attained led the House to elect him as one of seven managers on the part of the House to conduct the impeachment of Secretary Belknap, the others being Messrs. Lord, Knott, Lynde, McMahon, Hoar and Lapham. On that trial, before the Senate, the defendant was represented by three leading lawyers

of the nation—Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter and Hon. Montgomery Blair. Mr. Jenks was selected by the managers as one of the committee to draw the pleadings. He was afterwards appointed to make one of the arguments on the question of the jurisdiction of the Senate to impeach after the officer had resigned, and subsequently, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Lapham, he was selected to discuss the facts. His legal attainments were, on this trial, made conspicuous to the Senate and the nation, and conceded to be unsurpassed by any in the cause.

The subject of the distribution of the Geneva award came before the House on majority and minority reports from the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Jenks offered an amendment to the majority report; in support of the amendment and report as amended, made an argument involving some of the most difficult questions of international law. The report, as amended by him, was passed by the House.

Soon after the meeting of the second session, he was appointed by Speaker Randall one of the committee of fifteen to investigate the conduct of the elections in Louisiana, and on his return was appointed, by the chairman of the Democratic caucus, with Mr. Field, of New York, and Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, to represent the Democracy of the House in preparing, presenting and discussing the facts and the law before the Electoral Commission. It fell to Mr. Jenks to make opening arguments in the cases of Louisiana and Oregon. While he was engaged in the discussion of the first of these cases before the commission, Senators Thurman and Bayard sat side by side. Senator Bayard passed a note of admiration of the argument to Senator Thurman, and in response received the following reply: "The more I hear this man the more I admire him. He reasons like a Newton or La Place. He has spoken half an hour, and has not uttered a superfluous word." This complimentary opinion was generally concurred in by those who heard or read the proceedings before the Electoral Commission.

In most of the legal discussions that arose in the House, Mr. Jenks participated, in addition to the full performance of his duties on the very laborious committee of which he was chairman. At the expiration of his congressional term he immediately resumed his professional pursuits, in which he has ever since been engaged. His extensive practice has included almost every branch that arises in the State, and covers a very broad range of its area.

Mr. Jenks was appointed assistant secretary of the interior July 1, 1885, which office he resigned May 15, 1886, to accept the position of attorney for John E. Du Bois, the wealthy Clearfield county lumberman. He accepted this appointment, giving up his official position at Washington, in compliance with a promise made by him to John Du Bois, the uncle of his client, prior to his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, that he would take charge of all legal business for his nephew.

On the 28th of July, 1886, he was nominated as solicitor-general of the United States, and on the next day was confirmed by the Senate without the nomination being referred to a committee—a rare compliment seldom paid to any one who had not been a member of that body. When this appointment was offered to Mr. Jenks he would not accept until he had sent for Mr. Du Bois and obtained his consent, as he had promised the elder Du Bois, before his death, that he would serve his nephew and heir for a period of years, and felt that promise must take precedence over any other consideration. Mr. Du Bois cordially consented to the acceptance of the appointment, and Mr. Jenks employed Hon. W. P. Jenks to assist in discharging the duties under his contract with Mr. Du Bois. But this appointment and that of assistant secretary of the interior came to him

entirely unsolicited. He was appointed to the latter by Secretary Lamar, who had served with him in the Forty-fourth Congress, and who remembered his unusual legal ability, although he had not seen him since March, 1877, and did not even know his address, getting it from Hon. W. H. Snowdon, or ex-Governor Curtin. The first intimation he had of his appointment as solicitor-general was when the place was offered him by the president after he had summoned him to Washington by a telegram. This appointment was made by Mr. Cleveland, entirely on his own responsibility, basing his judgment largely on what he had seen of Mr. Jenks, while the latter was acting as assistant secretary of the interior, during which time he had come in contact with him frequently in the transaction of important business connected with the public lands, under the direction of the interior department.

Mr. Jenks has always been an unswerving Democrat, and has been frequently honored by his party with the most important offices in their gift. His legal attainments are admitted on all sides, and that he is one of the ablest and most prominent men connected with this administration is conceded by both Republicans and Democrats.

Mr. Jenks was married, January 3, 1860, to Miss Mary Agnes, daughter of the late Thomas Mabon, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Brookville. Of their two children only Emma survives to gladden their home. Thomas Mabon, a promising, bright boy of thirteen years, around whom clustered many fond hopes, died March 2, 1874.

WHITE, ALEXANDER COLWELL, was born near Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pa., on the 12th day of December, 1833; was raised on a farm, attending the public schools in winter until the age of twenty years, when he commenced his first term as teacher in a public school. The following summer he attended the Jacksonville Institute, and from that time attended school in summer and teaching during the winter, putting in the vacations harvesting, or as a hand rafting and running lumber, graduating at Dayton University in the fall of 1859.

In the summer of 1860 he came to Jefferson county to take charge of the public schools at Punxsutawney, and the same fall commenced studying law under the Hon. Phineas W. Jenks. In the spring 1861 he enlisted with the first three months men, and served in Company I Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. A. A. McKnight's company. He was admitted to practice at the December term, 1862, and in the spring of 1863 commenced the practice of law with Captain John Hastings, of Punxsutawney, Pa., under the firm name of Hastings & White. On the 25th of May, 1864, he married Ellen M. Murray, to whom two children have been born—John Murray White (the heir apparent), August 18, 1871, and Nellie March White, March 26, 1876, and who died July 26, 1879. In 1867 he was elected district attorney of Jefferson county, and in the spring of 1868 removed to Brookville, and in 1870 was re-elected to the same office. From 1860 he has taken an active part in politics, at all times a staunch Republican, having no sympathy with third parties, or half way measure, respecting an opponent, but having little consideration for men without politics, religion or principle, commonly known as Mugwumps, or Half-Breeds.

The Twenty-fifth Congressional District, composed of the counties of Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson, Clarion and Forest, was formed in 1874. The district was carried by the Democrats in 1880 and 1882, and was considered hopeless for a Republican. In 1884 Alexander C. White received the nomination, and after a hotly contested cam-

paigh he was elected by over eighteen hundred majority. He has been actively engaged in the practice of law since his admission to the bar. Whatever of wealth, reputation, etc., he has he has secured through his own exertions under the most adverse circumstances.

REYNOLDS, THOMAS, SR. Family nomenclature has lost its significance in cosmopolitan and democratic America, and whether the descendants of patricial houses on the other side of the sea have degenerated in the unrolling of genealogical lines by intermarriage, is a question that does not much concern a person of worth. Only the weak and indolent rest upon the ostentatious support of ancestral prestige. Yet there is a conventional usage among the people, of retrospectively glancing toward Plymouth Rock, though here and there a plebeian acre depreciates the view. Then, in the year 1676, after a voyage of twenty-two weeks, one Henry Reynolds, a member of an old Chichester (England) family, landed on the shores of the New World. This was forty-seven years prior to the birth of Joshua Reynolds, the most noted painter of his day, and the "bright particular star" of the family connection. Henry located at Burlington, New Jersey, and finally in Chester, Pennsylvania, and he and his immediate descendants were extensive freeholders in and about Philadelphia, many acres of the present city then having rested in their title. To him and his wife Prudence, ten children were born. Henry Reynolds died in 1724, and Prudence in 1728.

Francis Reynolds, the third in order of birth of the ten children above mentioned, was born August 15, 1684. Of him it is only recorded that his wife's name was Elizabeth, and that he was the father of Samuel Reynolds.

This link of the lineal chain was forged January 31, 1755, and perished February 26, 1786. The spouse's name was Jane Jones, and the nuptials were solemnized at Salem, Delaware. Seven children were the issue of this union. The said Jane Jones, whose years extended from 1734 to 1779, was the daughter of John and Mary (Goodwin) Jones, but there is no further trace of the ancestral line on the maternal side. Then, as now, women did not seem to enjoy the equality and respect to which they were entitled, and this prejudice was carried to a ridiculous excess in family records that appeared to show that women had very little, if any, part in the propagation of the race!

Thomas Reynolds, the eldest son of Samuel and ~~Mary~~ Reynolds, was born January 2, 1759, and died July 7, 1837. He consorted Nancy Reynolds, of an independent Reynolds family, among whose immediate ancestors the name Bird occurs. This probably points to a mesozoic origin. Her death occurred January 5, 1845. Seven seems to have been a lucky (or, according to the pessimist, an unlucky) number with the house of Reynolds in regard to its offspring. Each abstract family, it is a remarked coincidence, aggregates seven members. Seven were born to Thomas and Nancy Reynolds, and these were named, consecutively, Mary, Jane, Abraham, Samuel, Tilton, William and Thomas, of whom the last is the subject of this biography. Mary (Parke) lived till 1868, and was the only consanguineous tie of the youngest brother at the time of her death. There remains of this generation only two beings within the knowledge of the writer. These are Margaret Jane (Reynolds) Myers and Ruth Reynolds, sisters, who reside in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and who were the daughters of Abram, a brother of Thomas, whose common father was Samuel.

Thomas Reynolds, sr., was born on the 19th day of September, 1807, on the parental homestead, near Parkesburg, Chester county. In his youth only such educa-

tional advantages were enjoyed as were to be had outside of a university; but these, although not comparable to the excellent facilities of to-day, were not to be despised, as the lack of variation in studies was, in a great degree, compensated by the thorough manner in which the few were taught. Then, too, his call for solid learning found a responsive voice in his father, who was not only a competent teacher and profound philosopher, but a companion and friend as well. The education thus acquired by Thomas Reynolds qualified him as an instructor to others, and in this section of Pennsylvania he was one of the pioneer teachers under the present school system. His language in conversation and in his limited literary products gave evidence of pure philological training, consisting, as they did, in well-chosen words, pregnant of meaning and elegant in phraseology.

Early in life he became apprenticed to the currying and shoemaking trades, in both of which he made himself master, as was his wont in whatever was undertaken. Franklin and Washington counties, in New York, were the scenes of his primitive operations, and his topography of those communities was very graphic, associated, as it was, with rich reminiscences of hunting life, colored by racy and startling anecdotes. In 1876 he revisited the hallowed grounds made sacred by youthful adventure, but civilization had crept in and obliterated nearly all the familiar landmarks, except the outline of mountain and vale, and the metamorphosis illy gratified the heart of one who once chased the deer through the far-reaching fastnesses.

He visited New York city with the purpose of making it a place of permanent residence, encouraged in the project by a millionaire uncle and other resident relatives of Manhattan Island. But "man made the town," and the roving spirit of Thomas Reynolds was antagonistic to a "pent-up Utica." "The streets were too narrow," he explained to the writer; and so, in 1835, he came to Western Pennsylvania, when the country was rich in primeval forests and undisturbed minerals.

Tilton and William Reynolds, his brothers, had preceded him hither, and were comfortably domiciled on the lands now occupied by the mining village of Rathmel. Tilton was married, his wife having been Sarah Sprague, of a Vermont family. The first fall of their hermitage life they captured fourteen swarms of bees, and these, together with an extensive sugar industry, were exchanged for other necessary products, such as grain and salt, and with bear meat and venison, supplied by the brothers, the pioneer community flourished.

Tilton, in 1839, located on the summit of the mountain above Rathmel, and, associated with William, inaugurated a mercantile enterprise and established a post-office. The name of the village was suitably called Prospect, for from its lofty altitude the view was picturesque and widely extended. The title was in poetic contrast to the postal name given the place at a later period—that of Dolingville! Tilton Reynolds was the Columbus of the great coal vein of this region, which has since gained a world-wide celebrity, and has become one of the most extensive bituminous industries of the continent. The fuel of the widely separated inhabitants of the country was wood, but a little coal was added to increase the heat and longevity of the fire. For blacksmithing purposes John Fuller, who was here when the Reynoldses came, used coal procured out of the bottom of Sandy Creek.

William Reynolds in 1839 married Elizabeth Kyle, and in their offspring the magic number seven again turned up. He was a man of polished erudition and affable address, and his death in 1854 was mourned by a host of genuine admirers and friends.

Samuel Reynolds, another brother, sojourned awhile in this community, and Abram, the eldest, made a pilgrimage to the remote settlement. The latter was seven feet in stature, and weighed four hundred and fifty pounds.

Thomas, while not engaged in other communities at school teaching, shoemaking, or hunting, lived with his brother William, for whom he had the warmest fraternal feeling. At this period of his life he was yet under thirty years of age, over six feet in height, and as straight as an arrow. He was of gentlemanly and attractive manners, and of a superb and seemingly tireless physique.

His first commercial adventure was the building of a tannery on the site now occupied by James A. Cathers, but this was soon abandoned for more pretentious enterprises.

In 1842 he wedded Juliana Smith, and, by some conjugal conjuration, lo! up bobs the importunate number seven again—five boys and two girls. These were: Tilton, born October 26, 1843; Arthur Parke, December 5, 1845; Clarinda Emeline, April 11, 1848; Margaret Jane, June 19, 1850; William S., April 7, 1853; Thomas, September 25, 1856; John Daugherty, September 1, 1858. Of these, two are dead—the second, whose dissolution occurred on December 12, 1874, and the youngest, a man of fine mind and great promise, on March 19, 1886.

Thomas Reynolds located permanently on the present site of a portion of Reynoldsville, and built a tannery and saw-mill near where the Reynolds residence now stands, which were the only manufacturing industries of the immediate community in the years between 1840 and 1860. And, indeed, not until 1870 were there any other industries save the great sustaining one of shipping timber. The log house, recently demolished, was erected in 1843, and was a very Brogdinag in its day. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have changed hands within its walls in lumber transactions, mercantile trade, and postal service. The post-office at Prospect was carried down to the old house one day in 1850, and the following is the authoritative document in the premises:

"POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, APPOINTMENT OFFICE,)
February 23, 1850.)

"SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that the postmaster-general has this day changed the name of the post-office at Prospect Hill to Reynoldsville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Pennsylvania, and continued Thomas Reynolds postmaster thereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"PETER HENRY WARNER.

"Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

"JAMES THOMPSON, House of Representatives."

Previous to this Thomas Reynolds had surveyed and named Winslow township, the name having been given in honor of Judge Winslow, of whom he was a friend and admirer. The project of a town, however, was long contemplated before 1850, the dominant reasons being first to induce a physician to locate in the community—for the inhabitants were frequently compelled to call medical advice from Indiana, a distance of forty miles—and, secondly, to secure postal facilities; and Maida, the tutelary genius of Alba Longa, was not more zealous or tireless touching the welfare of the antique city than was our modern tutelary of Reynoldsville. He acted as postmaster almost unremittingly, and at a pecuniary disadvantage, from the establishment of the office till his death. Although ever greatly interested in public affairs, he was yet unwilling to act as the agent of the people. Possessed of an influence that could at any time have made itself felt, and which even appeared during the early days of the county as almost irresistible, personal aggrandizement never occurred to him; or, if it did, he put it under his feet as a noisome thing.

In its entirety the character of Thomas Reynolds was essentially a strong one, and in his lineal race he stands out as a type of what a Reynolds should be. He was not a "chip of the old block," but the very block itself. His strong personality and lively sense of independence isolated him from the estimate put upon every consanguineous person, whether of anterior or subsequent birth. To strangers, and sometimes even to those who were intimately acquainted with him, he appeared eccentric in his habits and modes of thought; but these were owing to the mingled threads of sentiment and independence that ran through all the warp and woof alike of his character. Beneath these exterior qualities, there was a deep and strong vein of wit and humor, that brightened each thought, which passed through his mind, making him a rarely pleasant companion.

But the most conspicuous traits of his nature were a sense of honor incapable of a stain—a probity which was stubborn in its inflexibility—and an abiding, deeply rooted, uncompromising detestation, even *horror*, of all shams and hypocrisy, whether religious, political, or of any other kind. It is easily seen that such a man, in this day and generation, however deep a reverence he might have for the Author of his being as the great and good God—the Father, Preserver and Protector of all the common brotherhood of man—would rather retire those sentiments and feelings, and keep them sacred within the innermost recesses of his own soul, than to make a parade of them before the world. As firm and unyielding as the eternal hills when his decision was once framed, his was the material of which martyrs were made; as gentle and tender as a woman, every helpless creature found in him a friend and protector when in distress.

Death occurred to Thomas Reynolds, sr., on the 16th of May, 1881.

This biography would by no means be complete should it not embrace a sketch of the wise and faithful wife who was so intimately identified with the life of him whose history is just recorded. "Praise no man while he lives" is an ancient and judicious saying, to which Heloise added, in a letter to Abelard: "Give not commendation at a time when the very act of doing it may make him undeserving of it." But the good common sense of Juliana Reynolds is too lively and practicable to be very susceptible to the suavity of words.

Of her ancestry we have in genealogical record that one William Smith came to America from Gloucester, England, in 1635. Boston was settled by John Winthrop and others five years earlier, and Smith became a citizen of the embryo New England metropolis. The town records begin about the time of his advent. He was there persecuted for his religious principles. What those principles were the account says not, but this was the period in which the church of Boston was much troubled about Roger Williams and his heresy, and the Anti-nomian controversy, and it is probable that the judicial ban that obtained over Williams also effected Smith, for ostracism drove him to Hempstead, Long Island, in 1639, where he joined forty sympathetic Boston families who had colonized under the flag of Holland. He met his fate at the hands of Indians. Of his offspring, there was one Abraham, who, in turn, had a son Isaac, whose days were between the years of 1657 and 1746. He died at Hempstead Plains. His son, Jacob, 1690–1757, had a son Isaac born in 1722, who emigrated from Queens county to Dutchess county in 1769. Jacob, son of Isaac, 1746–1810, who married a Peters, was the father of Uriah, born in 1771, and died in 1817. He married a woman named Lester, and his conjugal flock numbered nine, of whom was Valentine Hulet Peters Smith, born 1796, and died on the Smith homestead, near Reynoldsville (now T. B. London's farm), in 1860. He was the father of Juliana (Smith) Reynolds.

On the maternal side we have no access to any record save the tradition that Juliana's great-grandmother was an intemperate tea drinker, and gathered the leaves of the shrub in her apron from the waters of Boston harbor where the irascible subjects of the third George had their famous tea party in 1773. Granville, Bradford and Sprague are the ancestral names, all of English origin and of New England stock. The Spragues lived in Vermont, then emigrated to Chateaugay, New York, where Tilton Reynolds married the daughter of John Sprague, whose name was Sarah, and Valentine H. P. Smith wedded Rebecca, her sister, who became the mother of five children, of whom our present subject is the third.

Valentine H. P. Smith, emigrated to this section of Pennsylvania in the same year with Thomas Reynolds, when Juliana was seven years of age. During the ensuing decade, the girl endured the hardships and meagre advantages of a severe pioneer life, and in early maidenhood took upon herself conjugal responsibilities, and the arduous duties of presiding over a large establishment. Through all the years up to his death, she was the faithful helpmeet of Thomas Reynolds, and a kind and wise maternal guardian. During the civil conflict of 1861-65 no one did better loyal service, not actually engaged at the theatre of war: a patriotic head and heart, to encourage in action, sympathize in distress, and laud in victory. The eldest son, Tilton, a mere boy when he enlisted, was cheerfully, though tearfully given to his country, and the mother enjoyed with pride and delight, his brave and unblemished military career, and his elevation in rank to a captaincy.

After the demise of her husband the affairs of the estate were vested in Juliana Reynolds, and her management of the diversified business has been markedly economical and sagacious. Her life has been as useful as busy, and full of charity and humanity.

Apropos of the historical allusions in this sketch, this fragment of family facts is appended: The old manse of the Smith's, built long before the Revolution, is yet standing, a few miles east of Poughkeepsie, New York, and was, down to 1872, occupied by the successive generations of the family. In provincial days it was regarded as an architectural achievement of considerable merit. It is a two-story structure, with a roof of steep incline, under whose eaves small slide windows afforded loop-holes through which the aggressive Indians were kept at bay. Wooden hooks for gun-rests depended from the rafters, and the house was at once a residence and fortress. The kitchen is the one grand room. The windows are small with massive frames, and the doors are of hard wood and very thick, opening in horizontal sections, and locked with great iron bars. Every feature is impressive of strength and defense, and suggestive of the perils that environed the colonial inhabitants. The broad, deep fire-place is formed of huge boulders, and is of itself a primeval poem.

The family burying-ground is adjacent, and the numerous gray-stone slabs tell their sepulchral story. Here, with the generations of the Smiths, mingle the bones of those whose loves and lives were mingled in the flesh. There are Elys, Lesters, Peters, Blooms and a relic of early slavery, one old negro named "Deb;" for Jacob Smith, the grandfather of Valentine H. P. Smith, was an extensive slave-owner, and when their freedom was obtained, they were granted a living on the homestead as long as they desired to remain. Everything here shows decadence, save, perhaps, the prestige of honor marked upon the tombstones. Even the very wall, built high and strong as the everlasting adamant, totters and disintegrates, and when the stony epitaphs, telling of one being "a power in the land;" another "Judge of the King's Bench," etc., crumble into

dust, tradition itself will fade and pass away, and time will bury beneath her rubbish the very memory of things that were once majestic and mighty.

The Smith Bible, "imprinted at London by Robert Barker, printer to the King's most excellent majestie, 1607," is in the possession of Juliana Smith Reynolds. The version of which it is a copy was prepared in Geneva, and first appeared in 1560. The translators of the version were exiled English Protestants, who had fled from "Bloody" Mary's cruelty, and had made Geneva their rendezvous. Of this party, William Whittingham, a brother-in-law of John Calvin, was chief. This version was the first in which the text was broken up into verses, and was, from the rendering of Genesis iii, 7, sometimes known as the "Breeches" Bible, that term being used instead of "aprons." Upon a fly leaf, a crude picture and a description of the Smith coat-of-arms are traced.

WINSLOW, HON. REUBEN C. The history of the Winslow family dates back to the pilgrim settlers of Plymouth, Mass. The founder of the family, Kenelm Winslow, son of Edward Winslow, of Droitwich, England, was born at that place on the 29th of April, 1599. He was the younger brother of Governor Winslow, and arrived at Plymouth in the *Mayflower* in 1629—this was the *Mayflower's* second voyage. He settled at Marshfield, Mass., but subsequently removed to Salem, where he died on the 13th of September, 1672, aged seventy-three years. Some of his descendants still reside upon the property which he purchased from the Indians April 2, 1659.

Carpenter Winslow was his great-great-grandson, and was born at Pittston, Mass., March 20, 1766. His father, James Winslow, was a millwright, and he very early became familiar with the use of mechanical implements, and was afterwards engaged in ship building—having a ship yard at Wiscasset, Me., for several years. He married Elizabeth Coulburn in 1787, and was the father of nine sons, four of whom became noted seamen.

In the year of 1818 this branch of the Winslow family came to Jefferson county, and Carpenter Winslow settled on what is now the old homestead, in Gaskill township. The county was then a dense wilderness, and like all new settlers they had to undergo untold privations; but they found themselves in a healthy climate, and where the soil, though hard to "clear," was productive, so that they were soon able to raise grain and feed in abundance, while the surrounding forests and streams afforded them game and fish. One of their difficulties was having to carry their grain twenty or more miles along bridle-paths through the forest to mill.

In a few months the family of Dr. John W. Jenks came into the neighborhood, and with some others settled in what is now Punxsutawney, and the Bowers family located near the Winslows. These were followed by other settlers, and they soon found themselves in the midst of a good neighborhood, which is to-day one of the best farming sections of the county.

Carpenter Winslow died in November, 1827, his wife surviving him about eighteen years. Both are buried in the cemetery near Punxsutawney. Only two of his sons, James and Joseph W., father of R. C. Winslow, still survive. The rest have all passed away, leaving however, a large posterity, who are among the most prominent and best citizens of Jefferson and Elk counties. Joseph W. Winslow the youngest son of Carpenter Winslow, was born at Wiscasset, Me., December 10, 1804, and in 1832 married Christena Long, youngest daughter of Joseph Long, of Punxsutawney. Their family consisted of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, who were all born at the old

homestead, and who all survive, except a son and daughter who died in infancy. Mr. Winslow has resided on his farm for almost seventy years, and is now one of the patriarchs of the county. Two of his sons, Augustus G. and Joseph Clark Winslow, reside with their venerable parent at the homestead.

Reuben C. Winslow, the eldest son, was born November 9, 1833, and worked on the farm at home, getting his schooling in the winter until he was in his twenty-second year. He read law with Phineas W. Jenks, esq., of Punxsutawney, and was admitted to practice at the February term, 1858, and entered into partnership with his preceptor, the firm of Jenks & Winslow continuing until May, 1880, when it was dissolved, and the same month Mr. Winslow entered into partnership with John E. Calderwood, the firm of Winslow & Calderwood still continuing.

Mr. Winslow was married to Miss Martha Drum, youngest daughter of the late John Drum, esq., of Punxsutawney, June 24, 1858. The result of this union was two sons, John Carlton, born June 13, 1859, and Willie W., born May 7, 1862. The eldest son, Carlton, died November 11, 1881.

Mr. Winslow is a Republican in politics, and was elected to the State Senate in 1874. He still resides in Punxsutawney, where his home is one of the most beautiful in that thriving town.

FERMAN ALONZO, was born November 27, 1818 in Franklin county, N. Y.; he came here and settled where he now lives in Snyder township, Jefferson county, Pa., in 1839, and engaged in the lumber business, which business he still follows. He was married August 9, 1848, to Miss Susannah Bundy. They have had eight children: James Albert, Eliza M., Samuel B., Clara S., M. Josephine, Nellie, Allie (who died August 6, 1880, in her sixteenth year), and Zadie V., of whom five are married.

HUNTER, SAMUEL ANDERSON, was born in Westmoreland county in 1826. Mr. Hunter came to Jefferson county in 1846. His father, Andrew Hunter, had removed to the county and purchased a farm in Knox township a year or two before Samuel came. He worked on this farm for a year or two and then bought it from his father, and has continued to reside upon it ever since.

In 1853 Mr. Hunter was married to Miss Sarah H. Foster. This union has been blessed with seven children — Amanda Jane, Emma, Elmer, E. Perry, Mary Alice, Samuel A. and Everett. Of these Amanda died in 1859, and Mary Alice and Everett in 1871, both dying in one day of that scourge of childhood, diphtheria. Emma and Elmer are married, and Perry and Samuel A., jr., are still at home with their parents. Mr. Hunter has filled almost all the offices of trust in Knox township, and was elected county commissioner in 1873, and re-elected in 1875. He made a careful and judicious official. He has devoted himself since he came to Jefferson county to farming and lumbering, being a member of the firm of Orr, McKinley & Co. for several years. He is one of the most prominent and useful citizens of Knox township.

Mr. Hunter has found in his wife a veritable helpmeet. She is one of the most earnest and effective workers in the temperance cause, being one of the superintendents of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in the county union, and president of Pleasant Hill Union. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are consistent and earnest members of the Methodist Church.

THOMPSON, JOHN JAMISON Y. Of the early history of the Thompson family we have nothing very authentic. They came from Ireland at an early day and settled in Cumberland or Franklin county, and were among the first emigrants to cross the Allegheny Mountains into Western Pennsylvania, as early as 1790, settling near Blairsville, in Indiana county. The family consisted of the father Robert Thompson, his wife, and their four sons, Alexander, Moses, Adam and William, with the father of Mrs. Thompson, Robert Gordon. About the year 1816, Alexander removed to the State of Indiana, where he died; the rest of the family all lived and died in Indiana county. William, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Nancy Jamison, a daughter of Rev. John Jamison. He was born at Ellerslie, Renfrewshire, Scotland, and was a student of John Brown, of Haddington. Mr. Jamison was a lineal descendant of the Wallace family, that gave to Scotland its great patriot, Sir William Wallace. He emigrated to this country at the close of the Revolutionary War, landing in Philadelphia in 1783, when his daughter, afterwards the wife of William Thompson, was only six years old. He purchased a grist-mill and six hundred acres of land, in Cumberland county, including what is known as Big Springs. Mr. Jamison was for some years pastor of the Associate Reformed or Seceder Church at Shippensburg, one of the first churches established in Cumberland county.

About the year 1794, he crossed the Allegheny Mountains, and located near Blairsville. Here he preached the gospel as a missionary and pioneer minister of the Seceder Church, in all the territory west of the Alleghenies. He was a Scotch divine of more than ordinary ability, of large build, being six feet, two inches in height, and possessing powerful physical energy and endurance, traveling as far south as Georgia, preaching and organizing churches. He was somewhat hyper-Calvinistic in his theological views, and disposed to defend them with true Cameronian zeal.

John J. Y. Thompson, was born near Blairsville, in 1805; his father, William Thompson, died of small-pox, in 1817, and his mother lived and died on the farm near Blairsville.

Of his early boyhood days we have but little knowledge, except that he was unusually apt at school, where he was beloved by his schoolmates, and esteemed by his teachers. He excelled in civil engineering and surveying, and was invariably selected as an assistant when there were lands to be laid out and surveyed, and in after years he did much of the surveying in Jefferson county. At an early age he left home and became a clerk in the store of Nathaniel Nesbitt, of Blairsville. He soon left this position and engaged in business for himself, but this venture not proving successful, he abandoned it, and in 1831 removed to Brookville, and with Thomas Reed, published and edited the first newspaper in Jefferson county, the *Brookville Democrat*. Their office was located in the hotel of William Clark on Jefferson street, and William Kennedy, now of Union township, a brother of Mrs. Thompson, was an apprentice in this office. On the 25th day of July, 1833, John J. Y. Thompson was married to Agnes S. Kennedy, and commenced housekeeping in Brookville, but in the fall of 1834, he removed to Dowlingsville, where they remained until 1837, when they returned to Brookville again, and in 1838 Mr. Thompson built the saw-mill on Sandy Lick at what is now known as Belle's Mills. About 1840 he sold the property to Alpheus Shaw, and returned to Brookville, where he remained three months, and then removed to Heathville, returning again November, 1841, to Brookville. He then removed to the farm, now owned by William L. Morrison, in Union township, where he resided one year. In 1843 Mr.

Thompson purchased a tract of land from Daniel Stanard, of Indiana, at the crossing of the Waterford and Susquehanna, and Olean, turnpike, where he erected a hotel, and engaged in the hotel business, and in merchandising, and secured a post-office at the place which he called Corsica, and to which he was appointed postmaster, November 29, 1843. In 1847 Mr. Thompson and Daniel Stanard laid out and surveyed the town of Corsica, calling it after the post-office already established. In 1852 Mr. Thompson again returned to Brookville, and purchased from Judge Heath, the American Hotel and Arcade building, then the finest building in the town. He engaged in the hotel business, until May, 1856, when in the disastrous fire, which then visited the town, the hotel was destroyed with nearly all its contents. This fire left Mr. Thompson, almost penniless: but nothing daunted, he commenced the morning after the fire to clear away the debris from the ruins, and began preparations for rebuilding. Owing to his well-known business integrity, and his indomitable energy, he surmounted every obstacle, and in the winter of 1857, he had the American Hotel again ready for the reception of guests. He continued the owner and proprietor of this popular and well-known hotel, until the spring of 1865, when he sold the property to Captain R. R. Means, and removes to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he engaged extensively in the lumbering business, until he was suddenly removed by death, caused by apoplexy, on the 19th of August, 1865, in the sixty-first year of his age.

Few men were more closely identified with the early history of Jefferson county than was Judge Thompson. He held many offices of public trust, being elected county surveyor, prothonotary, clerk of courts, etc., in 1845, and associate judge in 1861. For many years his services as surveyor were in requisition in all this region of country, and his name and face were well known in every cabin in the then backwoods. He was foremost in aiding and advancing every public enterprise of his day. He was of a genial, social disposition, inspiring all with the spirit of sociability, with whom he came in contact. Kind and sympathetic by nature, he was ever ready to aid the poor and distressed, who were never turned away from his door. A strong Republican, he was an uncompromising Union man during the war, and took the deepest interest in all that pertained to those times that tried men's souls. Outspoken and bold in his utterances, he was nearly always found engaged in defending the principles for which his own boys were fighting. He was, during the war, the devoted friend of the soldier, and the families of those who were absent fighting the battles for freedom. He kept "open house" for the "boys," on their way to and from the front; and one of Jefferson county's veterans said of him not long since: "One of the most vivid recollections of my departure for the army, is the close hand-shake, and the fervent 'God bless you,' of Judge Thompson, as bare-headed, and with tears running down his cheeks, he bade us good bye." Judge Thompson ever adhered to the faith of his fathers, and lived and died a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Agnes S. Thompson was the daughter of Rev. William and Mary Kennedy,, and was born near Lewistown, Mifflin county, in the year 1813; her father being the first Presbyterian minister to locate in Jefferson county. Her mother was Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Agnes, *née* Wallace, McClure, of Uwchlan, Chester county, so that Mrs. Thompson was descended from one of the oldest and most noted families in eastern Pennsylvania. The family still holds lands in Uwchlan township, that were granted to their ancestor, John McClure, by William Penn, in 1748. This John McClure, who was Mrs. Thompson's great-grandfather, emigrated to the United States

in 1730 from the north of Ireland, where he had gone from Scotland, and settled in North Carolina, afterwards removing to Chester county, where he died. The McClure family were staunch Presbyterians, and they left Ireland in order that they might worship God according to their own forms of worship. From conviction they were "Federalists," Mrs. Thompson's grandfather, Benjamin McClure, serving in the Revolutionary War, and with one or two exceptions they have held to the political faith of their fathers, and are to-day staunch Republicans.

Mr. Thompson was worthy of the good old Scotch-Irish ancestry from which she sprang, being a woman of sterling worth, possessing all those qualities of mind that caused her to be beloved and respected by all who knew her. She spent the greater part of her life in Jefferson county, with the exception of five years residence in Portsmouth, Ohio, from whence she returned to Brookville in 1870, and where she resided until June 27, 1877, when she exchanged her home here for that "better one" to which her husband and some of her children had preceded her.

The children of John J. Y. and Agnes Thompson numbered ten, of whom two died in infancy, James, aged about one year, and Blanche, aged about three years. Laura Edith Thompson married George T. Rodgers, and died at the age of twenty-three years. Clarence Russell Thompson was but a boy in his teens when the war cloud burst upon the land; but he promptly enlisted "for the war" as a private in Company I Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was soon promoted to sergeant. He was in all engagements in which his gallant command took part, up to the battle of Gaines's Mills, Virginia, where he was last seen in a hand to hand encounter with the rebel foe. His superior officers being all *hors de combat*, Sergeant Thompson was in command of his company at the time. Clarence was an intelligent, brave and noble youth, and his uncertain fate was a great grief to his family and friends.

Those of the family now living are William Kennedy, who resides in Portsmouth, Ohio; John Jamison, of Brookville; Annie M., wife of John N. Garrison, also residing in Brookville; Albert Clifton, of Portsmouth, Ohio; Robert Means, of New York city, and Ella Agnes, wife of John L. McNeil, of Denver, Colorado.

CARRIER, ALBERT ACKLEY, son of Euphrastus and Harriet R. Carrier, *née* Buell, was born in Colchester, New London county, Conn., April 23, 1829, and the same fall came with his parents to Jefferson county. His father had resided in Pennsylvania some years prior to his marriage.

Mr. Carrier's early life was spent in Clover township, and September 12, 1850, he was married to Miss Almira McCann, who died October 9, 1879. The result of this marriage was twelve children: Almy F. married to G. A. McAninch; Harriet I. married to N. J. Hall; Susan M.; Malinda J. married to U. H. Eshelman; Noah L. died May 18, 1861; Lucinda H. died in 1861; Antinett died in 1864; Pett R. married to C. M. Miller; Agnes A.; Alice A. married to G. M. Burns; Mary B.; Albert A. died November 2, 1874. March 11, 1880, Mr. Carrier was united in marriage to Miss Sydney Tong, of Cecil county, Maryland. The fruit of this second marriage is three children: An infant, who died November 8, 1880; George C., and Kate L. Mr. Carrier has devoted himself closely to farming and lumbering, taking but little interest in politics. He still continues to reside in Clover township, where his first home in Jefferson county was made. He has grown up with the county, and having shared all its early privations and toils, is now reaping the reward of his labors, and sharing the prosperity of the

county. Mr. Carrier has resided on his present farm for about thirty years, and has in that time made it one of the model farms in the county. He has introduced the very best labor saving farm machinery, and among other enterprises has engaged in the creamery business, having a creamery with Cooley creamers, for twenty cows, the churning being done by steam power. He has the reputation of furnishing some of the best butter in the county, which always commands the highest market prices.

Mr. Carrier is one of those public spirited men who aid in every good work in their neighborhoods, and it is greatly owing to his generous assistance that the Webster Literary Society was able to erect their pleasant and commodious lyceum building in 1881. He also done much towards the organization of the "Twin Sister" brass band, called for his twin daughters, Agnes and Alice, girls of fifteen, who for some time were the leaders of this, one of the best bands in the county, they both being accomplished cornet players.

The pleasant home of Mr. Carrier at Mount Pleasant is noted for its hospitality, and the jovial host is always ready to entertain his friends there.

LONG, JAMES ELLIOTT. The name of Long is one that is conspicuous in the early days of our county's history. Louis Long, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, settled in Pine Creek township in 1803. But little is known of his early history except that his father was an officer in one of the companies of Hessian troops who came over to the Americans from the British, and fought for them during the Revolution. He was a noted hunter, and this love for the chase descended to his children. Mr. Long, after residing in Jefferson county for several years, removed to Ohio, after which all trace of him is lost. His son, John, the father of James E. Long, was born near Reading, in Berks county, in 1797, and was only six years of age when his parents removed to this county. His brothers, Michael and William, were two of the most noted hunters that Pennsylvania ever produced. Their hunting exploits and deeds of prowess would fill a volume. John Long, though not so devoted to the chase as his brothers, yet had some thrilling adventures with the wild animals that infested all this county, some of which have already been given in the sketch of Pine Creek township.

Mr. John Long was married in 1821 to Miss Jane Robinson, a daughter of Irwin Robinson, who resided in Indiana county, just opposite Bolivar, in Westmoreland county. Mrs. Long's father had served seven years in the War of the Revolution, and the family yet have a Bible that has a bullet hole through it which it received while Mr. Robinson carried it when he was in the service. Mrs. Long's mother was an Elliott, and her uncle, Jesse D. Elliott, was commander of the "Niagara," and second to Perry in command at the battle of Lake Erie, where he rendered efficient service. The government granted gold medals to both Perry and Elliott for this glorious naval victory. Commander Elliott succeeded Commander Perry as commandant of the naval station at Erie.

Mrs. Long was a very estimable lady, and well educated for those days, having in her youth attended the old academy at Indiana. Her brother, Hance Robinson, had settled on the old Long farm now owned by Mr. David McConnell, and started a store in Pine Creek township, and brought his sister from her home in Indiana county to keep house for him, the journey being made on horseback through the unbroken forest. Soon after her arrival they made the acquaintance of the young pioneer, John Long, and their marriage followed the following spring. Eight children, six of whom are now living, were the result of this marriage.



J. E. Long

Mr. James E. Long, the youngest of these children, was born on the 13th day of February, 1837, in an old log house that stood on the farm in Pine Creek township. Mr. Long says of his birth-place: "The house had a kitchen, dining-room and bedrooms, but with no partition between them. It was all in one, and had a big chimney of stone and mud, with a large fireplace, opening at one side, into which could be put huge logs that made a roaring fire which kept the whole house warm. Though only three years old, I remember this house well. We then moved up on to the hill into a larger house, with a brick chimney and fireplace that I always enjoyed. Many a night when a boy I lay on the hearth listening to the hum of my mother's old spinning-wheel, for in those days she spun the wool and wove the cloth that clothed the whole family. I recollect how proud I was when I got my first blouse tied at the corners in front."

Mr. John Long followed farming and lumbering, and trapped and hunted in the winter as long as his age would permit him to engage in such avocations. His family were noted for their great strength and powers of endurance. His mother, though a small woman, could stand in a half bushel and shoulder three bushels of wheat. Game was so plenty that in the first years of their married life Mr. Long would frequently go out and shoot a deer while his wife got breakfast. The Indians were frequent visitors but were always peaceable. James E. Long never had but two years schooling, for his services on the farm were too valuable in clearing off the timber, burning brush, etc., to be *wasted on books*; but he read persistently all the books that came in his way, and thus laid the foundation of a practical education. At the age of twelve years he had almost the entire charge of the farm, and at that age made his first trip "down the creek," and from that time until he left the farm, had the general charge of his father's business. In the summer he worked on the farm and lumbered in the winter. When only fourteen he broke a yoke of oxen that he had raised himself, and that winter put in the first two rafts he ever owned, doing all the work himself, and hauling the timber to the creek with his own ox team. He ran these rafts to Pittsburgh and sold them for three cents per cubic foot, and if his father had not given him "expense money," would have "come out behind" in this operation. But the young lumberman persevered, and at the age of fifteen was able to pilot a raft from above Brookville to Pittsburgh. The next year his father sent him with a fleet of boards to Wheeling, Va., where he had to stay six weeks before he made a sale. The importance of this transaction made him think he was a man indeed. From that time he lumbered on his own account until 1861, when he enlisted in defence of his country, and was elected second lieutenant of company K, Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves. He remained with his regiment until February 21, 1862, when his brother, Irvin R. Long, a member of Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at his home in Pine Creek township of camp fever contracted at Camp Jamieson, Va., he yielded to the wishes of his aged parents and resigned from the army and came home. He subsequently, however, enlisted during the emergency campaign of 1863, when he served as first lieutenant of Company H, Fifty-seventh regiment. On his return from the army his first work was to raft in the timber he had left lying on the banks of the stream when he enlisted the year previous. The next year he cleared about ten thousand dollars on the lumber he put in and purchased. In 1863 Mr. Long removed to Brookville, and from that time has resided there. His father and mother came with him, and made his home theirs until they were gathered into the home above. His father died May 2, 1876, and his mother September 15, 1879. They had led busy lives, and had seen the wilderness give

way to the brisk, thriving town. They were strictly honest, hospitable and worthy people, and were prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been identified with that church from its first organization in Brookville. They had, during a long life-time, accumulated considerable of this world's wealth, and so straightforward had been Mr. John Long's dealings with his fellows, that his son says of him: "In settling up his estate I was never called upon to pay a single debt, and I do not think that he owed a single cent in the world."

In the spring of 1863 J. E. Long engaged in the mercantile business in Brookville, in which he continued for three years, when he sold out to David A. Paine, and in company with G. A. Pearsall, went into the general hardware business. This firm was a prosperous and lucrative one. In the fire of 1873 they were burned out, and the following year built the large brick building in which Pearsall & Son now conduct the same business. In 1875 Mr. Long sold his interest in the store to Mr. Pearsall, and in 1879 sold his half of the building to him. While they were partners, Mr. Long and Mr. Pearsall both built handsome residences on Western avenue, South Side. After selling out to Mr. Pearsall, Mr. Long went into the same business in Du Bois, in company with his nephew, Lewis A. Brady. In 1863 he became a stockholder in the First National Bank of Brookville, and was a director and subsequently president of that bank. In 1877 he again engaged in the lumbering business in Brookville, in company with the late A. J. Brady, under the firm name of Brady & Long, and leased the old Philip Taylor mill, and ran it for about four years. They then bought the R. D. Taylor mill, on Five Mile Run, and in 1883 put up a new mill at the mouth of the run. This, the celebrated "Blaine Mill," has a capacity of 6,000,000 feet, and 500,000 lath per annum. It cost \$15,000, and they are still operating it, with stock to run it for ten years. In the spring of 1885 Mr. Long bought half of the Philip Taylor homestead and farm, laid it out in lots, and quite a flourishing town has already sprung up. He also built an addition to the Taylor mansion, and made it into one of the finest hotel buildings in the State.

Mr. Long has taken an active part in the politics of the county, and has always been an unswerving Republican. In 1880 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago, to which he went instructed for James G. Blaine. He was on the ground two days before the convention assembled, and in company with four other delegates got up papers to oppose General Grant in the convention. He was the first to sign this paper, and with one other delegate worked two days and nights to accomplish the measure, securing twenty-three names to the paper, which, with another signed by nineteen delegates from New York, setting forth the fact that Grant could not carry that State, is supposed to have been the cause of Grant's defeat in the convention. The convention lasted seven days, and was one of the most important ever held in this country. Mr. Long voted thirty-five times for James G. Blaine, and once for James A. Garfield, the nominee of the convention. In 1880 Mr. Long was nominated for the Legislature in Jefferson county, and at the election defeated the late R. J. Nicholson, one of the most popular democrats of the county. While a member of the Legislature, he was one of those who were instrumental in passing the "store order bill," voted for the pipe bill, for the measure requiring railroad companies to erect fences along their tracks, and for all temperance measures that came before that body. Mr. Long has represented Jefferson county three times in State convention, and has the credit of making some of the State nominations. In 1884 he ran for the nomination in Jefferson county for State Senator

in the district that was composed of the counties of Jefferson and Indiana, but was defeated by Senator W. J. McKnight. He had, however, the satisfaction of carrying his own town, where he always received a majority when a candidate for any office. Mr. Long was the first lumberman to adopt the monthly pay system in the county. In addition to his business interests in Jefferson county, he is largely interested in Du Bois. In the year 1875 he purchased the large farm of Henry Shaffer, laid it out in town lots which he sold at liberal rates and on exceptionally good terms to purchasers, often extending the time of payment over a period of five years, thus giving rare opportunities to laboring men and others of limited means to secure homes of their own on the most easy terms. This liberality showed that Mr. Long possessed business talent of the first order, as in the end it redounded to his own advantage, and to the town itself, as the rapid increase of population created a still greater demand for real estate, at advancing figures. The farm, when first laid out, was known as "Long's addition to Du Bois," and is now covered by what is known as Central Du Bois, the heart of the business part of the town, and is, in fact, the Second Ward of the place. In the spring of 1876 Mr. Long opened a large hardware store, in which he subsequently associated with himself his nephew, L. A. Brady, constituting the firm of Long & Brady, which has built up an immense trade. This venture, like all the enterprises in which he has been engaged, proving a success from the first, and continues in the lead to-day. His last but crowning effort in Du Bois was his untiring efforts which resulted in the establishment of the First National Bank of Du Bois city. Early in the spring of 1883, in company with Mr. F. K. Arnold, of Reynoldsville, aided by other citizens of Du Bois and Reynoldsville, the plan was matured, and sufficient stock, amounting to \$50,000 secured, to warrant the purchase of a lot, and the erection of a brick bank building, commodious and modern in all its appointments. This building is located on Long street, the identical street which his own name suggested in 1875. On the 1st of August, 1883, the new bank opened its doors for business, with F. K. Arnold, president, and James E. Long, cashier. The venture proved successful beyond expectation, and stands to-day an honor to its projectors. Since January 1, 1887, Mr. Long has been president of the bank, and M. W. Wise, cashier. Thus we see in this brief biography how pluck, push, and energy, combined with honor and integrity, have made James E. Long successful in all his business enterprises.

In his domestic relations he has been equally favored. On the 28th of May, 1861, he was married to Miss Carrie A. Brown, daughter of the late Orlando Brown, of Brookville. Three children have blessed this union. Little Maggie was early transplanted into the heavenly home, leaving one daughter and one son. Meribah (or, as she was familiarly called, Maimie), was married December 18, 1884, to Malcolm W. Wise, cashier of the First National Bank of Du Bois, while Lewis Benton still remains with his parents. Mr. Long still resides in his beautiful home on Western avenue, where he has gathered about him many valuable works of art and literature, and where the utmost hospitality is dispensed.

GILLESPIE, UPTHEGRAPH JAMES. Mr. Gillespie is of Irish parentage, and was born in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland county, June 26, 1820. In 1826 his father removed to Washington township, Indiana county, where Mr. Gillespie was raised and educated. In 1842 he came to Punxsutawney, where he read medicine for two years, and in 1845 went west, and practiced for one year in the State of Michigan. In 1846

he returned to Punxsutawney and became engaged in lumbering, in which business he was actively engaged until 1874. In 1858 he removed to Clayville, where he has since permanently resided. Mr. Gillespie is now engaged in farming, milling and merchandising. March 25, 1848, he was married to Miss Lydia Smith Winslow, third daughter of Honorable James Winslow. They have five children—Amanda J., married William B. Sutter; William M., Kate L., wife of John W. Parsons; James L. and Anna. Mr. Gillespie has always been prominently identified with the political affairs of the county, being one of its leading Democrats. He represented Jefferson county in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1877 and 1878. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Cincinnati in 1880, and at different times he has been honored with all the official positions in the gift of the citizens of the borough in which he resides.

Mr. Gillespie is a man of decided opinions; but the practical worth of his business skill and ability is well appreciated by the people of the county, and he has added largely by his example and liberality in advancing the interests of the town where he has so long resided. In religion he is a Catholic, and as the representative man of that church in the south side has contributed largely to the upbuilding of that denomination, and has now the satisfaction of seeing a beautiful and commodious house of worship erected in Clayville.

LITCH, THOMAS K. The Litches are of Scotch-Irish descent. Thomas, the father, died in 1818, at Fitchburg, Mass., at the age of fifty years. His wife was Hannah Kimball, of English parentage, who died at Fitchburg, Mass., in 1870, aged about eighty years. Thomas K. Litch was born at Fitchburg on the 22d of December, 1808. His tastes were for mechanics, and at the age of fourteen he commenced to learn a trade with Martin Newton, at Fitchburg. While learning the business he attended school part of the time, as well as some of his youth previous to his apprenticeship. He served six years and then worked for a Mr. Harvey, in Worcester, Mass. He moved to Pittsburgh in the month of February, 1829, and engaged with a Mr. Bemis, a founder and machinist, with whom he remained five years. He then became the senior member of the firm of T. K. Litch & Co., founders and machinists who were located on the "point," Water street, Pittsburgh. Their business was very extensive, and included the manufacture of steam engines (stationary and portable), sugar mills, etc. At that time there were only ten foundries and machine shops in the city. Some of the older citizens of Pittsburgh will remember the then celebrated "Clipper engines," invented by Mr. Litch, and used on steamboats of importance plying between Pittsburgh and New Orleans. Engines of this pattern are being used on government vessels of to-day. It was Mr. Litch, who built the first steamboat launched on the waters of Lake Chautauqua, and then doing business between Mayville and Jamestown. He also built the first hand fire engine used in Allegheny city. In 1837 he was elected a member of the city council and served three terms, and was counted an able and invaluable guardian of the city's interest. He was also a charter member of the old Reliable Western Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, and was one of its board as long as he remained in the city. In 1850 he removed to Brookville, having, previous to his location, purchased the timber lands and the saw and flouring-mills of Robert P. Barr. A short time after his arrival he erected a new saw-mill, and made the necessary arrangements for managing the business on a more extensive scale.

In 1854 he organized the Redbank Navigation Company, obtaining through Judge Isaac G. Gordon (now of the Supreme Court), a charter from the Legislature, and became the president. This position he occupied until his death. The charter was a very liberal one on the part of the incorporators, as all they asked was to have their capital returned, and the tolls were so fixed that they barely kept the river in good rafting condition. This movement was of incalculable value to the lumbermen and was of more account to Jefferson county than the railroad or any previous or subsequent event. Before its inauguration the lumber business was on a very small scale, and the timber arrived in market, if it reached there at all, in a condition which prevented its sale as first or even second class lumber.

In 1856 the new and old saw-mills were burned, but were immediately replaced by another steam saw-mill with a capacity of three million feet of boards per annum. He rebuilt the grist-mill in 1869-70 and made it one of the largest in the county.

Mr. Litch knew just how work should be done, and when he secured a good workman he would keep him in his employ. He was kind and just to his employees, always paying them promptly good wages for their labor, which he expected done in the best possible manner, and his employees honored and respected him, and were never desirous of a change. Among those longest in his employ were Silas Miller, who came with him from Pittsburgh in 1850, and is still engineer in the mills of T. K. Litch & Sons; Charles Sitz, William Goss and John D. Smith also were in his employ from ten to twenty years.

Mr. Litch took an active interest in all matters relating to the good of the town, and his purse was ever open to aid any enterprise that promised to be of public benefit.

In 1878 he was one of those instrumental in organizing the Jefferson County National Bank of Brookville, of which institution he was made president, an office he held until his death. He was also one of those who were foremost in organizing the cemetery company, and purchasing and improving the same.

In 1876, owing to the declining health of the father, the whole lumbering and flouring interests were turned over to his two youngest sons, Harry and Edward, under the firm name of Litch Bros., and by them successfully carried on until the death of their father, since which time the firm has been a family one, viz., Mrs. Thomas K., Thomas W., Harry C. and Edward A., under the firm name of Thomas K. Litch & Sons. The mills built in 1856 being about worn out by long and continued service, and the flood of June, 1884, doing it much damage, as well as tearing out and washing away bracket dam-cribs, booms and bridges, was replaced by the present owners in 1884, with a magnificent steam-feed mill at a cost of \$25,000, with a daily capacity of fifty thousand feet of lumber.

Thomas K. Litch was married in 1834 to Margaret Black, of Pittsburgh, a daughter of Widow Martha Black. She died in 1842. He was again married on February 17, 1848, to Rebecca M. Eaton, a daughter of Joseph Eaton, of Massachusetts, to whom four children, three sons and one daughter, were born — Thomas W., Harry C., Edward A. and Annie, now married to S. S. Henderson, all of whom reside in Brookville.

Mr. Litch died Monday evening, August 14, 1882, after an illness of several month's duration. The preceding evening he had taken a carriage drive with a portion of his family, which he enjoyed very much, but about 3 o'clock A. M. the next day, he fell from his chair with an attack of heart disease, from which he suffered for some time, and though conscious to the end was unable to speak again. He was a kind husband

and father, an obliging neighbor, a man of candor, and whose honesty and liberality was unimpeachable.

KELSO, CAPTAIN JOSEPH C., was born on the 19th of July, 1835, on his father's farm (then only a clearing of twenty-five acres), on one of the Redbank hills, three miles southwest of Brookville, Pa. Thus the first fifteen years of his life were spent in a small, rude log cabin, and by force of circumstances he was early made acquainted with the labor of clearing and fencing land, and erecting better buildings. He also worked at lumbering in the winter seasons in order to pay taxes, make improvements, and other necessary expenses. He worked on his father's farm (with the exceptions of a few short terms at a common school) until there was about one hundred acres cleared, and he then moved to another farm which he partly cleared and fenced, replacing the little log cabins with good farm buildings.

By close application he had obtained a fair common school education, and taught school a few terms, but has always said that for the same wages he would prefer to cut saw-logs. At the breaking out of the war of 1861-5, he was a member of Captain E. R. Brady's company of uniformed militia, the "Brookville Guards," but owing to party prejudice, he did not at first see the necessity of going to war, and therefore did not turn out with the first three months volunteers. But the development of events soon convinced him that duty called him to the line which separated the government and its destroyers. Accordingly, he was one of the first to enlist in Captain Dowling's company, which afterwards became "B, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers." The fact that he made his will before going to the front, is sufficient evidence that he fully realized the gravity of the situation. At the first organization of the company, Captain Dowling gave him the appointment of fifth sergeant. He afterwards was promoted through every rank to captain. He is one of those to whom were awarded the bronze medal known in the First Division, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac as the "Kearney cross."

Having no wealthy or influential friends to secure for him unmerited promotion, his advancement was slow but sure, and never envied by others. The "Captain," as he is called, is a man of strong convictions, and pure and honest motives, intentions, and desires. It is admitted on all hands that he "has done the State some service," and is not unworthy of the respect shown him by his fellow-citizens. He was in the army four years, and carries four scars on his person which are the remains of wounds received in battle, yet he thinks that the glorious Union is worth all it has cost, and on this subject says: "I thank God that I am a sovereign citizen of the best government in the world, and that as a citizen soldier I have had the honor of helping to sustain it. It has done much for me, and I would not hesitate a moment to defend it against foes without or within, if it were again in danger." He resides on his farm on Redbank Creek, six miles below Brookville, and although having some reputation as a warrior, he is now striving to be at peace with his Maker, and to be a promoter of peace and good will amongst men.

DARLING, PAUL, was born in Smethport, McKean county, Pa., November 5, 1823, and was the second son of Dr. George Darling and ——— Darling, *née* Canan. His mother died when he was quite young, leaving two other children, Dr. Jedediah Darling and Charlotta, married to Dr. J. V. McCoy, of Smethport. His

brother has been dead for a number of years, but Mrs. McCoy, now well advanced in years, yet resides at Smethport.

In 1834 Dr. Darling came to Brookville and engaged in the practice of medicine, where he soon afterwards married Miss Julia Clark, daughter of Elijah Clark, of Knox township, and about the year 1837 his son Paul joined him. Though but a boy in years when he came to Brookville, he was obliged to make his own living, and supported himself by teaching school. His first "teacher's certificate," which he had preserved among his papers, read as follows:

"We, the undersigned School Directors of Pine Creek Township, do hereby certify that we have examined Paul Darling, and have found him qualified to teach Reading, Writing & Arithmetick and the principal rules of Grammar & Geography.

"Signed,

JAMES MOORE,

"ARCHD. McMURRAY,

"JOHN LONG,

"GEORGE S. MATHEWS."

He afterwards entered the store of the late Thomas K. Litch as a clerk, and by his aptness at learning the business and careful attention to his duties, he soon won the commendation of his employer, and after a few years was made general manager of his extensive lumber business, and Mr. Litch was ever one of his warmest personal friends. He was extremely frugal and saving in his habits, and as soon as he had accumulated a little money he embarked it in the lumber trade and soon gained quite a competency, which, by judicious investments in western timber lands, he augmented to a large fortune, being worth \$500,000 at the time of his death. Mr. Darling was one of the founders of the Jefferson County National Bank, of which institution he was vice-president at the time of his death.

He took care of his father and step-mother in their later years, both of whom preceded him to the grave, and after the marriage of his half-sister, Mary, to W. H. Gray, of Brookville, he made her house his home, where he died, after a painful illness of several weeks' duration, November 4, 1881, passing quietly from earth just one day before his fifty-eighth birthday dawned.

Paul Darling was a man whose word was as good as his bond, and his strict regard to truth in all matters, whether large or small, was one of his characteristics. He was a shrewd, careful business man, and a sociable, companionable friend. He was well read, and his well-balanced mind retained what he culled here and there from the best authors. While busy in accumulating his large fortune Paul Darling was not accounted among the benevolent ones of the earth, but when brought face to face with death he dwelt much upon that portion of the Lord's Prayer which says, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors," and in his will, one of the most remarkable on record, which is given below, he released his debtors from the payment of judgments and securities he held against them.

Paul Darling made the most of his fortune in Jefferson county, and to the people of the town and county that for so long was his home he left the bulk of it, and the monument he erected when he made these bequests will never be obliterated as long as one of those from whom he lifted the burden of debt survives, or as long as the beautiful Methodist Church, or the elegant Presbyterian parsonage, both largely erected by his bounty, or the soldiers' monument, remain. The children of the public schools of Brookville, too, as they are surrounded and refined by the beauties his thoughtfulness has lavished about them, will revere and bless his memory.

PAUL DARLING'S WILL.

The following bequests were made by Paul Darling, as found in his will, which was admitted to probate November 1, 1881: "To W. H. Gray and Mary Gray, his wife, my bank stock and interest in the Jefferson County National Bank, about \$30,000; to Paul Darling Robinson, Paul Darling Wright, Paul Darling Hamlin, and Paul Darling Scofield, my namesakes, each \$200; to Edward Scofield \$3,000; to R. G. Wright, Henry Hamlin, Byron D. Hamlin, Thomas K. Litch, Dr. W. Y. McCoy, Mrs. Charlotta McCoy, Delano C. Hamlin and Geneva, wife of Delano C. Hamlin, Mollie Forrest, each \$100; to Dr. Henry L. McCoy \$200, and to his wife \$100; to Ellen, daughter of Charlotta McCoy, Ed. McCoy and Frank, his wife, Mrs. Lotta Hamlin and to her children, Willie, Orlo, Aline and Mary, each \$100; to Emma Hamlin and Mrs. Lena Rose, each \$100; to Harry C. Litch \$100; to Mrs. Blanch Litch \$25; to E. A. Litch \$100, and Allie, his wife, \$25; to Mrs. Thomas K. Litch, Anna Henderson, daughter of Thomas K. Litch, C. B. Clark, Amelia Clark, Maggie Clark, Mattie Gephart, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Darrah and Mary A. Corbett, each \$100; to Dr. J. E. Hall and C. R. Hall, each \$50; to Mr and Mrs. Joseph Henderson, each \$25; to Joseph B. Henderson \$100; to Mrs. Joseph B. Henderson \$25, and to each of her children \$5; to Charles Corbett \$50; to Thomas E. Espy and Thomas M. Carroll, each \$100; to W. D. J. Marlin \$50; to Dr. Henry L. McCoy, in trust for Geneva Bard, \$500; to Mrs. John T. Reed \$1,200; to Mrs. Emma Kimble \$1,300; to Mrs. Skillen, sister of Mrs. Kimball, \$1,300; to J. B. Henderson, in trust for Mrs. Martha Hall, judgment against Enoch Hall; to John Guyther and D. A. Henderson, two-thirds of about \$2,000; to N. G. Edelblute \$3,280; to H. F. Burris one-third of balance of article of agreement; to Robert and Mary H. Stewart, life interest in property in which they now live; to S. M. Tinthoff, judgment against him; to Benewell Kroh, judgment against him; to I. J. Yaney, judgment against him; to Thomas Stewart, judgment against him; to George M. and Theodore Irvin, judgment against them; to S. H. Croyl and William Kennedy, judgment against them; to William Walters, what he owes me; to T. B. McLain and Coleman, judgment against them; to Con Fink, judgment against him; to A. J. Davis, judgment against him; to M. R. Reynolds and E. A. McClelland, judgment against them; to Joseph Darr, judgment against him; to Dennis, Silas and Alma Bevier, one-half of judgment against them; to Samuel Yount, judgment against him; to A. J. Brady, interest on judgment and note for \$125; to Silas Miller, what he owes me; to Sheridan McCullough, what he owes me; to Mrs. Mary McLain, privilege to purchase lot for \$700; to James Chambers and Martha Chambers, farm in Rose township, Jefferson county; to Samuel Chambers and sister, farm in Redbank township, Clarion county; to P. Ford and wife, \$50 each; to Hon. G. A. Jenks, the sum of \$25, because I am proud of him as a Jefferson county production, and like him as a man; to Hon. I. G. Gordon, \$25 on account of long friendship; to Hon. W. P. Jenks, whom I have known so long—when we were not worth \$200—but we have both since dug along—\$25; to George Zetler, senior and junior, judgment they owe me; for a soldiers' monument in Brookville Cemetery \$2,000; for a monument to myself \$2,000; to the school district of Smethport, McKean county, Pa., \$15,000 to aid in the erection of a school building, if erected within two years; to help them in business, to J. N. Garrison, John J. Thompson and Joseph Darr, each \$5,000; to E. and B. Reitz \$2,000; to lift him out, I give to James A. Cathers \$5,000; to James M. Canning \$2,000; to Carroll and Espy \$2,000, in addition to amount mentioned above; to D. F. Hibbard \$1,000; to

S. S. Jackson \$2,000; to David Eason \$2,000; to H. Brady Craig \$1,000; for beautifying and improving the grounds of the public schools of the borough of Brookville, \$3,000 a year for twelve years; to the erection of a Methodist Church in the borough of Brookville, when erected \$3,000; for the benefit of the poor in the borough of Brookville and Rose township, \$2,000 a year for nine years, to be divided each year in proportion of paupers in each district; to A. J. Brady, judgment against him; to E. H. and W. R. Darrah and the Moore boys, judgment against them; to W. J. McKnight and T. L. Templeton, judgment against them for \$2,000 and note for \$3,000; to T. P. McCrea, note for \$325; to Brookville Cemetery Company, the interest on \$1,000 annually and perpetually, to be expended in keeping my lot and tomb in order; to E. Clark Hall \$50; to F. X. Kreidler \$50; to A. L. Gordon \$25; to William Dickey \$25; to Uriah Matson, Robert Matson and Harry Matson, each \$10; to John C. Hamlin \$5,000; to Willie Orlo Hamlin, in addition to foregoing, \$5,000; to the Presbyterian Church of Brookville \$2,000; to the U. P. Methodist, Baptist and Lutheran Churches, each \$1,000. After the above bequests are provided for, if there should be anything remaining, I direct the following to be paid: To Edward Scofield, \$3,000 a year for nine years; to H. C. Litch, Ed. A. Litch, J. B. Henderson and W. H. Gray, each \$1,000 a year for ten years; and as residuary legatees, to the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches of Brookville, in the proportion of two-thirds to the Presbyterian and one-third to the Methodist Church." A. L. Gordon, esq., and J. B. Henderson are named as executors of the will.

MCCLURE, ALEXANDER M., was born in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, near the present site of McKeesport, on the 10th day of October, 1824. He is the grandson of Andrew McClure, one of the first judges of Allegheny county, who came to America from Ireland, when he was about eighteen years old, and settled east of the Allegheny Mountains, but afterwards removed to Allegheny county, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1845, at the advanced age of one hundred and three years. His father's name was also Andrew, and his mother, *née* Margaret Abraham, was born at Steubenville, Ohio, and resided there until her marriage with Andrew McClure, when they moved to Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, but only lived there a short time, when they moved to Mifflin township, where they both resided until their death. Mr. McClure died at the age of sixty-five years, and Mrs. Margaret McClure died March 29, 1875, at the age of eighty-four years. The old homestead is still held in possession by their son, Alexander M. McClure. They had six children, Francis, Sarah, Alexander M., Margaret, Andrew and Susan, and they are all yet living.

A. M. McClure was married July 3, 1849, to Sarah H. Cox, eldest daughter of William and Hannah Cox. She was born in Leicestershire, England, about seventy-two miles from London, December 13, 1827, and came with her parents to America in 1830. They settled at Saltsburg, Indiana county, but removed to a farm near the present site of the homestead, in Allegheny county, where she resided until her marriage. Mrs. McClure died April 27, 1880. They had twelve children, nine daughters and three sons, of whom seven daughters and two sons are yet living. Two daughters died in infancy, but the eldest son, William Alexander McClure, who was born January 13, 1857, and was engaged in the lumber business with his father, in McKeesport, died May 3, 1880. He was married January 1, 1880, to Carrie Rath, of Mifflin township, Allegheny county. Hannah Jane, the eldest daughter, married James E. Patterson, March 25, 1879, and

resides at McKeesport; Josephine, married Edward Seifert, February 22, 1876, and lives in Big Run; Susan M., living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county; Catherine L., married James H. Barrelle, September 29th, living in Punxsutawney; Andrew Francis, married Susan Charles, December 19, 1882, and resides on the old homestead in Allegheny county, Emma L., married W. H. Tyson, August 25, 1885, and lives in Big Run; John McC., Nora D. and Sarah Belle, are unmarried, and reside with their father at Big Run.

Not being satisfied with his avocation of a farmer, Mr. McClure at an early age embarked in the lumber traffic, and for many years carried on an extensive trade along the Monongahela River. In 1861 he made his first business trip to the wilds of Jefferson county, and ever since has been carrying on a large business in this county, but has only made his home here since 1884, when he removed to his present residence in Big Run. Mr. McClure, besides his large lumber interests in Jefferson and Clearfield county, owns some of the best farms in Henderson township, and built the large hotel in Big Run, the Hotel McClure, besides being engaged in the mercantile business. He is one of the foremost citizens in furthering every enterprise that enhances the prosperity of the place.

DINSMORE, MARION J., son of Robert and Mary Dinsmore, was born in Petersburg, Huntingdon county, May 12, 1837. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Johnson, Centre county, to whom his father was married on the 22d day of January, 1835. Robert Dinsmore was born in Boalsburg, Centre county, March 22, 1805, his father having emigrated from Ireland about the close of the Revolution, and settled in Centre county. He afterwards served in the War of 1812, and was honorably discharged at its close. He died in Boalsburg.

Mr. Robert Dinsmore removed to Huntingdon county in 1833. Before he left Centre county he was engaged in cattle droving, and visited the western countries of the State, purchasing stock for the eastern markets. He engaged in farming in Huntingdon, for a few years, and removed to Armstrong county, where he purchased a farm about four miles from Kittanning, where he resided until his death, which occurred December 23, 1853. His wife survived him a number of years, residing during the later years of her life with her son, Marion, at Punxsutawney, where she died, aged about sixty-five years. The family consisted of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter are living.

Marion was the eldest child, and at his father's death the care of the family devolved upon him. The estate was found to be in a bad condition, encumbered with debts that threatened to involve the entire property; but though a boy in years, young Marion Dinsmore put his shoulders to the wheel, cleared off all the indebtedness, stocked the farm, put it in a good state of cultivation, making it one of the best in the neighborhood.

When the war-cloud burst upon the country, young Dinsmore promptly enlisted, in Company K, Seventy-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. While on picket he was prostrated by typhoid pneumonia, which came near ending his life, and his recovery left him so debilitated, that his discharge from the service was necessary. In June, 1863, he returned home, and finally recovered.

He then determined to seek some other calling besides farming, and entered the Iron City College, at Pittsburgh, the winter of 1863 and 1864, and graduated therefrom May, 1864. This was the turning point in Mr. Dinsmore's career, to which he attributes all his future business success. To Rev. Mr. Harvey, Professor Smith, of the Iron City

College, and other kind friends, he will ever feel the warmest feelings of gratitude for the great interest they took in the broken down soldier boy.

After finishing his course at the college Mr. Dinsmore engaged in cattle droving, in order to build up his strength by out-door exercise, and afterwards was employed as a clerk in Ross & Nechling's general store in Kittanning.

In April, 1865, he removed to Punxsutawny, where he became a salesman in Dr. Joseph Shields' store, and afterwards a partner in this establishment. June 20, 1870, he was elected cashier of the Mahoning Bank of Punxsutawney, and became its principal manager and financier until October, 188—, when he purchased all the stock of the concern, and became its sole owner, until December, 18, 1886, when he sold the bank to the present owners, since which time, he has not been engaged in any business.

Mr. Dinsmore was married November 15, 1865, to Miss Sarah E. Beney, daughter of James R. Beney, of Armstrong county, near Kittanning. They have had seven children of whom one boy and five girls are living; the youngest boy, Freddie Earl, the baby of the household, dying August, 1887.

CLARKE, A. M., M.D. Asaph Milton Clarke was born in the town of Granby, Hartford county, Connecticut, on the 22d day of March, 1808. His ancestors were among the early settlers of New England, having crossed the ocean from old England, in what year is not certainly known. Philetus Clarke, his father, was a son of Joel and Chloe Clark *née* Reed, and was born October 9, 1782. His mother was Penelope Godard, daughter of Tilley Godard and Adah Holcomb, his wife. She was born December 6, 1787. The progenitors of Dr. Clarke seem to have been remarkable for their longevity. John Godard, father of Tilley, died at the age of ninety-six years; his wife, Molly Hillyar, at ninety-seven; Ephraim Holcomb, father of Adah, died at the age of eighty-four years, and his wife, Dorcas Hays, at the age of sixty-five, while Adah, the grandmother of Dr. Clarke, lived to the great age of one hundred and two years. Philetus Clark married Penelope Godard on the 20th of February, 1806. He died January 12, A. D. 1852. When A. M. Clarke was about six months old his parents removed to Russell, St. Lawrence county, New York, where they remained until 1819, when they removed to Little Toby, now in Elk county.

He was born amid the scenes of frontier dangers, and his home was within hearing distance of the roar of the cannon during the war of 1812. One incident of his infancy is given in his own words: "Perhaps it might have been a joke of the old Canadian Indian who came to our house when mother was alone. I was sleeping in the cradle. The savage, taking out his knife and moving towards the cradle, said: 'Ugh! me kill dam Yankee!' My mother cried: 'No, Socksusup, you will not!' And, perhaps fortunately for my childish scalp, I was left unmolested. My mother, who related the story to me, said she was not afraid; but a quivering, ghost-like thrill of horror creeps over me yet to think of it."

His parents were among the first to penetrate into the Little Toby wilderness, and, with those who were associated with them in reclaiming those untrodden wilds, have been noticed in the earlier pages of this work. The educational advantages in those days were limited in the extreme, but young Clarke was possessed of an inquiring mind, and the older he grew the more insatiate became his thirst after knowledge. As he says, his first lessons were received at his mother's knee; that mother whom he loved

and revered so tenderly, and who made her home near him until called from earth, only a few short years before him.

He was quite quick at repartee, and while in Huntington county in 1828, he fell in with a burly wood-chopper who had conceived an antipathy for him just because he was a "Yankee." One day young Clarke happened to step into the bar-room of the Glenn Hotel, in Half Moon Valley, where he was boarding, and found himself among a crowd of wood-choppers. The burly fellow aforesaid, who had noticed him frequently with a book, suddenly confronting him, said: "Ha! have you got your dictionary?" "No, sir," said his victim, "but I will bring it if you wish." He replied, "All you are fit for is to dance at a dog's funeral." "I am aware of it, and I expect a job when you die," was the unexpected rejoinder. And the giant said no more, while the landlord and bystanders enjoyed his discomfiture.

At an early age he evinced a love for the medical profession, and studied under Dr. Jonathan Nichols, the pioneer physician of that part of the State, and to whom, he says: "I am more indebted than to any other person for my success in after years."

Dr. Clarke was married on the 6th of March, 1831, to Rebecca Mason Nichols, the daughter of his friend and preceptor, Dr. Nichols, and on the fiftieth anniversary of this event they celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Brockwayville, in the presence of their children, grand-children and friends.

Of Mrs. Clarke's ancestry, the record is not so complete. Her father, Dr. Jonathan Nichols, who has already been noticed in this work, was the first settled minister of the gospel in Jefferson county. He was born March 4, 1775, and was the son of Jonathan and Rhoba Nichols, *née* Martin. Dr. Nichols married Hannah, daughter of Hezekiah and Sarah Mason, *née* Wood, January 17, 1796, and died May 16, 1846. His wife died June 1859, aged eighty-two years.

The aged wife of Dr. Clarke, who was in very truth a helpmeet to him, still lives and resides at the old homestead in Brockwayville.

Dr. Clarke practiced his profession almost constantly to the day of his death, and was one of the best known physicians in the county. He was of the Eclectic school of medicine and was a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute.

He was identified with the northern part of Jefferson county for over sixty years. In 1836 he removed to Brockwayville, where he laid out the town and done much to give it its "first start in life," and where for almost fifty years he made his home, and whose every upward stride he watched with a zealous eye. Much of his history has been given in the history of the medical profession, of which he was an honored member, and his patient, faithful and gentle ministrations at the bedside of the sick and dying will not soon be forgotten. His studies were not confined to medicine, but he was well versed in general literature, and had a loving acquaintance with the poets. Books were his delight and the solace of many a weary hour.

On Thursday evening, May 22, 1884, Dr. Clarke died very suddenly, at his residence in Brockwayville, of neuralgia of the heart. On the Monday evening previous he attended a meeting of the Borough Council, of which he was a member, walking home afterwards. This effort proved too much for him, and he was ill all night and continued indisposed until Thursday, when he seemed better and moved about the house singing, as was his wont, and laying plans for the morrow. As evening drew near he complained of pains in his limbs, back, and loins, and his loving, faithful wife rubbed the affected parts with mustard water, which gave him almost instant relief. Shortly after,



James Humphreys

while lying on his bed talking to her, he suddenly put his hand over his heart, and said: "Oh, this terrible pain, it will kill me!" closed his eyes and quietly expired.

His death brought sorrow not only to his own immediate household and friends, but to the community at large, for all felt that a "good man had fallen"—one whose place could not be filled. The funeral took place on Sunday, and was one of the largest ever held in Brockwayville, over one hundred carriages following the remains to the cemetery, where Rev. E. R. Knapp, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted the burial services.

The family of Dr. Clarke consisted of ten children, six daughters and four sons: Hilpa A., married to William A. Schram, of Ridgway; Adaline, drowned October 9, 1843; Penelope G., married to Dr. W. J. McKnight, of Brookville; Julia died January 23, 1839; Myrton died March 31, 1842; Sarah, married to Thomas M. Myers, of Brockwayville; Asaph M., residing in York county; an infant son died April 16, 1847; Frances Ada, married to John A. Green, of Brockwayville, and William D., residing in Brockwayville.

The following fitting tribute to Dr. Clarke was written at the time of his death by one who loved him for his many good qualities of head and heart:

"Deceased was intellectually a remarkable man. Denied the advantages of wealth and education, he became not only a learned and skillful physician, but a literary man of high order. Books were the mine in which he delved, and from their pages he brought forth jewels of information and thought most rare. He loved poetry with an ardor words cannot express, and was not only familiar with the leading poets of the past and present, but was himself the author of a number of fragments which show him to have been possessed of a poetic fire, that, in the hands of one less modest and unassuming than he ever proved himself to be, would have made him an enduring name. His qualities of heart were no less choice than were those of his head. He was generous to a fault, and as meek and gentle as a child. Nothing seemingly gave him more pleasure than to do good to his fellow-men, and many there are who have partaken bountifully of his store. In the sick-room his presence was always a sweet solace, and his delicate touch almost as soothing as a narcotic. In the social circle he was ever popular, the diversity of his knowledge and the easy flow of his language rendering him a delightful companion. As a man and citizen he was highly respected, as was proven by the spontaneity with which his neighbors gathered about his grave and dropped a tear to his precious memory. His death, like his life, was peaceful, and the name he leaves behind is as pure as the lily and as fragrant as the rose."

HUMPHREY, JAMES, was born October 8, 1819, near Huntingdon, Pa. His father, Richard Humphrey, was born in Ireland in 1762, and came to America when a young man, during the French war. The vessel in which he made the voyage, was chased by a French privateer. After living in different localities he located in Huntingdon county, where he married Margaret Wright, who was also a native of Ireland, having come to this country with her parents while but a child. She died near Huntingdon, in 1841. Mr. Humphrey removed to Jefferson county in 1840, and died at the residence of his son, William, near Richardsville, in 1846, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Richard and Margaret Humphrey were the parents of eight children: William, Thomas, Margaret, Richard, Jane, Mathew, James and John. Of these, the three eldest and the youngest born are dead. Margaret married William Darrah and

died in Illinois; William died at his home near Richardsville; Thomas died at Strattonville, and John at Richardsville. Of those living Mathew resides near Richardsville, Richard near Curwensville, Clearfield county, Jane, who married Samuel C. Espy, removed to Yankton county, Dakota, where she still resides.

James, the remaining member of the family and the subject of this sketch, in his youthful days learned the milling trade, and later engaged in boating on the Pennsylvania Canal, being engaged at the business in 1838 between Hollidaysburg, Columbia and Philadelphia. In the winter of that year he came to Jefferson county and worked at his trade of miller, with his brother, Thomas, who had charge of the grist-mill of Robert P. Barr, in Brookville. The next spring he returned to his home in Huntingdon county, and resumed the life of a boatman until winter again set in, when he went to Greenville, Clarion county, where he worked for his brother, Thomas, and then came back to Brookville in 1840, and worked in the mill of R. P. Barr again until 1844, when he rented the grist-mill at Port Barnett, where he remained one year, then in 1845 returned to the Barr Mill again, where he remained as miller until 1848. In 1842, he and his brother, Thomas, purchased the mill property back of Corsica, where they built the grist-mill now owned by J. B. Jones.

On the 26th day of February, 1849, Mr. Humphrey was married to Miss Mary J. Lamb, of the vicinity of Corsica. Five children have blessed this union—Wilbert Newton, Mary Araminta, Annetta, Eva Alma, and James Malcolm. Of these, Annetta, a babe of eight months, died at Brookville, March 1, 1856, and Mary Araminta, died at Port Barnett, March 1, 1859, aged six years; Wilbert is married to Miss Kate Bul-
lers, and Eva to Frank A. Barber, while James Malcolm, the youngest of the family, remains with his parents.

In 1856 Mr. Humphrey purchased the Port Barnett property of A. P. Heichhold, assignee for Jones & Johnston. In 1876 he associated with him in his business his son, Wilbert N., and the firm is now James Humphrey & Sons. Since 1876 they have had a general store in connection with their other business.

In 1882 they built a new saw-mill with a capacity of from thirty to forty thousand feet per day. They have also a shingle, lath and planing-mill in connection with it. They have also greatly improved and remodeled their large grist-mill. Mr. Humphrey, a few years ago, purchased the property of Jacob Kroh, jr., just west of Port Barnett, on the Brookville road, where he has a beautiful home and can enjoy the fruits of his early toil. He is one of the solid business men of the county, and bids fair to be able to superintend his large business interests for many years to come.

GIBSON, W. M. B., M.D. The subject of this biographical sketch scarcely requires any mention of ancestral connections, for he stood out alone, an isolated being, from any other Gibson alive or dead—an unique and eccentric character. As far as consanguineous inheritance goes, his sum of qualities—which distinguish one person from another—might as well have been of spontaneous growth. Yet to follow the conventional paths of biographical writers, some trace of his ancestry should be given.

His great-grandfather, on the paternal side, was one Hugh Gibson, who lived in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, previous to the Revolutionary War, and whose two sons, John and Levi, pioneers of Indiana county, were captured by the Indians and delivered into the hands of the British. Their release came only with the termination of the struggle, and thereat John Gibson resumed his residence in the county last mentioned. Will-

iam Gibson, the son of John, located in Clarion county (then Armstrong) in 1803, the year in which Louisiana was purchased of France. James, the son of William, was the father of the person of whom we write.

The great-grandfather on the maternal side was of Hibernian stock, who bore the characteristic appellation of McFadden, while his spouse was of German extraction, whose name was Jack. Owen Meredith, the grandfather, was a native of Chester county, from whence he emigrated to Centre, and thence to Clarion. The Merediths were of English and Welsh lineage.

William Meredith Bruce Gibson was born on the 10th day of January, 1843, five miles from Clarion town, in Monroe township. The exact spot of his nativity was half way between two iron furnaces, three-fourths of a mile on either side; and in this fact there is an illustration of the "eternal fitness of things," inasmuch as our Gibson was "between two fires" all his days. And this fiery circumstance wielded another influence, and a more potent one, over the life which was then in the matrix that shaped the years of manhood. A continuous warfare was rife between the youths of the furnaces, in which the boys of the country adjacent took sides; and, too, the forces of the furnaces often coalesced and did battle against their heterogeneous enemy, the rural striplings. Many a trouncing, in these sanguinary affrays, did our hero both give and receive; and as his young ideas were here first taught to shoot at educational targets, so were the seeds of pugnacity sown, which grew into a bountiful crop, especially in hostilities of an intellectual character. When Right and Justice were on his side, he was as aggressive as the flux of the invincible ocean, and as immovable as the eternal hills.

At the age of fourteen the precocious lad entered upon the career of school teaching, alternating his time between that avocation and attending the Dayton Union Academy, of Armstrong county. Between his fourteenth and nineteenth years he taught nine terms, and in his fifteenth the study of medicine was commenced. At the age of seventeen he was accorded, by an unanimous voice of the County Institute of Armstrong, over which Superintendent Calhoun presided, a professional certificate; and with this credential of educational efficiency, he went forth into other States to disseminate knowledge. In 1860 he was the principal of the academy of Bullitt county, Kentucky, a few miles south of Louisville; but in consequence of an attack of ague he returned to Pennsylvania, and taught a couple of terms of school at Goheenville, in Armstrong county, and in the winter succeeding presided over the graded school of East Brady.

In the years of 1862 and 1863 a course of medical lectures were taken at Ann Arbor, which famous institution was his professional *alma mater*; but the most profound, penetrating, and practical information was gleaned from Dr. James Stewart, at Greenville, Clarion county, whose mind was both analytical and synthetical, and whose erudition encompassed about all the learning and experience of medicine in his day.

Dr. Gibson first became a practitioner in Troy, Jefferson county, where he was associated with Dr. R. B. Brown; but in 1864 he entered upon the duties of his profession in an independent career by locating at Reynoldsville, a village at that time of the most unpretentious character. His impressive personality challenged the attention of the community, and his successes as a healer were the confirming truths of the book of which his physiognomy and conversation were the title page. And not only as a doctor did he achieve popularity in these initial years of a long, permanent residence, but his social qualities gained for him a status that was liken unto a star around which the

satellites of society revolved ; and this position gave him a force in directing and shaping the minds of his associates, and of the youths whose ambition was yet in an embryonic state, that redounded to the greatest good. This is a fact which the writer appreciates, inasmuch as he, himself, was one of those youths.

On Independence Day, 1867, Dr. Gibson enacted that beautiful drama of the heart, Love and Marriage, the woman of his choice—the object of his perpetual friendship—the faithful helpmate and companion of twenty years, having been Miss Anna, daughter of Joseph McCreight.

In his professional career he acted as one of the surgeons of the Low Grade Railroad, a position given him when the surgeons were first appointed, and in which his thorough competency gained for him the utmost confidence of the management. In the years of 1875 and 1876 Dr. M. A. Masson was associated with him in the practice of medicine. Masson was a man of brilliant ideas, and a thorough and bold practitioner. He was a brother-in-law of the famous Dr. R. O. Cowling, late of Louisville, Kentucky. Both of these talented men have been called hence.

Dr. Gibson belonged to the allopathic school of medicine, and he kept abreast of progress in medicinal discovery. With a keen perception of causes as he saw effects, and with his great knowledge of curatives, backed by the best of reasoning faculties, he rarely erred in prognosis, although his diagnosis was always encouraging to the patient and friends, even if, in his latent breast, he knew there was no hope. For this peculiarity he has often been censured, but, believing in the potency of *will power*—of the superiority and influence of mind over matter—he held on by even this frail thread until the last breath of the patient was gone, and this tenacity was a part of the character of the man. Wherever he took a hold, he maintained until One greater than he wrested the object from his grasp.

Dr. Gibson's distinguished mental superiority did not qualify him for any one special pursuit, but rather for many. His power of invention, as shown in his literary work—the formation of nice and new combinations of ideas, and imagery—stamped him as a genius of a very high order. This is particularly true of his poetic efforts, many of which are lofty in thought, and beautiful and strange, and always unique, in phraseology. In romance his invention was marvelous, and one of his novels, published under a *nom de plume*, attained a world-wide popularity, and in true worth almost approached the classic, for although the work appeared almost a quarter of a century ago, it is yet read on both sides of the Atlantic. Had he devoted his time to literature, there can be no doubt but that his name would to-day be emblazoned in *ardentia verba* wherever the shrine of letters stands ; but with his death ended all the grand possibilities his mind was capable of.

His physiological make-up was a most happy one, nicely balancing the various functions and sensibilities. His Teutonic blood gave him solidity and logic ; his Scotch and Welsh, sternness and tenacity ; the Irish, affability and loquacity ; and these were well blended and tempered, the effect of which was an almost perfect man. If there was a preponderance of any one part, it was a tender sensibility for all who suffered ; and this was of a degree that often impoverished his own worldly welfare. Yet, laboring between the fires of ambition on one side, and mendicancy on the other, he yet accumulated a comfortable living, and his conscience was not goaded by the remembrance of dishonest acts.

His tenacity of purpose was of a degree that would seem to make the stronger term

stubbornness a more fitting definition of that trait of his character—especially when his convictions were fixed upon the solid foundation of truth, as understood by a mind whose logic was clear and far-reaching. This peculiarity was manifested early in life, at the age of seventeen, when principal of the academy before spoken of. Young Gibson was sojourning in the town, and his social disposition soon found him many friends, and his educational bent, intellectual ones. The school was without a head, and its directors discovered in our hero both the mental and physical qualifications requisite to the man who could successfully preside over an institution whose patrons were as refractory in manners as they were advanced in learning. If they carried a cyclopedia in their heads they also carried a dagger in their belts, and former principals had invariably proven inadequate to the maintenance of such discipline as a respectable educational establishment should possess. Young Gibson had not known of the contumacious character of the school until after his acceptance of the position; but, nothing daunted, he immediately purchased a stiletto of much longer blade than those he had seen in the community, and, retiring to the academy, made himself as proficient as a boomerang thrower in hurling the knife at a pillar. When the students assembled on the opening day, the spirit of anarchy was rampant, and as an initial intimation of the iron rule with which this new absolute monarch was going to control his subjects, he took a position from which he was accustomed to throw the stiletto, and, with a herculean effort, plunged the glistening blade deep into the pillar, where it momentarily whizzed and quivered. The effect was magical, and each perverse being saw in his tutor a “foeman worthy of his steel,” and the steel was ever after kept within its scabbard. Not alone, however, by this acrobatic feat did the new principal subdue the unruly element of his school, for by a little oratorical diplomacy, in which he showed the pleasure and advantage of a cognate feeling in teacher and pupil for the genius and welfare of the institution, he won to him the hearts of every fiery breast. This adventure reads more like the product of a romancer’s brain than that of an honest biographer’s, and for boldness and impudence is only equaled by Cæsar’s experience with the pirates near the island of Pharmacusa.

As to the religious convictions of Dr. Gibson, we may quote what he, himself, said of his life-long friend, Thomas Reynolds, sr. The sentiment seems as much a confession of his own, as an observation on another. Here it is:

“But the most conspicuous traits of his nature were a sense of honor, incapable of a stain—a probity which was stubborn in its inflexibility—and an abiding, deeply rooted, uncompromising detestation, even *horror*, of all shams and hypocrisy, whether religious, political, or of any other kind. It is easily seen how such a man, in this day and generation, however deep a reverence he might have for the Author of his being as the great and good God—the Father, Preserver, and Protector of all the common brotherhood of man—would rather retire those sentiments and feelings, and keep them sacred within the innermost recesses of his soul, than to make a parade of them before the world.”

Friendship with Dr. Gibson was not a plant of hasty growth, but, set in the soil of his esteem, and nourished by kind and intellectual intercourse, it attained a perfection not often seen in social life. He had resources within himself so that he could have lived alone, but those very resources made him eminently companionable and appreciative. Out of such material, the most pleasing and lasting friendships are wrought. In

conversation he spoke well, easily, justly and seasonably; humor was more than wit, and easiness than knowledge.

On the 20th day of August, 1887, this great soul took its flight—the familiar form of Dr. Gibson, the magnanimous, was wrapped in the vestments of eternity.

LONDON, TRUMAN BEAMAN. The progenitors of T. B. London were English, and his grandparents on both the paternal and maternal side lived and died in Luzerne county, Pa. These were Edward London, a native of New Jersey, and Samuel Callender, born in Virginia. They won an honorable right to the soil of the Republic, for themselves and their posterity, by patriotic devotion to the spirit of 1776, during the long and trying carnage of the Revolution.

His father, whose name was Isaac, was born in New Jersey, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Callender, was a native of Connecticut. The former died in Luzerne county in 1843, and the latter in Jefferson county in 1846.

Truman Beaman London was born in Luzerne county (now Lackawanna) on the 11th day of October, 1808, and was the second child of a family of nine. By self-efforts and in the public schools he received a very thorough education in the place of his nativity, where he grew up to manhood, and where he was engaged in the lumber trade until 1837. He manufactured lumber and marketed it at Harrisburg, Columbia, Marietta, Port Deposit, and other points on the Susquehanna River.

On September 13, 1831, he was united in wedlock to Sally Mariah Slawson, which union was blessed with offspring, numbering six, divided equally as to sex. Their names, in consecutive order of birth, are Martha Jane, born July 28, 1832; Eliza Mariah, March 9, 1834; Truman Beaman, March 10, 1836; Isaac, September 3, 1838; Moses Slawson, January 31, 1841; Mary Ann, May 29, 1842. The first and the last two are deceased. Their mother died June 23, 1842. Of those living, Isaac is a wide-awake and successful merchant of Reynoldsville, and a man greatly esteemed by all who know him; Truman B. is a successful farmer of Winslow township; and Eliza M., who married Andrew Johnston, is a resident of Du Bois, Clearfield county, and the wise mother of an interesting family.

The subject of this biography emigrated from Luzerne county to Jefferson, locating in Brookville in 1837. Upon his advent there he found such representative citizens as Judge Heath, John Heath, the Dunhams, Dr. Jenks, Barclay Jenks, Drs. Bishop and Darling, who were the physicians of the town, Samuel Truby, Jared Evans, Levi G. Clover, Thomas Hastings, John Dougherty, etc. Barclay Jenks was the most brilliant member of the bar, and Mr. London, in his enthusiastic reminiscences of him, says: "It took somebody better than a Philadelphia lawyer to equal our backwoods Blackstone." Dr. Jenks, his father, and also father of the present Solicitor-General of the United States, George A., was then one of the associate judges. Judge Evans was in the banking business, known at that time as a "shin-plaster office." He issued notes in various denominations up to a dollar, which were made current in the community, and when any one had accumulated these to the amount of five dollars or over, they were redeemable at the counter of the Judge, who gave large bills in exchange. Mr. London, who was in the mercantile business in a limited way, enjoyed the benefits of Evans's banking system.

In 1840 Mr. London removed from Brookville, where he had been engaged in lumbering, to Perry township, and there cleared a farm purchased of C. C. Gaskill; and in

1843 he settled in Bell township in the midst of his lumber operations. Six years later he located permanently in Winslow township, near the site of his present residence, on the farm now occupied by Fulton Henry. He contracted matrimony again in 1846, by leading to the altar of Hymen Mrs. Sarah (Wilkins) Rea, who succumbed to the inevitable in 1878.

The record of T. B. London's life is that of an active and useful man—useful to himself, his family, his community, and his county. Aside from clearing and working many farms, his lumber operations, in which he was a pioneer on Sandy Lick Creek, gave employment to hundreds of men at a time when the less venturesome and poorer classes needed just such an enterprising spirit to lead them. He opened up roads, often at his own expense, leading into remote districts, thus creating settlements and adding to the population and welfare of the county. In his later years his capital has erected a score of houses in Reynoldsville and Winslow township, and was invested in a mercantile enterprise in the town mentioned for about eight years. His life has ever been identified with the best interests of the local public, vigilant at all times, and always ready to do good. He served one term as auditor of the county. To the church, too, he has been kind, giving generously to every creed that knocked on his heart, asking for help. His character and career may be summed up in this sentence: Honest, liberal, true, enterprising, companionable, intelligent, sagacious—and what more can be expected of a noble man!

MCKNIGHT, HON. W. J., M. D. Alexander and Isabella McKnight *née* McBride were natives of County Down, Ireland. They emigrated in 1790 to Franklin County, Pa. About 1795 they moved to and settled on a farm on Crooked Creek, Indiana county, Pa. They had five daughters and two sons. James, grandfather of W. J. McKnight, settled in Indiana town; held several offices and was married twice, first to Jane McNutt, by whom he had two sons—Alexander, the father of Dr. McKnight, and William, who died A. D. 1830, aged twenty-three years—and second to Jane McComb, by whom he had one son and one daughter, both of whom removed to Texas, where James attained distinction, and Jane is now living as Mrs. Jane Walbridge. Alexander, jr., brother of the grandfather of this sketch, married Susannah Cummins, and had two sons, viz., Hon. William C., who resides in Chambersburgh, Pa., and James A., who resides on the old Crooked Creek homestead in Indiana county, Pa.

Alexander, son of James and Jane McKnight *née* McNutt, married Miss Mary Thompson on the 10th of May, A. D. 1831. Miss Thompson was a daughter of William Thompson, of Indiana county, a sister of Hon. John J. Y. Thompson, and was a granddaughter of Rev. John Jameson, who was born at Ellerslie, Scotland, and whose mother was a Wallace, of Sir William's clan. Alexander and Mary McKnight, *née* Thompson, commenced married life in Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa., and on the 19th of May, A. D. 1832, Amor A. McKnight was born. In November of 1832 they moved to Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., Mr. McKnight during this winter teaching the second term of school for the new town. In 1833 he was appointed justice of the peace. In 1834 he was appointed county treasurer. He was major of the militia, and fond of military drill. He was a man of fine presence and of much intellectual vigor. He died on the 15th of June, A. D., 1837 aged 27 years, leaving a widow and three children, viz: Amor A. (late Colonel McKnight), Nancy Jane, who died in childhood, and W. J., the subject of this sketch. Mary McKnight, *née* Thompson, married

John Templeton, esq., December 28, 1842, and had three sons — Thomas L., a citizen of Brookville, Jesse J., who died at Fortress Monroe in the service of his country, and Oscar J., who died in childhood. John Templeton died December 8, 1850. Mary Templeton, *née* McKnight, died February 22, A. D. 1860, aged forty-eight years.

Senator McKnight was born in Brookville May 6, A. D., 1836; received a limited education in the common schools. At the age of eleven poverty threw him upon his own resources. He lived and worked on a farm for four years. When sixteen he was employed by Samuel McElhose, of the *Jefferson Star*. At seventeen he commenced the double task of type setting with Jerome Powell, esq., of Ridgway, Pa., and of reading medicine under Dr. A. M. Clarke, of Brockwayville, Pa.

In this way, during a period of three years, by a species of economy known best to himself, he saved enough money to enable him during the winter of 1856-7 to attend a single course of medical lectures in Cincinnati, O. In March, 1857, he opened a medical office in Brookville, and for two years had considerable success. In 1859 he joined Dr. Niver, of Brockwayville, and as the junior member, had a large and active practice during the four years of partnership. In 1863 he returned to Brookville and started a drug store in connection with his practice. His brother, Thomas L. Templeton, joined him in this enterprise. The Dr. gave personal attention to the drug store for six years, after which time the large and extensive business of the firm has been, and is to-day, successfully superintended by Thomas L. Templeton, esq.

In 1864 Governor Curtin appointed Dr. McKnight examining surgeon for Jefferson county. He was also appointed and served as United States pension surgeon for seven years. To faithfully perform other duties he was compelled to resign this position. He served in the militia as private, and orderly sergeant in Company G Fifty-seventh Regiment; was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant, and took part in the campaign against Morgan.

In 1869 he attended lectures in Philadelphia, and received the degree of M. D. He supplemented this course by attending two full courses in succession at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., and graduated there in March, A. D. 1884. In the same year he received a degree from the school of anatomy and surgery. He took a postgraduate course at Jefferson in 1885. January 9, 1860, he married Miss Penelope G. Clarke, a most estimable young lady, and who has proved to be a model wife and mother. The result of this union has been seven children, four living and three dead.

In 1876 Jefferson county presented Dr. McKnight for senator, and Indiana county presented Dr. St. Clair. Conventions were held at Marion, Indiana and Brookville. Finally to secure harmony and to save the congressman—Indiana's nominee—Dr. McKnight handed to the conference the following letter of declination, viz.:

GENTLEMEN.—When I received the nomination for senator by the convention of Jefferson county Republicans, by a large and flattering vote, I believed then as I still believe to-day, that I, as the choice of Jefferson county, was then and am to-day entitled to the nomination by the Republican party for senator of this district. But I fully realize the fact that we are in an important political campaign, where the utmost harmony and union are required in all our ranks, and that I, as a faithful Republican, should not ask personal preference antagonistic to the general welfare of the party, but should act honestly for the people, consistent with my Republican principles and just to myself. I have no personal contest. I am nothing, the success of the party is every-

thing. I therefore withdraw from the contest, and hope my friends and the party may act wisely in the interest of the public good. Thanking my friends from the bottom of my heart for their warm support, and their assurance to continue it in the event of my remaining a candidate, I say here in all candor, that I hope I may never be so ungrateful as to forget their kind assurances. I am as ever, Yours truly,

W. J. McKNIGHT.

Brookville, Sept. 29, 1876.

In 1880 Jefferson county again presented Dr. McKnight as her choice, and Indiana county presented George W. Hood, esq., and a conferee meeting was held at Trade City on the 10th, 11th and 12th of August without result; it was expected by the Republicans of Jefferson, that, inasmuch as Indiana county had the senator in 1865; in 1868; in 1871; and a candidate of their own, at the general election in 1874; and the senator in 1876—sixteen years out of twenty, and the nominee for Congress in 1872; in 1874; in 1876; in 1878, and the nominee again in 1880—that surely it would neither be just nor right for Indiana county again to claim the “turn” or right to the candidate.

But the conferees of Jefferson county were perfectly astounded now, to find at this conference, that Indiana as usual, laid claim to the senatorship; “it was their turn.” And now, with a sense of deep injury, on the third day of this conference, Dr. Hunt, one of the conferees of Jefferson, offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, “That if a nomination for senator is not made by this conference at the time of 12 o'clock M., this conference adjourn *sine die*.”

This was agreed to, five of the six conferees voting aye.

The dispute was now taken notice of by the State Central Committee, and a request was expressed by this committee that another conference be called and held by Hood and McKnight, and in case of failure then to agree, General James S. Negley, of Pittsburgh, be appointed by the chairman of the State Committee as umpire to meet with the conferees and adjust the difficulty.

Accordingly another conference was agreed upon by Hood and McKnight, and called to meet at Punxsutawney, September 29, 1880.

In this conference, as upon the occasion of all former ones, Indiana county again persisted that it was her “turn” for senator, whereupon Dr. Hunt, a Jefferson conferee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we now ask General Negley to take his seat in this conference as umpire, in accordance with the recommendation of the State Central Committee, which was agreed to.

But before calling on General Negley the following paper was prepared and signed by McKnight and Hood, viz:

“We, the undersigned candidates for the nomination of State Senator in the 37th district, do pledge ourselves to abide by the decision of the Umpire, and that his decision shall be final and the nomination shall be made unanimous.

(S'd)

GEORGE W. HOOD,
W. J. McKNIGHT.”

This was the afternoon of the 29th, and the conference adjourned until the morning of the 30th, in the hope that Mr. Hood might withdraw, or Indiana county yield, but neither Mr. Hood or his conferees would entertain for a moment a suggestion to yield, or withdraw, whereupon the conference was forced to meet on the morning of the 30th with General Negley in his seat as umpire. A ballot was then taken, which resulted

as follows: Henderson, Hunt, Thompson and Negley voted for Dr. McKnight, and Porter, Crawford and Gordon voted for George W. Hood.

Having secured the nomination through the State Central Committee Dr. McKnight was elected to and served in the Senate from 1881 to 1885.

In writing up the Senate of 1883, an able writer said of Senator McKnight: "He lucidly tells the story of his party's extravagance in printing in the past, and makes a needed reform in party lines without kicking in the traces. Sharp, incisive and intelligent, he watches the chances for reform in his own household, and is not afraid to call to account any agent of the State." The doctor took an active part in all debates, and he assisted in moulding and perfecting the general legislation. He originated and carried through several important measures, viz., his reform in printing of public documents, saving the State forty thousand dollars per year; his securing an additional appropriation to the common schools of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars per year; his reform in the regulation of the commencement of borough and township offices; his active and watchful interest in the wards of the State, and his hearty support to the soldier's orphan's schools, and agriculture, gave him a State celebrity, as well as reflected credit upon his industry, ability and statesmanship. In the regular and extra session of 1883 there was a determined and combined effort on the part of the Democrats and independent Republicans to sacrifice Jefferson county, by placing her in a Democratic district. The following clipping will but feebly explain the situation and struggle at that time, from the *Philadelphia Press*, May 26, 1883: "But probably the most perplexing element in the puzzle is how to accommodate Senator McKnight, of Jefferson. He wants his county put into a Republican Congressional district. Stewart's bill doesn't do this and McCracken's does. But it makes trouble in the detailed arrangement of counties to make Jefferson part of a Republican district." This struggle on the apportionment continued for eleven months, and Senator McKnight overcame the trouble.

The doctor compelled the enforcement of the law auditing the accounts of prothonotaries, registers, etc., which brought in an increased revenue to the State of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He was the author of numerous measures that fell for want of time, notably one to classify the insane and insane criminals. The object of this bill was to separate the criminal from the ordinary insane. All insane managers throughout the State praised and endorsed this bill. He introduced several amendments to the Constitution, one of which was to extend the term, fix the salary, and lessen the number of legislators. He introduced and came within two votes of carrying through the Senate the resolution to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquors as a beverage in this commonwealth. He had Jefferson county made into a separate judicial district, but the governor vetoed the general bill. One of his favorite measures which failed for want of time was to enlarge the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, which would have saved Jefferson county every year thousands of dollars. He assisted and hurried through the Senate the bill authorizing counties and municipalities to refund their bonds at a lower rate of interest, which has saved Brookville borough and Jefferson county many dollars.

In 1884 Dr. McKnight was presented by Jefferson county to the district for a second term. G. W. Hood, esq., carried Indiana county. It was hoped and expected by McKnight and his friends, that Mr. Hood would at this time cheerfully acknowledge to Dr. McKnight the established usage by the party of a second term. Mr. Hood had no

elements in him to equal such an occasion. It was "Indiana's turn." Conferences were held without results, and a final disagreement and adjournment was made in Indiana October 1. On October 3, a caucus of Hood's friends was held in his law office, and a pledge written by them referring the dispute to the State Central Committee, and requesting speedy action of the committee. Dr. McKnight was sent for and asked to sign this pledge, which he did. After he signed Mr. Hood signed also, and this pledge Mr. Hood, or his friends, mailed to the State Central Committee. The "pledge," as signed, will be found in Hon. Jno. E. Reyburn's report as umpire. The umpire appointed by the committee and the umpire accepted by Mr. Hood and his friends, and who *agreed* to abide by *any* decision he would make. The following is his report:

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 10, 1884.

Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, Chairman State Committee :

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your letter of appointment (bearing date, Oct. 4th, 1884), with full power to adjust or settle a controversy in the 37th Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Indiana and Jefferson, I proceeded to the borough of Indiana, arriving there on the 6th inst., and immediately entered upon the performance of the duty imposed.

Upon my arrival I was met by Mr. G. W. Hood, the contestant from the county of Indiana, who with great courtesy and entire absence of any bias in the matter, placed me in communication with large numbers of the Republican citizens of Indiana, with whom, during the afternoon and evening of the 6th, I had full opportunity to acquaint myself with not only the claims of the friends of Mr. Hood, but with the needs of the district generally. On the morning of the 7th, the Hon. W. J. McKnight, contestant from the county of Jefferson, arrived with the three conferees from that county and presented the claims of that gentleman and of their county with vigor and earnestness. The first question that arose was in what way the matter in dispute could be acted upon in a formal and satisfactory manner. The suggestion was made that a meeting of the conferees be held, and I as the presiding officer, and after a full and complete discussion, a ballot taken, whereupon if a tie should again appear, I should cast the deciding vote. I stated to both the contestants that I held other views as to the manner of procedure, but if this was thought to be the better and more satisfactory, I would yield and take part in the conference. After consultation they agreed, and 1 P. M. of that day, Tuesday, 7th inst., was fixed, and promptly at that hour the conference convened, the proceedings of which are best told by the minutes which are hereby inserted:

INDIANA, PA., Oct. 7, 1884.

The Senatorial conferees in the 37th Senatorial district meet and there is present on behalf of Jefferson county Messrs. W. H. Gray, James A. Cathers and S. W. Temple, and on behalf of Indiana county, Hon. A. W. Kimmel, J. W. Books, esq., and E. H. Moorhead, esq., and upon the coming of the conference to order the Hon. John E. Reyburn, of Philadelphia president *pro tem.* of the Senate of Pennsylvania, laid upon the table a letter submitting the controversy to the decision of the State Committee, and signed by W. J. McKnight and G. W. Hood, and in the words and figures following:

INDIANA, PA., Oct. 3, 1884.

To the Republican State Committee :

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned candidates for State Senate in the 37th Senatorial district beg leave to inform you, that after repeated meetings our conferees have

adjourned *sine die*, without a nomination. If we both continue to be candidates, the probabilities are that a Democrat will represent this district in the State Senate during the next four years. This we do not desire, and as our conferees failed to settle the matter between us, we hereby submit the whole case to the consideration of your body, and agree to abide by any decision of the matter the committee may make.

We ask for speedy consideration of the subject.

W. J. McKNIGHT.

GEO. W. HOOD.

The Hon. Mr. Reyburn also laid upon the table a letter from Hon. Thos. V. Cooper, the chairman of the State Committee, to him, empowering him to act as the representative of the State Committee which letter was in these words:

HEADQUARTERS STATE COM., }

PHILA., Oct. 4th, 1884. }

Hon. John E. Reyburn, Member of the Republican State Committee, 5th Senatorial District:

DEAR SIR:—The candidates of Indiana and Jefferson counties, for the Republican nomination for State Senator, whose respective conferees failed to agree and adjourned *sine die*, have in writing submitted the whole case to consideration of the State Committee, agreeing over their own signatures to abide by any decision of the matter which the committee may make. You are hereby appointed as the representative of the State Committee with full power to adjust or settle the controversy, and your decision in the matter shall be final. The Republicans of both counties ask for immediate action, and you are requested to enter at once upon this commission.

Very truly yours,

THOS. V. COOPER, Chairman.

And thereupon, upon the reading of the said letter of submission, and letter of authorization, the said Hon. John E. Reyburn, of Philadelphia, took his seat as a member of the Senatorial Conference of the 37th Senatorial District. Upon motion of John W. Books, esq., the said Hon. J. E. Reyburn was unanimously chosen as chairman of the conference, and upon motion E. H. Moorhead, esq., of Indiana, was chosen secretary. Upon motion the conference proceeded to the nomination of a senator, and thereupon Indiana county presented the name of George W. Hood, esq., and Jefferson county presented the name of Hon. W. J. McKnight. Remarks were made on behalf of Mr. Hood by Hon. A. W. Kimmel, John W. Books, esq., and E. H. Moorhead, esq., and on behalf of Dr. McKnight by Messrs. Cathers, Gray and Temple. E. H. Moorhead moved that the conference adjourn to 7:30 P. M., but at the suggestion of Mr. Books the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Moorehead suggested that the conference adjourn until 8 o'clock P. M., but the suggestion being opposed by the conferees from Jefferson county, no motion to that effect was made.

Upon motion, it was agreed to, that the conference proceed to a ballot for senator, and upon the roll being called, W. H. Gray voted Senator McKnight, J. A. Cathers voted Senator McKnight and Samuel W. Temple voted Senator McKnight. Hon. A. W. Kimmel voted George W. Hood, John W. Books voted George W. Hood, and E. H. Moorehead voted George W. Hood, and Hon. J. E. Reyburn voted Senator McKnight, and upon the announcement of the vote by the secretary, the chairman announced that Senator McKnight was the nominee of the conference. E. H. Moorhead thereupon moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and after the motion was put, the chairman declared that the nomination was made unanimously.

The chairman then proceeded to state at length the reasons that impelled him to cast his vote in favor of Senator McKnight. On motion of E. H. Moorhead a vote of thanks was tendered to the Hon. J. E. Reyburn for his labor in settling and composing the conference in the 37th Senatorial District.

On motion, the conference adjourned *sine die*.

E. H. MOORHEAD, Secretary.

JOHN E. REYBURN, President.

It only remains for me to refer to a few of the reasons urged in behalf of the two counties comprising the district, and which influenced my conclusion. On behalf of Indiana it was urged

First, That when Mr. Hood yielded four years ago, she should have the next term without opposition on the part of Jefferson county;

Second, That she, by reason of her strong Republican majority, was entitled to it by right;

Third, That the nomination for Congress had been given to Jefferson, therefore Indiana should have the senator.

These reasons were given in many forms and in great variety, but there was a constant reiteration of the same. To this Jefferson denied that such a promise was made either by Hon. W. J. McKnight, or any one authorized to speak for her; to the second and third propositions, that the political history of the two counties showed that she had always given way to Indiana county, and that that county had been represented both in the councils of the Nation and State far more than was just or demanded by reason of her greater number of Republican votes.

Thus I found the obstacles to peace and harmony were those of locality, confined entirely within certain imaginary lines, and likely to occur every time there was a contest, leaving ill feeling and resentment to be carried into the most trivial affairs.

This has been the case for a number of years, and knowing the anxiety of the committee to arrive at some result which would look towards the prevention of these contentions, I therefore sought for a solution of this and at the same time an action which would give the district an assurance of a representation in some degree commensurate with the high character and intelligence of its people.

At one of the meetings of the conferees, Jefferson had offered a resolution to settle the controversy upon the basis of two terms for her and three for Indiana, or Jefferson eight years and then Indiana twelve in succession, thus acknowledging the claims of Indiana because of her superior numbers.

As to the fitness of the two contestants I found Mr. Hood a man of high character and attainments, fully qualified to do honor both to the district and to himself.

I also found the Hon. W. J. McKnight to be of like high character, and I listened attentively for any expression of dislike or objection to his past course in the Senate, and failed to hear even an intimation of that kind.

Finding the men in their personal characters so nearly equal, and the question one of locality, determined to set both the men and claims of locality to one side and endeavor to decide the question for what seemed to be the best interests of our party and the good of the district. The interests of the party were, to my mind, to be better served by deciding in favor of Jefferson, upon the basis proposed by her conferees, and I think all fair minded men will agree, that where a district is represented by a man of good character, whose course upon all the questions coming before the highest repre-

sentative body of a great State like ours, and whose action upon these questions fails to bring forth a fault-finder, that district is best served by at least two terms, and I might be warranted in going beyond even the fixing of any limit, and so after weighing all the facts, considering all the interests with a deep sense of the grave responsibility of my position, I thought best for these reasons, to cast my vote in favor of the Hon. W. J. McKnight, the present senator, and the contestant from Jefferson.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN E. REYBURN.

After the nomination was regularly and unanimously made on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1884, Dr. McKnight received the following communication :

"INDIANA, Pa., October 15, 1884.

DR. W. J. MCKNIGHT. DEAR SIR.—Inasmuch as the day of election is almost here, and in view of the action of the Republican county committee of this county to-day, and with an earnest desire for the success and harmony of the party in this Senatorial District, I desire to make you a proposition, which, I think, if adopted will solve the vexed problem. It is this: withdraw our letter to the State committee; let the Senatorial conference be reconvened, and permit that body to select a seventh man from an adjoining county, and to this tribunal we submit which of us shall be the candidate of the Republicans of the district. In this manner we will gain time, which is now a matter of grave necessity. If this proposition meets your approbation, I feel sure that it will be for the best interests of the party. As this letter will be handed you to-morrow, may I hope for an answer not later than Friday, October 17. Awaiting a reply, and expressing the wish for the success of our party in this district, I am

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. HOOD.

Reply of Dr. McKnight:

INDIANA, Pa., October 16, 1884.

G. W. Hood, Esq. MY DEAR SIR.—Your letter of October 15 received, and contents noted. As I am now the regular nominee of the Republican party of this district for State senator, I am not at liberty to participate in any future conferences on that subject. My duty is now to work for the success of the whole ticket. For your information as to the regularity of my nomination, I enclose you a paper marked "A," which fully explains your and my final action on that subject.

Very respectfully,

W. J. MCKNIGHT.

Dr. McKnight, after the report of Senator Reyburn had been received, addressed himself to the work of the campaign. Mr. Hood, on the other hand, unwilling to have his senatorial aspirations checked in any way, determined to run as an independent candidate, relying on the large vote of Indiana to carry him through. In this he was successful. W. P. Hastings, the Democratic candidate, believing that his election was certain with two Republican candidates in the field, made but little effort, and Mr. Hood was elected by a plurality of twenty-three votes. The large Republican vote for Mr. Hood in Jefferson county was cast by the rank and file of the party to prevent the election of a Democratic senator—a result especially undesirable in view of the fact that two United States Senators would be voted for by a senator chosen at this election.

Time has thus far laid his hand lightly on Dr. McKnight. As a physician he has been eminently successful, and as a business man energetic and useful.

BROWN, HENRY, was the sixth of a family of nine children born to James and Sarah Brown. His earliest recollections are of Westmoreland county, where he was born on the 21st of May, 1821. His father was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, and died in 1864, at the age of seventy-seven years. His mother died, aged fifty-five years, when Henry was a little child. As for schooling Henry had but little, as he only attended school when there was no work to be performed. The family removed to the present site of Apollo, Armstrong county, in 1831, and he remained with them until 1848, when he came to Bell township, Jefferson county, to haul timber, and since that time his connection with the lumber interest has never ceased.

He was married in 1852 to Miss Catharine Fisher, a daughter of Frederick Fisher, of Pittsburg.

In 1854 he purchased an old water mill on the Big Mahoning Creek in Bell township, and leveled it to the ground, and on the site erected a large gang mill, with a capacity for 60,000 feet per day. This mill was too large for the transportation facilities offered, and he was obliged to abandon it, and near it he constructed a circular saw-mill whose products were much less, but more proportionate to the shipping facilities. Besides these mills he has a large square timber business on the Red Bank as well as on the Mahoning. In the latter he has often driven 200,000 feet, and in boards the amount has averaged from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 feet per annum. In his busiest times he has employed two hundred men and sixty teams. He has also been engaged in farming since he was able to wield a hoe, and now manages seven farms containing 1,500 acres, besides 2,500 acres of timber land. November 15, 1884, his saw-mill, machinery and a large amount of lumber was destroyed by fire, and he suffered a loss of about \$11,000, having no insurance. In 1885 he built a large mill with a capacity for 40,000 feet per day, and at an expense of \$10,500, and is one of the best in the county. He owns 2,300 acres of land which is underlaid with two or three veins of coal, and for which he has refused \$90 per acre. He also owns 650 acres of timber and mineral land in Tennessee, which is underlaid with coal and iron ores and limestone as follows: one vein coal, twenty-two feet thick; one eight feet thick, and one vein of limestone fifty feet thick, and one vein iron ore about eight feet thick is covered over with valuable timber land.

BRIEF PERSONALS.

Aljo, William G., Warsaw, Richardsville p. o., was born in Porter township, Clarion county, on September 14, 1836. He is a farmer and owns 100 acres. He enlisted in Co. K 11th Pa. R. C. Vols., in May, 1861, and served until January, 1863. When he enlisted he weighed 202 pounds, but while in the service had a sun stroke which affected his spine, and he is now seven inches shorter and only weighs 135 pounds. He now draws a pension of \$30 per month. His parents were George and Rebecca (Dayres) Aljo. He was married on July 23, 1864, to Rachel A. Steward. They have had three children—Almira M., George M. and James S. Rachel was a daughter of Matthew and Nancy (Dennison) Steward, of Clarion county.

Allen, J. G., Warsaw, Allen's Mills p. o., of Warsaw was born in Washington township, Jefferson county, on November 30, 1840. He is a farmer and proprietor of the grist and saw-mill, and owner of 300 acres of land. He has been postmaster for six years. He enlisted in Co. B, 71st Pa. Battalion in 1862, and was discharged at the expiration of his term of service in 1863. He re-enlisted in 1864 in Co. K, 199th Pa. Vols., and served to the close of the war, being commissary sergeant of the 199th. He was a son of Dillas and Jane A. (Brown) Allen. Mr. Allen was born in Vermont and came here about 1830. J. G. Allen was married on June 24, 1869, to Margaret J. Morrison. They have had one child, Dillis S. Margaret J. was a daughter of John and Fannie (McConnell) Morrison.

Atwell, Jesse N., Snyder, Sugar Hill p. o., was born in Jefferson county on January 29, 1839; is now engaged in farming and manufacturing lumber by steam, and now owns 315 acres. He served in the State militia, and was serving at the time Lee invaded Pennsylvania, and also at the capture of General John Morgan in Ohio. He enlisted in Co. H, 105th Pa. Vols. in March, 1864, and served to the close of the war. He is now a justice of the peace. His parents were John and Mary (Dunlap) Atwell. He was married on July 31, 1862, to Mary A. Penfield, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Johnson) Penfield, natives of Manchester, England. They have had nine children—Mary J. (died in 1865), James W., John T., Artie E. (died in 1884), William E. (died in 1886), Joseph A., Bertie T., Jesse N., Jr., and Laura R.

Atwell, sr., John, Snyder, Sugar Hill p. o., was born in Westmoreland county on Blacklick Creek, February 12, 1798, and was married May 3, 1821, to Mary Jane Dunlap. They settled in Butler county where they resided until the fall of 1835, when he came to Jefferson county and bought 200 acres of land near Rockdale, Washington township. In the winter of 1836 he moved his family on sleighs and crossed the Allegheny River on the ice, and lived there until 1854 at which time he moved to where John Atwell, Jr., now resides in Snyder township. Eight children were born in Butler county and two after his removal to Jefferson county. All are now dead with the exception of John and Jesse Nelson, who live in Snyder township. John, sr., died on September 22, 1856, and his wife in 1880 in the eighty-first year of her age. John Atwell, jr., was born in Butler county December 30, 1833, and was married on July 4, 1867, to Susan W. Whitby, of Indiana county, and a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Lucas)

Whitby. Mr. Whitby is still living and now resides in Cass county, Missouri, at the age of eighty-two years. To John and Susan were born three children—Jesse W., May E., and Hattie J. John Atwell is a farmer and stock raiser and owns 429 acres of land and has a fine residence three miles west of Brockwayville at the headwaters of Mill Creek, one of the tributaries of the Red Bank. Brookville, the county seat at the time Father Atwell settled in Jefferson county had but one store and one hotel. Most of the site of the town was then covered with pine trees. The only store then in the town was kept by John Dougherty and the hotel by a Mr. Pierce.

Bell, Squire John T., Punxsutawney, a representative citizen of Punxsutawney, was born in Armstrong county on July 2, 1827, and was a son of James H. and Anna (McConaghie) Bell. James H. was born in New York State in 1800, and was of Irish parentage, and his wife Ann was born in Mifflin county and was of Scotch parentage. They were married in 1826 and had a family of thirteen children, four of whom died at an early age, and nine of whom are now living—Captain John T., William E., Margaret, Nancy J., Annie, Sarah, Hattie, Evaline, and Elizabeth R. James H. died on September 15, 1877. His wife Anna died on March 12, 1865. Three sisters now reside on the old homestead at Bell's Mills. John T. enlisted in Co. I, 62d Regiment, in 1861, and served for three years, and by the special act re-enlisted on June 23, 1863, and receiving extra bounty he served to the close of the war, but was wounded at Gaines Mills, was taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison with six hundred sick and wounded prisoners, was taken north to Bellevue hospital with three hundred of the sufferers. He was promoted to captain and now receives a pension. He married Mary E. Miller. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living—William O., Myrtle, Nettie A., Charles, Annie, Walter, and Paul. Evaline died in 1881. Margaret, Sarah, and Hattie now reside on the old homestead farm of 150 acres.

Bell, William E., Bell's Mills, was born in Apollo, Armstrong county, Pa., on January 27, 1829, and was moved to Jefferson county when between two and three years old, to the place where he now resides. He was married on the 19th of January, 1858, to Hannah M. Barclay, to whom ten children were born, six are living—Kate, A. M., Nancy J., John R., James I., and Fannie C. Kate and Anna M., have taught school for several terms. Kate married D. F. A. Hall, and resides in Kansas. Mr. Bell in early life was raised to lumbering and farming, manufacturing lumber, and has also been engaged in milling business. He held the office of justice of the peace for ten years, also held the office of postmaster at Bell's Mills, Jefferson county, for a number of years. He was the second son of the Hon. Jas. H. and Anna (McConeghey) Bell.

Best, Frank P., Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Winslow township on November 21, 1852. He was a son of William and Francis (Moore) Best. His father was a native of Westmoreland county, and settled in Winslow township about 1837, and cleared and improved the farm now owned by Frank P., where they lived and died. They had five children—Frank P., Margaret N., Eliza, Florence, and Alexander. His paternal grandfather was William Best, pioneer of McCalmont township. Frank P. Best now occupies the old homestead. Here he was born and reared. He married Jennie McConnell, and has had two children—William R. and Hattie D. His wife, Jennie, was a daughter of Joseph and Ellen (Smith) McConnell, of Washington township, this county.

Billmeyer, Allen E., Big Run, was born in Montour county, Pennsylvania, in 1863, and was a son of Martin and Mary (Kramn) Billmeyer, who were residents of Lehigh county. Martin died in 1868, leaving a widow and eight children. Allen E. was a graduate from the Eastman College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After his graduation he became a bookkeeper for the Big Run Lumber Manufacturing Company. He was married in 1883 to Estell Martin, of Milton, Pa. They have had one son—Llewelyn.

Brockway, N. M., Forestville, Oyster p. o., was born in Clearfield county, on January 25, 1829, and is one of the owners of the saw-mill known as the Forest Lumber Company, and is a nephew of Alonzo and James Brockway, who settled in Brockwayville in 1823. He was captain in Company G., Fifty-seventh State militia, called out for

three months, when General Lee was about to invade the State, and was at the capture of General John Morgan, in Ohio. His parents were Chauncey and Rhoda (Nichols) Brockway. He has been married twice. His first wife was Catherine Taylor, to whom he was married on October 14, 1848. She was a daughter of David and Betsey (Briger) Taylor. They had five children—William H. (deceased), Esther, Lemyra, Wakefield P., and Winfield M.

Bollinger, Alexander, Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Allegheny county, on July 26, 1809. He was a son of Michael and Catherine Bollinger, and settled on the farm where he now resides in 1842, all of which he has cleared and improved. His wife was Mary, a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Long, of Westmoreland county. Alexander and Mary have had ten children—Catherine, Elizabeth, Sarah, Maria, David, Samuel, Joseph, Margaret, Martha I., and Leah S.

Boner, William J., Winslow, Sandy Valley p. o., postmaster, was born in Rose township on March 23, 1835, and was a son of Charles and Martha (McGarey) Boner, who settled in Rose township in 1833. His father was a blacksmith by trade. His maternal grandfather, Clemens McGarey, was a pioneer of Rose township, where he lived and died. William J. Boner was reared in Rose township, and came to Winslow in 1861. He was married on October 23, 1861, to Elizabeth J. Burrows. They have had four children—Orpha, Charles, Frank, and Edgar. Elizabeth J. was a daughter of Gilbert B. and Lucina (Barlow) Burrows, pioneers of Warsaw township, and among the pioneers of Jefferson county. He brought his family from the east in the year 1841, and was the first man to make a start in Sandy Valley, where he and his aged partner died in the year 1883, at the advanced ages of eighty-one and eighty-four years.

Britton, John, Snyder, Brockwayville p. o., was born in County Derry, Ireland, on August 6, 1853, and came to the United States in 1858. He is now engaged in farming; owns a farm of one hundred and seven acres. His parents were John and Mary (Orr) Britton, natives of Ireland, who came here in 1858. John Britton was married on August 5, 1873, to Lizzie Divler, a daughter of Michael and Lizzie (Haugh) Divler, of Rose township. They have had eight children—Loella, Mary L., Nellie M., George, Coral E., Maud V., Emma M., and Harry E.

Brown, Henry, Punxsutawney, Bell's Mills p. o., was the sixth of a family of nine children, born to James and Mary Ann Brown. His earliest recollections are of Westmoreland county, where he was born, on May 21, 1821. His father died in 1864, aged seventy-seven years, and his mother died at the age of fifty-five, when Henry was but a little child. He received but little schooling, only going when there was no work. His family removed to the present site of Apollo, Armstrong county, in 1831, and he remained with them until 1848, in which year he came to Bell township, Jefferson county, to haul timber, and since that time his connection with the lumber business has never ceased. He was married in 1852 to Catharine Fisher, a daughter of Frederick Fisher, of Pittsburgh. In 1854, he purchased the old water-mill in Bell township, on the Big Mahony Creek. He leveled this to the ground, and on the site erected a large gang-mill, whose capacity was 60,000 feet per day. This mill was too large for the transportation facilities offered, and he was forced to abandon it; near this, he constructed a circular saw-mill, whose products were much less, but more proportionate to the shipping business. Besides milling, he has done a large business in timber. His mill was burnt in November, 1884, with a large lot of lumber, loss about eleven thousand dollars. He then built a large circular saw-mill in 1885, with eighty-five horse-power, and capacity for thirty-five thousand feet per day. It is now one of the best mills in the county. He also owns seven or eight farms, in all about twenty-three hundred acres of farm and timber lands, all of which is underlaid with large veins of coal.

Brownlee, Thomas, Warsaw, Richardsville p. o. was born in Brookville, Pa., in 1845; is a farmer and owns one hundred and thirty acres. His parents were John and Mary A. (Anderson), Brownlee. He was married on November 4, 1873, to Emma J. Carrier, a daughter of E. Isaac and Laura E. (Werstler) Carrier, formerly residents of Connecticut, who came to Jefferson county in 1861. Thomas and Emma J., have had six children—Neal Dow, Olive E. Peter B., Burtley E., William W. and John S.

Bullers, Charles G., Warsaw, Brookville p. o., was born in Warsaw township, on May 9, 1861. He is engaged in farming and in the manufacture of square timber, and owns one hundred acres. His parents are John and Adaline (Harrington) Bullers, natives of Nottingham, England, who came to this county about 1842. He was married on May 24, 1883, to Alice Barber, a daughter of Jefferson and Rachel (Matthews) Barber, of Knox township. Charles G. and Alice have had one child, Arthur B.

Bullers, Edwin D., Warsaw, Brookville p. o., was born in Nottingham, England, on February 13, 1830, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Shaw) Bullers. He came to this town with his father in 1843. He is engaged in farming and the manufacture of lumber, and owns 250 acres. He has been supervisor of the town. He was married in April, 1851, to Mary A. Harrington, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Steel) Harrington, natives of Nottingham, England. Edwin E. and Mary have had nine children: Ellen, wife of George Evans; Annie wife of Nason Hays; Isaac, Samuel, Alice, wife of John J. Stahlman; George, Calvin, Parker and Harvey.

Bullers, Elmer E., Warsaw, Brookville p. o., was born in this township on January 28, 1864. He is engaged in farming, and owns one hundred acres, and is also engaged in the manufacture of square timber. His parents are John and Adaline (Harrington) Bullers, natives of Nottingham, England, who came to this county about 1842. He was married on June 10, 1885, to Maggie Cochran, a daughter of Levi and Harriet (Manners), Cochran, of Jefferson county.

Bullers, Joseph, Warsaw, Brookville p. o., was born in Warsaw township, on November 14, 1846. He is engaged in farming, live stock dealing, and the manufacture of square timber, and owns sixty acres. His parents were John and Adaline (Harrington) Bullers, who were natives of Nottingham, England, and who came to this country about 1842. He was married on May 1, 1869, to Hannah Suffolk, a daughter of James and Susan (Keyes) Suffolk. He was a native of Nottingham, England, and came to this country about 1847. They have two children—John Ames and Vernie.

Burge, William M., Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a grocer and was born in Potter county, on July 19, 1832. He was a son of William and Eliza (Montgomery) Burge. He was reared in Lockhaven, Clinton county, and settled in Winslow township, in 1872, where he worked at machine work until 1873, after which he entered the employ of the A. V. R. R. as a bridge builder, until 1874. He then became engaged in the mercantile business for three years, and in 1881 was engaged in that same business for nine months in Reynoldsville. On April 15, 1884, he embarked in the grocery business at Ohiotown, where by strict attention to business he has built up a fine trade, second to none in the vicinity.

Burket, George, Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Clarion county. He was a son of John and Elizabeth (Farger) Burket, who settled in Winslow township in 1858, on the farm now occupied by Peter Burket, and resided there until the time of their deaths. They had five children, three of whom are now living: Peter, Mary and George. George married Sarah Snyder. They have had six children: Lizzie, Homer, Anna, Benjamin, James and Sissie. Sarah was a daughter of Benewile and Lydia (Zimmerman) Snyder, of Winslow township.

Burtop, John, Washington, Allen's Mills p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Yorkshire, England, April 1, 1825. He was a son of John and Mary Burtop. His father settled in Washington township in 1844, and cleared and improved the farm which is now occupied by John, and where he resided until the time of his death. His children were John, Joseph (deceased), and Allen. John succeeded to the homestead where he has resided since 1866. His wife was Nancy Castle, of Yorkshire, England. They have had one child, George. Nancy was a daughter of John and Mary (Morehouse) Castle.

Butterfield, Oran, Barnett, Clarington p. o., an enterprising and well known farmer; was a son of Zacharias and Rebecca (Mather) Butterfield, and was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., August 23, 1806, and settled in Jefferson county, Pa., in 1837. He was married on March 23, 1838, to Nancy Reed, who died on July 15, 1855. They had a family of five children: Louisa M., Charles E., Rebecca A., Albert (died October 9,

1852), and Malinda (died February 19, 1872). He was married the second time on September 27, 1857, to Elizabeth Spencer. They have had three children,—Jeanette, Mary, and Oran D. Mr. Butterfield is now engaged in lumbering and farming, owning six hundred acres. He has held the office of school director, supervisor and justice of the peace, for three terms.

Campbell, John, Barnett, Clarington p. o., a son of Elijah and Mary Ann (Brown) Campbell, was born in Jefferson county, in 1847, and was married in 1873 to Olive M. Painter, who was born in 1852, and was a daughter of Robert M. Painter. They have had a family of four children: Lola May, Harry F., Anna R., and Elijah C. Mr. Campbell is engaged in lumbering and farming, and owns a farm of seventy-five acres. {He has also held several of the town offices.

Calhoun, James, Brockwayville, is the oldest son of Thomas and Sarah Ann (Hemp-hill) Calhoun. He was born on June 25, 1835, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and emigrated with his parents to the United States, in 1848, and in 1849 settled in Jefferson county. He is now engaged in farming, and owns three hundred acres of land. He was married on July 9, 1868, to Martha Dennison, a daughter of David and Martha (Cunningham) Dennison, of Jefferson county, formerly of County Tyrone, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1817. James and Martha have a family of six children: John H., Sarah A., Martha E., Thomas H., David C., and Eliza J.

Calthers, William T., Winslow, Reynoldsville, p. o., is a farmer and lumberman, and was born in Armstrong, now Clarion county, November 18, 1825. He was a son of Robert and Nancy (Thompson) Calthers. He settled in Winslow township in 1850, and has cleared and improved several farms, and has resided on his present farm since 1880. In 1850 he built a grist-mill on the site now occupied by Warnick and McCraight, which he conducted for six years. He was married in 1851 to Mary Douthet. They have had six children: William, Joseph, Anna, Edith, Margaret, and Gertie. Mary was a daughter of Robert and Mary Douthet, of Winslow township.

Campbell, J. J., Snyder, Oyster p. o., was born in Armstrong county, Pa., and is one of the proprietors of the Forestville Lumber Company. His parents were Andrew and Rebecca (Phillip) Campbell, of Armstrong county. He was married on January 12, 1860, to M. G. McCarrier, a daughter of James and Catharine (Bramer) McCarrier, of Sudbury, Pa.

Cathers, Allen, Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Clarion county, on December 7, 1840. He was a son of Oliver and Margaret (Mayes) Cathers, who settled in Winslow township in 1841, locating on the farm which is now occupied by Allen. Their children were two, Allen and Mary (now Mrs. David Hillis). Allen settled on a part of the old homestead, all of which he has cleared and improved himself. He was married in October, 1878, to Mary J. Ludwick. They have had four children: James, Thomas, John, and Ruth M. Mary J. was a daughter of George W. and Margaret (Lewis) Ludwick, of Winslow township.

Cathers, James A., Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Clarion county, Pa., April 24, 1828. He was a son of Robert and Nancy (Thompson) Cathers; of Scotch-Irish descent. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Cathers, was a pioneer of Clarion county. His parents (Robert and Nancy), settled in Winslow township in 1848, and cleared and improved two farms. They have had six children: Rachel, Joseph, William, James A., Robert and Rosanna. James A., now occupies the old homestead. He was married in 1850 to Eliza McGhee. They have had six children: John, Robert, James, Lottie, Rachel and Harry. Eliza was a daughter of John and Nancy (Smith) McGhee, of Washington township.

Clarke, W. D., Brockwayville borough, was born in Brockwayville, on October 9, 1853. He is now justice of the peace. His parents were A. M. and R. M. (Nichols) Clarke. A. M. was a native of Connecticut, but came with his parents to Elk county, in 1819, and to Brockwayville in 1836. He was a practicing physician and died on May 22, 1884. W. D. was married on June 22, 1875, to Agnes Smith, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (McElhaney) Smith, formerly of Washington township, now of Brockwayville. They have two children: Robert P., and Edith P.

Cook, John, Barnett, Ella p. o., is a son of Daniel and Mary (Bailey) Cook, and was born in Clarion county in 1817, and was married in 1843 to Jane Felton, of Clarion county. They have had a family of ten children : Robert, Mary, Anna, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Servilda, Malinda, John S., and two who died in infancy. Mr. Cook settled in Jefferson county in 1843, and in early life was engaged in lumbering. He is now engaged in farming and owns a farm of fifty-five acres. He has held all of the township offices.

Cooper, James, Washington, Rockdale Mills, p. o., is a farmer, and was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on February 13, 1818, and was a son of William and Martha (Morris) Cooper, who settled in Washington township in 1826, and cleared and improved a part of the farm which is now owned by James, where they lived and died. They had six children : James, John, Hugh, William, Ninian and Eliza (now Mrs. William Bond). James Cooper was reared in Washington township, from the age of eight years. He married Isabella Patton. They have had eight children : William, Robert, Hugh, James S., Martha J., Samuel, John and Elmer W.

Corbet, J. J., Warsaw, Richardsville p. o., was born in Clarion county, on March 30, 1814, and came to Jefferson county in 1861. He is a farmer, and owns thirty-nine acres. His parents were William and Mary (Rathrock) Corbet. He was married on January 14, 1834, to Elizabeth Barr, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Brisbin) Barr, of Centre county. They have six children living : James R., Robert B., Isaiah, William B., Loretta, and Lawrence, who now owns the old homestead and thirteen acres adjoining.

Cox, Dr. Andrew J., Big Run ; a physician, surgeon, general merchant, drug and prescriptionist, and dealer in hardware, boots and shoes, etc. ; also a special partner in the firm of G. W. Gruber & Company, at Burnside, Clearfield county, Pa. Andrew P., was born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1845. He fitted himself and read medicine with Doctor Shields, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1876, and settled in Big Run, in the practice of his profession, the same year. He was married in 1873 to Annie Cochran, a daughter of 'Squire Joseph and Eliza Cochran. They have had one son, Milo. The doctor was a son of Robert and Caroline (Fisher) Cox, and was born in England and married in Pittsburgh. Robert died in 1880 leaving a widow and six children, three sons and three daughters. Andrew became engaged in the drug business in 1876, and in 1880 became engaged in the general mercantile business in connection with his drug trade. His labors have been attended with success both in a mercantile and professional sense.

Cox, Peter, Washington, Sandy Valley p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Madison township, Columbia county, on October 12, 1820. He was a son of William and Diana (Taylor) Cox. He settled in Washington township in 1846, and in 1849 located on the farm which he now occupies, all of which he has cleared and improved himself. For thirty years he was a prominent lumberman of the county. He was married on May 13, 1841, to Nancy F. Harrison. They have had fourteen children : Martha (deceased), Rachel, Margaret A., William T., Huldah (deceased), James B., Elijah and Elisha (twins), Huldah R., John C. F., Rosalie, Mary (deceased), Nannie A., Emma L. Mr. Cox served eleven months in the late War of the Rebellion, in Company H, 105th Pennsylvania Regiment, and at the end of eleven months' service was discharged on account of disability. His wife, Nancy F., was a daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Fury) Harrison, of Centre county.

Daniels, James W., Barnett, Clarington p. o., was a son of Samuel and Rebecca (McCrea) Daniels, and was born in Crawford county, Pa., on September 6, 1818, and settled in Jefferson county in 1838. He was married in 1847 to Louisa Butterfield, a daughter of Oran Butterfield. They had a family of eight children — Oran (deceased), Nancy (deceased), Matthew (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Mary Jane, Linda A., James W., and Charles S. Mr. Daniels is engaged in lumbering and farming, and now owns one thousand acres of timber and farming land in Jefferson, Forest, and Crawford counties. His father was born in 1778, and served in the war of 1812 ; died in 1843. His mother was born in 1782, and died in 1847.

Davis, Joseph, Big Run, was born in Henderson township, on February 18th, 1846, and was married in 1867 to Adaline Zufall, of Henderson. They have had a family of six children—George I., Susanna C., Jacob A., Lydia E., Joseph A., and Mary A. Joseph has held the office of supervisor, and also that of school director for several terms. He is a farmer, and now owns and occupies a fine farm of eighty acres of the old homestead, which was purchased by his grandfather on settlement. Joseph was a son of Abraham and Susanna (Miller) Davis, who settled in Jefferson county in 1844, coming from Westmoreland county. They had a family of seven children, three of whom are now living—Joseph, Barbara, and Elizabeth. One son, Jacob, enlisted, served two years; was discharged and drafted, after which he served to the close of the war, and died in 1875, leaving three children. The father, Abraham, died in 1860. His wife, Susanna, died in 1885, at the age of seventy-six years. Abraham and Jacob erected the first steam saw-mill in the township. He was a son of Joshua and Barbara (Dubold) Davis, who settled in Henderson in 1844, coming there from Westmoreland county.

Davis, Sylvester, Polk, Schoffner's Corners p. o., was born in Summerville, Jefferson county, on May 17, 1840. He is a general merchant, and is also postmaster of the village, being appointed in 1886. He has also been a justice of the peace for two terms. He owns six farms, which comprise in all about eight hundred acres, and is now engaged in the manufacture of square timber and logs. He enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and thirty fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on August 14, 1862, and served for one year. He re-enlisted in Company L, Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served to the close of the war. His parents were Othaniel and Annie (Hettrick) Davis. He was married on June 29, 1865, to Martha Puch, a daughter of Mathis and Martha (Richards) Puch. They have had seven children—Annie B., Violetta, Martha E., Ambrose S., Effie M., Blaine, and Harry E. Violetta died at the age of one year, from an attack of croup.

De Larme, Francis, Winslow; Du Bois p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Franklin county, N. Y., on October 5, 1819. He was a son of Francis and Rosana De Larme. He came to this county in 1832, and was reared in the family of Tilton Reynolds. In 1839 he purchased the farm which he now owns and occupies, and which consists of two hundred and sixty acres, one hundred acres of which he has cleared and improved. His wife was Clarissa Smith. They have had six children—Matthew M., Henry F., Emeline R., Sally R., Alonzo A., and Anna E. Clarissa was a daughter of Valentine and Rebecca Smith, of Winslow township.

Deemer, sr., Jonathan, Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer and carpenter, and was born in Winslow township, on April 24, 1832, and was a son of John and Mary (Baker) Deemer, who were from Westmoreland county, and settled in Winslow township in 1831, and cleared and improved a farm upon which they lived and died. Their children were Juliana, Zachariah, Josiah, Jonathan, John, and Lydia. Jonathan now occupies a part of the old homestead. He married Elizabeth Nicholson. They have eight children living—Andrew J., Mary, Catherine, Daniel W., William H., Jeremiah A., Minerva E., Emma R., and Lillie M. Elizabeth was a daughter of William and Catherine (Phillippi) Nicholson, of Fayette county.

Deemer, Zachariah, Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Westmoreland county on October 6, 1829. He was a son of John and Mary (Baker) Deemer, who settled in Winslow township in 1831. He was reared in Winslow township, and located on the farm which he now occupies in 1854, and which consists of one hundred and twelve acres, forty-five of which he has cleared and improved. He was prominently identified with the lumber interests of the county for twenty-five years. He was married in 1854 to Sarah Best. They have had six children—Frank W., James B., Kennedy B., Amos W. (deceased), M. J. Alice, and Annie J. (deceased). Sarah was a daughter of William and Polly (Smith) Best, of McCalmont township.

Dennison, David, Washington, Beechtown p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Washington township on June 7, 1838. He was a son of David and Martha (Cunningham) Dennison, natives of the county of Tyrone, Ireland, who settled in Washington township, in 1831, and cleared and improved the farm which is now owned and occupied by

James Dennison. Their children were Mary, Ellen, David, James and Martha. David Dennison settled on the farm which he now occupies in 1844, most of which he cleared and improved himself. He married Margaret Moore. They have had five children—Mary, Rebecca J., David H., Martha E. and Robert. Margaret was a daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Dennison) Moore, of Ireland.

Dougherty, William, Winslow, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1821, and was a son of William and Mary (Bryson) Dougherty. He settled in Washington township with his mother in 1857, and cleared and improved a farm which is now occupied by his son James. His wife was Jane Smith. They had seven children—Mary, Ellen, Sarah, Margaret, William, James S. and John. Of these children William and John now reside in Winslow. Jane was a daughter of James and Ellen (Kearney) Smith, of Washington township. William was married on July 26, 1877, to Maggie McDonald. They have had two children—John C. and William E. Maggie was a daughter of John and Catharine McDonald. John, the youngest son of William was married on May 15, 1884, to Belle Ross. They have had one child, Susie O. Belle was a daughter of John and Susan (Patterson) Ross, of Washington township.

Dougherty, William W., Washington, Allen's Mills p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Washington township, on December 1, 1841. He was a son of James and Sarah (Campbell) Dougherty, natives of Ireland, who were among the pioneers of Washington township. Their children were William W., Elizabeth, Thomas F., Lucinda (deceased), Stewart, Mary (deceased), Margery A., Finley and Sarah M. William W. located on the farm which he now occupies in 1875, a part of which he has cleared, and made all improvements in buildings. He was married on May 27, 1875, to Martha J. Marshall. They have had two children. Martha J. was a daughter of James and Ellen (Robinson) Marshall, of Snyder township.

Edeburn, Samuel A., Heath, Sigel p. o., was a son of John and Mary (Loose) Edeburn, and was born in Cumberland county, in 1815, and settled in Jefferson county in 1849. He was married in 1842 to Mary Snider, who died in 1846. They have had one child, Mary. Mr. Edeburn married his second wife, Mrs. Berthinda Coleman, in 1852. They had ten children: Jarrardus, Candus C., Thomas H., Joseph I., Berthinda M., Alice J., Frank O. B., Minnie E., and one that died in infancy. Mrs. Edeburn's children by her first husband, Mr. Coleman, were Elizabeth M., John W., Priscilla A., Rosalie C. Mr. Edeburn is now engaged in lumbering and farming. His father, John, was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Enterline, William, Big Run p. o., a practical engineer, now engaged in surveying, and a member of the milling firm of S. and W. Enterline brothers, being successors to their father, who erected the mill in 1870, on his settlement in this borough. The mill now has two run of stone, and occupies two stores, 40 by 50, used as a custom and merchant mill. William was born in 1860, and was a son of Philip and Sarah (Geist) Enterline, who settled from Mahoning county, in 1870. He was an active business man, a practical miller, and became engaged in the mercantile business in 1876. He was appointed postmaster in 1875, and died in 1883, at the age of sixty-three years, leaving a widow and a family of seven children—Samuel, William, Delilah, Leah, Elizabeth, Lucinda and Agnes. Samuel was married in 1883 to Isabella McNulty. They have had one daughter, Minnie. The grandparents emigrated from Saxony, and settled in Pennsylvania, at a very early day.

Evans, J. B., Washington, Rockdale Mills p. o., is a merchant, and was born in Bridgeport, Pa., on October 15, 1808, and was a son of Elisha and Rebecca (Jolly) Evans. His ancestry were of Welsh descent, which he traces back to 1380, and his forefathers, who were of Quaker faith, emigrated to America with William Penn, on his second voyage. Mr. Evans settled at Port Barnett, this county, in 1827, and embarked in the mercantile trade there in 1828, and later in Brookville, and in 1859 settled in Washington township, where he has been in active business ever since. He was associate judge of Jefferson county seven years, and has been postmaster at Port Barnett, Brookville and Rockdale Mills. He was married in 1832 to Jane McCreight, of Brookville. They have six children living—William, Sophia, Elisha, Charles and Jared.

Evans, Lewis Robert, Warsaw, Richardsville p. o., was born in Armstrong county, on July 14, 1844. He is engaged in farming, and owns one hundred and seventy-six acres. He enlisted in Company E, First Battalion Vols., in 1864. His parents were William and Esther Evans, natives of Wales. He was married on May 29, 1866, to Julia Preston. They have five children now living—Charles W., William G., Lizzie M., Harry L. and Luther E. His second wife was Fannie H. Byers, to whom he was married on July 31, 1884. She was a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Ferguson) Byers.

Evans, William, Warsaw, Richardsville p. o., is a general merchant, and has been for ten years. He has also been postmaster for several years, and is now deputy. He has been justice of the peace, and is now an overseer of the poor. His parents were William and Esther Evans, natives of Wales, who came to Jefferson county in 1848. William served in Co. D, 93d Pa., Vols.

Felt, Ira, Snyder, Brockwayville p. o., was born in Monroe county, N. Y., on September 21, 1836, and came to Jefferson county in 1860. He is engaged in the grocery business, and also in the manufacture of cigars. He enlisted in Company I, 62d Pa. Vols., on July 4, 1861, and was discharged on September 21, 1862, on account of a gun-shot wound which he received in the right shoulder, at the battle of Hanover Court-House, Virginia, on May 27, 1862; was constable in 1867, school director in 1876, and burgess of the borough in 1884 and 1885. His parents were Ira and Susan (Roach) Felt. He was married on January 9, 1864, to Clementine Lewis. They have had three children—Wallace (died in 1871), Constantine T. and Charlie.

Flack, Miles, Warsaw, Richardsville p. o., was born in Centre county on December 6, 1841, and came to Jefferson county in 1856. He served in Company B, One Hundred and thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, enlisting in 1862; was on duty between Alexandria and Camp Convalescent on the railroad, and was run over and lost both legs in 1863. His parents were George and Sarah (Groves) Flack, of Centre county. He was married first to Margaret Long, a daughter of Richard and Maria Long. They had two children—Ida (wife of William Dobson), and Emma (deceased). His second wife was Ruth A. Morris, a daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth (Row) Morris. They have three children—Della, Viola, and John.

Foust, Jacob, Warsaw, was born in Lycoming county on February 12, 1843, and came to Jefferson county in 1855, where he became engaged in farming and now owns fifty-four acres. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on August 29, 1861, and was at the battles of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill; was taken prisoner at Bull Run; paroled, and was at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he lost an arm. His parents were John and Esther (Epler) Foust. He was married on January 11, 1868, to Kate Foust, a daughter of Philip and Catherine (Rupert) Foust. They have had a family of five children—William J., Rozella, Sadie J., Ida M., and Governor Mead.

Fox, John A., Warsaw, was born in Northumberland county May 20, 1833, and came to Jefferson county in 1861. He is a farmer and owns forty acres, and also a dealer in livestock, and proprietor of the hotel at Warsaw. His parents were Amos and Annie (Nicely) Fox, of Northumberland county. He was married on December 25, 1860, to Catherine Hane, a daughter of Adam and Mary (Herring) Hane, of Northumberland county.

Frost, Joseph E., Eldred, Sigel p. o., a young and enterprising farmer of Eldred township, was a son of James and Mary (Nield) Frost, and was born in Jefferson county on May 12, 1854. He was married in 1879 to Nancy J. McCracken. They have had three children—Bertha Dell, James Harland, and Vera. He is engaged in farming, and now occupies a farm of one hundred and fifty acres.

Gayley, Matthew, Eldred, Sigel p. o., was a son of James and Elizabeth (Thorton) Gayley, was born in Philadelphia in 1833, and settled in Jefferson county, Pa., in 1854. He married Elizabeth McManigle, of Westmoreland county. They have had a family of ten children—William J., Andrew T., George N., Esther J., Stephen S., Samuel L., Clara A., Matthew F., Harry E., and John W. Mr. Gayley is now engaged in the

lumber business, and is superintendent of the Ganson and Hetzel mill. He owns a farm of sixty-seven acres. He enlisted September 1, 1864, in Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. His father, James, was born in Ireland in 1793; came to America in 1825, and died in 1870. His mother was born in Ireland in 1808, and died in 1851.

Gordon, Edward S., Washington, Victor p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Otsego county, N. Y., on March 26, 1823, and was a son of William B. and Louisa (Persons) Gordon. His father settled in Washington township in 1849, where for many years he was largely engaged in the lumber business with his sons, Edward S. and William H. Edward S. settled on the farm he now occupies in 1851, most of which he has cleared and improved himself. He has been married twice. His first wife was Nancy Harding. They had eight children—Samuel, William (killed in front of Charleston during the late war), Louisa, Edward, Du Wight, George, Franklin, and Walter. Nancy was a daughter of Herbert Harding, of Allegany county, N. Y. His second wife was Esther Dunham, of Brookville. They have had three children—Harry, Calvin L., and Nellie. Esther was a daughter of Myron and Caroline Dunham, of Brookville.

Graf, George M., Punxsutawney, a general furniture dealer and upholsterer and manufacturer, was born in 1853, and became engaged in his present business in 1883, and now deals in all classes of goods found in his trade. He was married in 1875 to Kate Gillispie, of Clayville. She was a daughter of William Gillispie. They had a family of four children, three of whom are now living—Lillie, Joseph, and Otto. Carl died at the age of three years. George M. Graf was a son of John G. and Wilhelmina (Miller) Graf, who were born in Germany and married in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Punxsutawney in 1850, and became engaged in the grocery business and lumber trade. John C. died in 1875 leaving a widow and eight children—George M., Frank P., Otto C., Emma, Anna, Julia, Eda, and Bertha. The family are gifted musicians, both in vocal and instrumental. Bertha is a teacher and George M. is instructor and leader of the borough band; should be termed professor but shrinks from publicity.

Graffius, John, Punxsutawney, was born in Huntington county, Pa., on March 24, 1814, and was a son of Daniel and Christina (Rush) Graffius, of Huntington, who settled in Jefferson county, Young township, now Bell, in 1823. They had a family of eleven children, five of whom are now living—Mary, John, Israel, Samuel, and Charles. John Graffius was married in 1838 to Elizabeth Grube, who was born in Centre county March 6, 1817. They have no family but are beloved by a large circle of friends amongst whom they are known as Uncle John and Aunt Betsy. They adopted one son at the age of three years, now Philip Kuntz, who was born in Winslow Aug. 31, 1850. He was married in 1878 to Elizabeth Rifer. They have had four children—John G., Joseph H., Franklin L., and Lewis W. Daniel was a millwright and was born in 1783 and died in 1849. His wife died in 1867. John Graffius chose the life of a farmer and is now engaged in that branch of enterprise. His wife was a daughter of John and Barbara (Hoy) Grube.

Graffius, John M., Punxsutawney, a general lumber dealer and farmer living near Punxsutawney, was born in Bell township, Jefferson county, on January 31, 1836. He was a son of Daniel Graffius, who was born in Huntington county in 1809. He moved with his parents to Jefferson county in 1823. He was married twice. By his first marriage, to Elizabeth Roads, he had one son, Daniel, who is still living and a resident of Bell township, Jefferson county. By his second marriage to Sarah McConeaghy he had ten children, five of whom are still living. John M., William, Anna Belle, Samuel, and Andrew J. He was a resident of Young township for twenty-eight years before his death. His residence was at the junction of the Luthersburgh and Reynoldsville roads, near Punxsutawney, where he kept a temperance hotel. He died in 1874. His kind disposition and pleasant manners gained him many friends. He was highly respected and loved by his acquaintances. His parents, Daniel and Christina (Rush) Graffius, were born in Huntington county and settled in Jefferson county in 1823. They had a family of eleven children, five of whom are still living—Mary, John, Israel, Samuel, and

Charles. John M. Graffius is a resident of Young township. He was married in 1861 to Mary C. Clawson. They had a family of three daughters—Velma, Lizzie, and Florence. Velma married David McKean Harl in 1881. They have a family of three children—Olive M., John G., and Mary B.

Groves, D. D., Snyder, Brockwayville p. o., was born in Washington township, September 11, 1842. He is a general merchant and has been engaged in the business at Brockwayville since 1881. He was a son of John and Catherine (Arnold) Groves, of Washington township. D. D. Groves was married on February 27, 1867, to Ellen E. McMinn, a daughter of John and Margaret (McGee) McMinn, of Washington township. They have had a family of four children—Merrill L., Homer M., Evangeline M., and Chester D.

Grube, David, Punxsutawney, was born in Chester county, Pa., in 1820, and settled in Jefferson county with his parents, John and Barbara (Hoy) Grube in 1833. He was married on January 2, 1845, to Elizabeth Varner, who was born in Westmoreland county in 1825. They have had a family of eleven children, ten of whom are now living—Barbara, Elizabeth A., Mary, Catherine A., and Caroline (twins), Luther D., and Flora D. (twins), Sada, Effa, and Melzine. Elizabeth was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Varner, and settled in Bell township in 1833.

Grube, Henry, Punxsutawney, Bell's Mills p. o., a successful farmer and lumberman of Bell township, was born in Centre county in 1822 and settled in Bell township in 1833 with his parents, John and Barbara (Hoy) Grube. Henry was married in 1859 to Elizabeth Kuntz, who was born in Germany in 1828, and settled in Clearfield with her parents, Jacob and Catherine Kuntz, in 1829. They have had a family of seven children—Susanna, William, Clarissa, Samuel, Harry, Daniel and Amos. Mr. Grube has been supervisor for three terms, and is engaged in general farming and lumbering. He commenced life with 160 acres of land and now owns 530 acres.

Grube, Jacob, Punxsutawney, was a son of John and Barbara (Hoy) Grube and was born in Centre county, Pa., in 1832, and settled with his parents in Bell township in 1833. He was married in 1863 to Mrs. Lucinda Gourley Mitchell, who was born in this county in 1839. They have had two children—Lewis G. and Marelle A. She had two daughters by her first husband—Sara and Margaret Mitchell. Mr. Grube is engaged in lumbering and farming.

Grube, John, Punxsutawney, and wife Barbara (Hoy) Grube, now deceased, were born, he in Bucks county, Pa., in 1787, and she in Union county. They were married in Centre county in 1815 and settled in Bell township in 1833. They had a family of nine children—Elizabeth (born in 1817, known as Aunt Betsey Graffius), George (born 1819), David (born 1820), Henry (born 1822), Sarah (born 1824), John R. (born 1827), Susannah (born 1830), now Kuntz, Jacob (born 1832), Joseph (born 1835). John R. died leaving a widow and twelve children. John, sr., died in 1868 and his wife Barbara in 1877. John Grube was a leading and successful farmer and left a large farm property to his sons and an equivalent to his three daughters.

Hamilton, Squire James A., Big Run, was born in Mahoning, Indiana county, December 4, 1823, and was a son of Robert and Rachel (Wortz) Hamilton, who were born in Westmoreland county and died in Indiana county. They had eight children, James A., being their third son. He was married May 27, 1845, to Isabella M. Sutton, a daughter of Peter and Martha Sutton. James A. and Isabella had five children—Martha, Robert A., Doctor Sylvester S., Frank J., and Mary L., who died on September 19, 1881. His wife Isabella M., died February 29, 1884. James A. became engaged in the tanning business and the manufacture of harness from 1842 to 1865 in Indiana county, and was engaged in the mercantile business from 1865 to 1877 and in connection with this business manufactured and floated square timber on the Allegheny River to Pittsburgh, and was also engaged in the manufacture of shooks. He settled in this county in 1867, served three terms as justice of the peace of Indiana county, and is now serving his third term as justice of the peace in this county. He was a member of the school board in 1880. He married his second wife on September 7, 1886. She was

Mrs. Mary E. Weber. His paternal grandfather, Robert Hamilton, emigrated from Ireland after the Revolution. His maternal grandfather, William Work, was a native of Scotland.

Henery, James F., Winslow, Coal Bank p. o., is a farmer and proprietor of Coal Bank, was born at Sligo Furnace, Clarion county, on November 24, 1833, and was a son of James L. and Mary (Fulton) Henery, who settled in Winslow township, Jefferson county, in 1854. James F. Henery settled in Winslow township that same year. He has been married twice. His first wife was Sara J. Rea, a daughter of David Rea, of Winslow. They have had four children—George L., Loren L., Mary M., and William J. His second wife was Caroline, a daughter of Daniel Sharp, of Reynoldsville. They have had six children—John A., Dorothea E., Blanche V., Roland L., Gertie, and Nancy J.

Hetrick, Martin L., Washington, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer and lumberman and was born in Clarion county on April 6, 1849. He was a son of Peter and Catherine (Himes) Hetrick, who settled in Washington township in 1859 and cleared and improved the farm which is now owned and occupied by W. J. Calhoun. Their children were Catharine, John, Jacob, William, George, David, Sarah, Martin, Reuben, Elizabeth, Amos, Caroline, Lewis and Matilda. Martin L. Hetrick was reared in Washington township from the age of ten years, and has been engaged in the lumber business on his own accord for eight years. He married Esther Moore. They have had seven children—Nora E., James A., Charles A., Lindy P. Sallie I., Chloe E. and Perry T. Esther was a daughter of James L. and Sarah Rogers Moore, of Washington township.

Hillis, William J., Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer and was born in Albany, New York, on January 27, 1834, and was a son of Robert and Mary (McCauley) Hillis. He and his father settled in Winslow township in 1857 and cleared and improved the farm which he now occupies. The children of Robert Hillis were James, William J., Robert and David, who came and are now residents of Winslow township.

Hidinger, Jacob, Heath, Sigel p. o., was a son of Jacob and Susan (Snider) Hidinger was born in Germany in 1854 and came to America in 1857 settling in Jefferson county. He was married in 1876 to Jennie Ahara of Jefferson county. They have had a family of four children—Bertie A., Belle M., Minnie E. and Elmer C. Mr. Hidinger is engaged in farming and lumbering and owns thirty-three acres. He has held the office of school director for six years. His father was born in 1812 and died in 1877, and his mother was born in 1823 and died 1877.

Himes, George S., Snyder, Brockwayville p. o., was born in New Bethlehem, Clarion county, October 21, 1837. His parents were John and Savannah (Space) Himes. He came to little Toby, Elk county, in 1859, and was married August 10, 1861, to Mary S. Davenport. She was a daughter of B. L. and Harriet (Harding) Davenport. Mr. Himes superintended a lumber establishment at Forestville, for Oyster and Short in 1882, '83 and '84. He moved to Brockwayville in 1884 and started a steam planing mill. He is also a dealer in lumber and bark. They have four children living—Hattie, Frank, Charles and Grace.

Hipple, Nathaniel B., Washington, Allen's Mills p. o., is a farmer and was born on March 13, 1813, and was a son of Abram and Betsey Hipple who were born in Chester county, Pa., and were of German descent. His father died when he was a year old and is buried in Phila., Pa.; his mother died in Reading and is buried in Bower Cemetery in Chester county, beside her second husband. He settled in Washington township in 1840 and cleared and improved the farm which he now occupies; he married twice; his first wife was Phœbe Anne Brenholtz, of Chester county, by whom he had thirteen children—Nathan, Emily J., Mary E., Maggie, Amanda, Henrietta, Almira, Louisa A., Franklin, Edward, Mariah, Harry and Caroline. He has forty-five grand and ten great-grandchildren. He was a private in the late war of the Rebellion, serving nine months in Company D, 105th Pa. Regiment. He was discharged on account of disability, drove the first ambulance in the 105th regiment and is the oldest man living in that regiment and draws a pension of \$14 per month.

Hoey, M. D., James W., Snyder, Brockwayville p. o., came to Jefferson county in 1865, and is now a practicing physician and surgeon. He is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. His parents were John and Isabella (McMinn) Hoey. He was married on February 12, 1857, to Sarah J. Hunter, a daughter of John M. and Eliza (Rhoades) Hunter, of Delaware county. They have had seven children—John M. (deceased), William S. (deceased), Charles G. (deceased), Samuel H., James J., Robert W., Oleta.

Hoffman, James K., Polk, Schoffner's Corners p. o., was born in Columbia county, Penn., on January 18, 1807, and came to Jefferson county in 1830. He is now engaged in farming and owns 118 acres. He was elected coroner in 1836, has been supervisor several times. His parents were Martin and Susan (Shannon) Hoffman, natives of Northampton county. James K., was married on May 22, 1826, to Barbara Mercer, a daughter of David and Eva (Kribbs) Mercer, of Indiana county. They have had the following children—Martin K., David S., John E., James K., Elijah E., Melisa, wife of John Geer, William R., who served in the late war, Harriet, wife of Noah Pettibone, Alvin T., and Jesse C.

Horn, George, Washington, Reynoldsville p. o., was born in Centre county on September 25, 1832, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Klinger) Horn. His paternal grandfather, John Horn, was a native of Germany and a pioneer of Winslow township. He had four children—John, George, William and Jacob. Of these children, John, jr., cleared and improved the farm which is now owned by S. J. Dean. He was twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth Klinger, he had three children—George, John and Elizabeth. By his second wife, Mary Morrison, he had six children—Sarah, Amanda, Mary E., Matilda, Fanny and Lovisa. George Horn was married in 18—to Sarah Wray. They have had eight children—Elizabeth, Mary, John W., Lucinda, Ella, Lewis, Edith and Leslie. Sarah was a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Yeoman) Wray. George located on the farm which he now occupies in 1874, and which he has cleared and improved himself.

Hutchison, Hannibal J., Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., a member of the firm of Hutchison Bros., lumbermen, was born in Washington township, September 12, 1857, and was a son of Thomas and Mary (Wait) Hutchison. He was reared in Washington and Winslow township and was married on August 28, 1883, to Mary H. Wait. They have had one child, Barbara J. Mary M. was a daughter of Robert and Barbara (McConnell) Wait, of Winslow township. Mr. Hutchison embarked in the lumber business in 1883 and is now doing an extensive business.

Hutchison, Thomas, Snyder, Brockwayville, p. o., was born in Donegal county, Ireland, on April 5, 1838, and came to the United States in 1849, and also settled in Jefferson county that same year. He is now engaged in farming and owns and occupies a farm of 116 acres. He also deals largely in agricultural implements. He has been assessor and is now a member of the school board and treasurer of the same. He enlisted in Company H, 105th Pa. Volunteers on August 29, 1861, and was discharged on September 4, 1864, in front of Petersburg, Virginia. His parents were Thomas and Catherine (McClintock) Hutchison, who came to this township in 1849. His wife was Mary A. Smith to whom he was married on March 5, 1867. They have eight children living—Catharine A., Matthew, Martha J., Elizabeth, George M., Thomas A., Mary S. and John H. His wife was a daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Hunter) Smith, of Washington township, Jefferson county.

Katz, Peter, Eldred, Sigel p. o., was a son of George and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Katz. He was born in Eldred township, Jefferson county, Pa., in 1833, and was married in 1859 to Lovisa Preston, a daughter of Jephtha T., and Jane (Graham) Preston. They have had a family of five children: Irad A., Ida A., Elmer M., Emory M., and Carrie B. Mr. Katz has held the office of school director, overseer of the poor and supervisor. His father, George, was born in Allegheny county, in 1804, and died February 23, 1863. His mother was born in 1814 and died on May 17, 1876.

Keys, Joseph, Washington, Allen's Mills p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Wash-

ington township on November 14, 1827, and was a son of Henry and Catharine (Wilson) Keys, natives of Ireland, who settled in Washington township in 1824. They were the first couple married in the limits of what is now Washington township. They settled on the farm now occupied by Mr. Cooper, which they cleared and improved. Their children were Joseph, Wilson, Susan, Matthew, Mary A., Eliza, Rebecca C., Henry, Catharine, William J., John and Martha. Joseph Keys located on the farm which he now occupies in 1852, all of which he has cleared and improved himself. He was married on October 4, 1849, to Margery Patterson, of Pittsburgh. They have had five children: John R., Henry, Matthew C., Francis B., and Elmer M. Margery was a daughter of John and Rebecca (Wilson) Patterson, of Pittsburgh.

Kelly, William, Heath, Dunkel p. o., the enterprising and genial lumberman and farmer of Heath township, is a son of John and Elizabeth (McCollum) Kelly, and was born in Parish, Oswego county, N. Y., in 1836. He settled in Jefferson county in 1853, and was married in 1866 to Melissa J. Cochran. He enlisted in 1861 in Company D, 105th Pennsylvania Infantry as a private, and served until the close of the war, returning as captain. He was elected justice of the peace in 1881, which office he now holds; he has also been town clerk and school director. His father was born in 1806 and died in 1851, and his mother was born in 1807 and died in 1875.

Kuntz, Jacob, Punxsutawney, was born in Brady township, Clearfield county, in 1835; was raised on a farm, and in 1850 went to work in his father's grist-mill, at which place he stayed until 1855, at which time his father sold the mill, and Jacob went to jobbing and cutting clearings, and taking out square timbers. He worked at that for about one year and then went to teaming, a business in which he was engaged until 1861, when he married Susannah Grube, and went to reside in Brady township, where he resided until 1862, at which time he was burned out and lost nearly all his household goods. After this he moved to McCalmont township, Jefferson county, and bought a piece of woodland and became engaged in lumbering and clearing a farm, and has now one of the best and best stocked farms in the township. He is of German descent and was a son of Jacob and Catharine (Youchy) Kuntz, who were born and married in Germany and settled in Brady township, Clearfield county, in 1829. They had a family of eleven children. Jacob was married on January 1, 1861, to Susannah Grube. They have had a family of four children; one died in infancy and three are now living: Amos, Barbara and William J. Mr. Kuntz has been a justice of the peace for ten years, has held all of the township offices with the exception of overseer of the poor, and is now a successful farmer. His wife, Susannah, was a daughter of John and Barbara (Hoy) Grube, who settled in the township of Young now (Bell), in 1839, coming there from Centre county.

London, Truman B., Winslow, Rathmel p. o., is a retired lumberman, and was born in Luzerne county on October 11, 1808. He was a son of Isaac and Louisa (Calender) London, both of English descent. He followed the business of lumbering for seven years, on the north branch of the Susquehanna River, in his native county, from which he removed in 1837, and settled in Brookville, Jefferson county, and was for many years engaged in the lumbering business there, and always doing a successful business in that line. He has also, in connection with his lumbering business, been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He settled in Winslow township in 1848, and cleared and improved the farm which he now owns and on which he now resides. He was for eight years associated with Dr. J. C. King in the mercantile business at Reynoldsville. He has interested himself in the improvement of Reynoldsville and Rathmel, of late years, having built quite a number of houses in each town. He was married twice. His first wife was Sally M. Slosson, of Luzerne county. They had six children: Martha J., Eliza M., Truman B., jr., Isaac H., Moses L., and Mary A. His second wife was Sarah (Ray) Wilkins, of Clarion county. His first wife died on January 23, 1842, and his second wife on May 2, 1878. Mr. London served as county auditor for one term. During his long business career he has always avoided having contentions in law, never having had a suit in any court of justice. He has always been a law-abiding citizen.

Longwell, M. S., Snyder, Brockwayville p. o., was born in West Strattonville, Clarion county, on November 28, 1837, and came to this county in 1875. He is engaged in farming, and now owns one hundred forty-five acres. He enlisted in Company D, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, in 1861, and was injured by a horse falling on him and was discharged in 1863. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Westhaven) Longwell. M. S. was married on June 11, 1872, to Ellen F. Johnson, a daughter of Milton and Sarah (Crawford) Johnson, of Warsaw. They have had a family of three children: Sarah A., (born July 1, 1874), Thaddeus M., (born September 20, 1877), and John M., (born February 18, 1880).

Lyle, Isaac, Warsaw, Hazen p. o., was born in Union county, on June 28, 1830 and came to Jefferson county in 1842. He is a farmer and owns fifty-three acres, and is now postmaster at Hazen. He enlisted in Company C, 2d Regiment of Berdan Sharpshooters, in September, 1861, and served for two years, then re-enlisted and served for three years; in the fall of 1864 was transferred to the 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served during the war. His parents were Samuel and Polly (Getyer) Lyle, who came to Jefferson county in 1842. Isaac was married in September, 1857, to Caroline Jones, a daughter of Samuel and — (Ray) Jones. They have had two children: Samuel A., and Adella, now the wife of John Mays.

McConnell, William A., Washington, Rockdale Mills p. o., is a farmer, and was born on December 5, 1846. He was a son of James and Jane (Mitchell) McConnell. His paternal grandfather, William McConnell, settled in Washington township in 1832. His wife was Margaret Moore. Their children were James, Alexander, Frances S., Mary A., George, Joseph, Margaret, William, David S., and Nancy J. Of these children James settled in Washington township, in 1831, on the farm now occupied by William A., which he cleared and improved, and where he died on April 4, 1862, at the age of fifty-seven years. His children were Francis, Fannie, Samuel M., Eliza, William A., Margaret A., Mary J., John R., and Emma H. William A. succeeded to the homestead. His wife was Kate McConnell, of Armstrong county. They had seven children: Margaret L., Sidney J., Walter, Florence M., Robert L., Cora and Charles R. (deceased.)

McCrackin, Joseph, Warsaw, Richardson's p. o., was born in Eldred township on July 25, 1841; is a farmer and lumberman, owning four hundred twenty-five acres. His parents were John and Fanny (Riley) McCrackin. He was married on July 22, 1862, to Matilda Scott, a daughter of Benjamin R. and Mary A. (Sheridan) Scott, of Brookville. Mr. Scott was at the battle of Gettysburg. Joseph and Matilda have had four children: William R., Mary M., Annie M., and Joseph P.

McCreight, John, Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Armstrong county, on July 11, 1821, and was a son of Andrew and Ann (Sharp) McCreight, who settled in Winslow in 1832. John assisted in clearing and improving the farm in Winslow township, and settled on the farm where he now resides, in 1865. He was married in 1851 to Eliza C., a daughter of Adam and Susannah (Ludwick) Uncapher, of Greensburg, Pa. They have had twelve children, of whom six are now living: Susan J., (Mrs. M. McAdoo), Joseph, William, Israel, Bruce and Lilla B.

McCreight, Sharp, Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Armstrong county, on January 10, 1815, and was a son of Andrew and Ann (Sharp) McCreight, who settled in Winslow in 1832, and cleared and improved the farm now owned by Thomas McCreight. They had a family of thirteen children—James, Sharp, Sarah, Joseph, John, Ann, Jane, Polly, Thomas, Smith, Nancy, Jamison and Hannah. Sharp McCreight settled on the farm which he now occupies in 1843, and cleared and improved it himself. He was married in 1843 to Jane Johnson. They have six children living—Sarah, John, Andrew, James, William and Orrel. Jane was a daughter of John and Jane (McCreight) Johnson, of Armstrong county.

McCreight, Thomas, Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., president of the Jefferson county Agricultural Society, and also president of the Jefferson county Live Stock Insurance Company; was born in Armstrong county on April 25, 1830, and was a son of Andrew and Ann (Sharp) McCreight, who settled in Winslow on a farm, now occupied by

Thomas. Thomas married Frances McKee. They have had six children — Smith, Thomas E., James M., Ida E. and Cora D. Frances was a daughter of David and Matilda J. (Chambers) McKee, of Bell township.

McCullough, Archie, Washington, Beechtown p. o., is a farmer, and was born in County Down, Ireland, on April 4, 1829, and was a son of William and Mary (Moffett) McCullough, who settled in Washington township in 1832, locating on a farm now occupied by their son Archie, which they cleared and improved, and upon which they resided up to the time of their deaths. Their children were Hugh, William, Boyd, Martha, Archie, Sarah, Rachel and Mary. Archie succeeded to the old homestead. He was married November 6, 1856 to Margaret Armstrong. They have had five children — William W., Mary E., Martha J., Alexander A. and Hugh B.

McElhany, Robert A., Snyder, Brockwayville p. o., was born in Portland, Ohio, on March 15, 1846, and came to Brockwayville in 1870. He is now engaged in the furniture and undertaking business on Main street. His parents are Marshall and Matilda (Adderly) McElhany, of Portsmouth, O.

McFadden, Jacob, Polk, Schoffner's Corners p. o. Jacob was born in Clarion county, on October 7, 1812, and came to Jefferson county in 1822. He is a farmer, and owns 167 acres. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Hettrick) McFadden, Jacob was married on March 19, 1835, to Rebecca Reed, a daughter of Peter and Catharine (Shannon) Reed, formerly of Westmoreland county. Jacob had a family of seven children — Shannon, served in the late war; Levi, who died while in the army; Reed, served in the late war; Elizabeth, Reeser P. and Enoch.

McFadden, J. R., Polk, Schoffner's Corners p. o., was born in Oliver township, February 19, 1843. He is a general merchant, owns a custom steam saw-mill, and also a farm of 100 acres. He enlisted in Co. B. 135th Pa. Vols., and then re-enlisted in Co. L, 11th Pa. Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. His parents were Jacob and Rebecca (Reed) McFadden, who came to Jefferson county in 1832. His wife was Christena Wingard, a daughter of Henry and Barbara (Wise) Wingard, of Clearfield county. They were married on May 17, 1867, and have four children living — Harvey W., Laura R., Daniel and Nettie B.

McFadden, B. W., Polk, Schoffner's Corners p. o., was born in Polk township, on October 20, 1853; is a farmer, and owns 100 acres, and is also engaged in the lumber business. His parents were Jacob and Rebecca (Reis) McFadden, who came to this county in 1832. He was married on September 13, 1877, to Caroline Wingard, a daughter of Henry and Barbara (Wise) Wingard, of Clearfield county. B. W. and Caroline have had two children — Della B. and John F.

McFadden, Shannon, Polk, Munderf p. o., was born in Oliver township, Jefferson county, on March 15, 1836. He is a farmer and lumberman, and owns 157 acres. He is now overseer of the poor, and has been supervisor and town auditor. He enlisted in Co. I, 8th Pa. Vols., in 1861, served for three months, and re-enlisted in Co. L, 11th Pa. Cavalry, and served two years, re-enlisted in same company and regiment, and was second lieutenant of the same company, serving to the close of the war. His parents are Jacob and Rebecca (Reed) McFadden, who came to Jefferson county in 1832. Shannon was married on May 29, 1866, to Annie Webster, a daughter of George and Lydia (Rogers) Webster. Shannon and Annie have had two children — Gussie M. and Charles C.

McKee, David, Punxsutawney; was born in Center county, Pa., in 1809, and was a son of William and Elizabeth McKee. William was born in Ireland, and his wife was born in Scotland; they were married in Centre county, Pa. William died in 1812, leaving a widow and a family of six children, two of whom are now living — William and David. David settled in Clarion county in 1835, and was married in 1839 to Matilda Jane Chambers, a daughter of William Chambers. They had a family of nine children, six of whom are now living: James M., Francis P., Thomas B., Edwin H., David O., Clara Jane and Maggie A., who died leaving one daughter. David settled in Jefferson county in 1855; on his return from California purchasing his present homestead of 137 acres.

McLaughlin, John, Washington, Beechtree p. o., was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in April, 1825, and was a son of John and Margaret (Wilson) McLaughlin; landed in Philadelphia, on July 5, 1846. He was married December 21, 1847, to Catharine Fergheson, who came from County Donegal, Ireland, in 1845, and died on May 29, 1886, in her sixty-second year. Their children were: Jane, born in Philadelphia, in 1848, and died in infancy; John, born in Philadelphia; Margaret, now Mrs. S. B. Ferman, born in Philadelphia, came with family to Jefferson county, on October, 21, 1855, and settled at Rockdale; Esther F., now Mrs. Hugh Cooper, born at Rockdale; Isabella, now Mrs. John S. Ross, and James. John served four years in the late Rebellion; three years in Co. D, 105th Pa. Vols., and one year in the 1st U. S. Veteran Corps under General Hancock. He received two gun shot wounds in service. He located on the farm on which he now resides in the year 1868.

McLaughlin, N. T., Snyder, Brockwayville p. o., was born in Bucks county on December 7, 1852; is a general blacksmith and wagon-maker, and is also burgess of Brockwayville. His parents were John and Mary (McElhany) McLaughlin. He was married on September 2, 1877, to C. C. Rowdish, a daughter of Philo and Cornelia (Bronson) Rowdish, formerly of Warsaw township. She died on April 13, 1886, leaving on child — Karl P.

McLean, M. T., Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a general blacksmith, and was born in New Castle, N. B., on January 10, 1849, and was a son of Michael and Nancy (Sherwood) McLean. He was reared in his native town, and learned his trade in Boston, Mass., where he served an apprenticeship of five years and four months. He located in Reynoldsville in 1879, where he has been actively engaged in business ever since, and has the reputation of being one of the best workmen in his line in the county.

McNeal, Frank H., Eldred, Sigel p. o., was a son of William and Sarah (Harrison) McNeal, and was born in Indiana county in 1845. He was married in 1860 to Anna E. Gayley, who was born on August 20, 1839. They had a family of eight children — two girls and six boys.

McNeal, James, a son of William and Sarah (Harbison) McNeal, was born in Indiana county on April 7, 1826, and settled in Jefferson county in 1840. He was married in 1848 to Hannah Ross, of Jefferson county, who died on February 19, 1849. He was married the second time on September 30, 1849, to Mary Jane Dynes, of Crawford county, who died on July 17, 1885. They had four children—William R., Sarah R. (deceased), James F., Nancy J. Mr. McNeal held the office of school director for a number of years, and is now assessor. His father was born in Indiana county, Pa., in 1799, and was married three times. His first wife was Sarah Harbison, his second Rebecca Elder, and his third Letetia Gayley. He died on September 17, 1882.

McNeal, Thomas, Eldred, Sigel p. o., was born in Indiana county, Pa., on May 29, 1837, and was a son of William and Rebecca (Elder) McNeal, who died in 1882, at the age of forty-five years. He settled in Jefferson county in 1840, and married Nancy M. Matthews, who was born on February 15, 1840. They had a family of ten children — Mary R. (born April 25, 1861), William E. (born May 4, 1863, and died February 18, 1864), Thomas L. (born December 23, 1864), Nancy J. (born February 6, 1866), Anna B. (born January 1, 1869; died April 15, 1883), James H., (born July 8, 1871), Frank P. (born April 18, 1873), Emma B. (born July 4, 1875), Clifton E. (born September 11, 1878), John S. (born November 4, 1879). Mr. McNeal is now engaged in farming and lumbering, owning in all about one hundred and seventy-six acres of fine land. His father was born in Indiana county in 1799, and was married three times. His first wife was Sarah Harbison, his second Rebecca Elder, and his third Letetia Gayley. He died on September 17, 1882.

McWilliams, A. O., Warsaw, was born in Westmoreland county on June 6, 1841, and came to Jefferson county in 1854. He is now engaged in blacksmithing and farming, owning thirty acres. He enlisted in Company D, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, for six months, and re-enlisted in June, 1863. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Osborn) McWilliams. He was married on June 21, 1866, to Nancy McIntosh. They

have had two children—Anna B. and Mary E. Nancy was a daughter of Henry and Margaret (McCannel) McIntosh.

Miller, Frank C., Punxsutawney, was born in Punxsutawney in 1856, and was a son of Adam B. and Jane (Woodward) Miller. Adam was born in Ohio in 1823, and his wife, Jane, was born in Armstrong county. They settled in the borough in 1844. They have had a family of nine children, six of whom are now living. Adam is a merchant tailor, and has held all of the borough offices. He was burgess and justice of the peace for three years. Frank C. was married in 1881 to Elida Reynolds, of Reynoldsville. They have had one child—Pauline. F. C. Miller became a clerk in 1868, and in 1884 he became engaged in the general mercantile business in the borough, under the firm name of Messrs. James North and F. C. Miller. They are the most extensive mercantile firm in this section, dealing in all classes of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, and fancy goods.

Miller, George W., Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Henderson township on January 1, 1850, and was a son of Joann and Anna M. (Wise) Miller, who settled in Jefferson county, in Henderson township, in 1835, where they cleared and improved a farm on which they resided until 1872, when they removed to Winslow township to the farm which is now occupied by George W. Miller. The father died on March 12, 1886, in his seventy-seventh year. They had two children—Adam and George W.

Moore, David B., Washington, Allen's Mills p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Washington township on September 3, 1839, and was a son of Andrew and Margaret (Eakins) Moore, who settled in Washington township in 1835. David B. settled on the farm which he now occupies in 1864, all of which he has cleared and improved himself. He was married in 1863 to Helen Perrin. They have three children—Lowell W., Vernon L., and Laura B. Mr. Moore was a soldier in the late war of the rebellion, enlisting in the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; served nine months, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability.

Morrison, Isaac, Washington, Allen's Mills p. o., is a farmer, and was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1822, and was a son of Robert and Dorothea (Maharg) Morrison, who settled in Washington township in 1832, on the farm now owned by Isaac and Robert F. Morrison, which, with the assistance of their sons, they cleared, and made a home in the wilderness. Isaac succeeded to a part of the homestead. He was married on January 6, 1848, to Mary A. Morrison. They have had five children—William R., Robert W., Martha J. (Mrs. R. P. Johnson), Mary A. (Mrs. R. S. Patton), and Isaac F. Mary A. was a daughter of William and Martha (Logue) Morrison, of Centre county.

Moore, James L., Reynoldsville p. o., Washington, is a farmer and was born in Centre county on April 2, 1819. He was a son of Andrew and Margaret (Aiken) Moore, who settled in Washington township in 1835 where they cleared and improved a farm. They had a family of eight children—James L., Edward M., Mary A., Fanny, Nancy, Andrew, Jacob, and Davis B. James L. settled on the farm he now occupies in 1848, all of which he cleared and improved himself, and at the time of settlement took him eight days to cut his way through the timber to get through with an ox team. He married Sarah Rogers. They have had eight children—Manford M., Margaret, Mary, and Martha (twins), Estavilla, Andrew, James, and Alva D. Sarah was a daughter of Uriah and Hannah (Rogers) Rogers, of Elk township.

Moore, Martin W., Allens Mills p. o., Warsaw, a member of the firm of Moore Bros. owning planing and shingle mills, was born in this town on September 1, 1855, and was a son of A. E. and Lucretia (Perrin) Moore, of Warsaw. He was married on July 2, 1879, to Sarah McManigle. They have had a family of four children—Harry E., Gertie M., Lon A., and Elmer R. Sarah was a daughter of Robert and Margaret (Steel) McManigle, of Rose, Jefferson county.

Moorehead, Jackson, Reynoldsville p. o., Warsaw, came to this township about 1840, built the grist and steam saw-mill at this place and died in August, 1885. The business is now carried on by his heirs and is known as the Moorehead Lumber Company, and

is now conducted under the management of B. J. Moorehead. Mr. Moorehead married Evaline S. Bartlett. They had five children—Pearl (deceased), Laura L. (wife of Erwin Douett), Mary (now Mrs. C. B. Hastings, of Brookville), and B. J., business manager at Richardsville.

Morrison, Joseph, Reynoldsville p. o., Winslow, is a farmer and was born in County Derby, Ireland, on October 28, 1826. He was a son of Robert and Dorothea (Montgomery) Morrison, who settled in Washington township in 1832, and cleared and improved the farm which is now occupied by Isaac and Robert F. Morrison, where they resided up to the time of their deaths. Their children were Susannah, William, Letetia, John, Rebecca, Isaac, Barbara, and Joseph. Joseph settled in Snyder township in 1853, and cleared and improved a farm there where he resided until the fall of 1865, when he removed to Reynoldsville. He was married in 1852 to Mary A. McIntosh. They have had three children—Robert H., Anna E., and William J. Mary A. was a daughter of Robert and Mary A. (Stevenson) McIntosh.

Morrison, Dr. T. R., Punxsutawney, dentist, commenced the study of his profession in 1880, and graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in the class of '85-'86, and settled in the borough of Punxsutawney, April 1, 1886, with full encouragement of a successful practice.

Morrison, Robert, Beech Tree p. o., Washington, was born in county Derry, Ireland, in September, 1814, and was a son of William and Mary A. (Lundy) Morrison. He came to Washington township in 1832 and settled on the farm he now occupies in 1843, all of which he has cleared and improved. In the early days he was noted as a hunter, and killed a great many deer in the vicinity of his present residence. He was married in 1841 to Mary A. Armstrong, of Clarion county. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living—Jane, Anna, Lib, Lovena, Emma, Robert L., and William A. Mary A. was a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Thom) Armstrong, residents of Clarion county.

Myers, T. M., Brockwayville p. o., Snyder, was born in Clearfield county on December 9, 1838, and came to this county with his parents Jacob and Elizabeth (Monahan) Myers, the same year. He is a miller by trade and enlisted in Co. B, 135th Pa. Vols. on August —, 1862, served nine months, re-enlisted in Co. B August 29, 1864, in the 211th Pa. Vols. and served to the close of the war. His second wife was Sarah M. Clark, a daughter of Dr. A. M. and R. M. (Nichols) Clark, who came here in 1836. He was married on November 1, 1866. They have five children now living—Milton C., Jacob D., Guy T., John C., and Willie A. His first wife was Elinor Iddings, to whom he was married on August 5, 1860. They had two children—Elizabeth J. (wife of H. S. Derrick), Sarah R. (wife of B. E. Dill). Elinor was a daughter of James Iddings, of Elk county.

Niver, Dr. William C., Brockwayville p. o., Snyder, was born in Friendship, Alleghany county, N. Y., on July 10, 1823, and came to Brockwayville on May 23, 1852. He has practiced medicine here for thirty-four years. He was elected the first burgess of the borough. His parents were William and Keziah (Utter) Niver, who were natives of New York. William C. Niver was married on August 10, 1855, to Semeramas Brown. She was a daughter of John and Electa (Taylor) Brown, of Warren, Pa. They have had a family of six children—Jessie J. (married William Curry), Edward C., Amanda S. (wife of Thomas J. Emigh), Florence S., Lucy C., and Mary R.

Osburn, Robert C., Victor p. o., Washington, was born in Washington township on May 31, 1851, and was a son of James and Martha (McCullough) Osburn. His maternal grandfather, Alexander Osburn, was a native of Ireland, who settled in Washington township in 1824, taking up 5000 acres of land. He was a prominent farmer in his day and was the contractor who built the turnpike through Jefferson county in pioneer days. His children were James, Samuel, Robert, John, Henry, Eliza, and Margaret; of these children James, the father of Robert C., was a prominent lumberman of his day. He reared a family of twelve children—William (deceased), Robert C., Moffatt, Jane, Samuel M., James R., John N., William A., Henry S., Byrd M., Benjamin, and

Arner Mc. Robert C. Osburn has been engaged in lumbering since 1871. He married Mary J. Thompson. They have had four children—James M., Adella M., Bertie, and Ethel. Mary J. was a daughter of Ebenezer Thompson, of Brookville, Pa.

Osburn, William Boyd, Victor p. o., Washington, is a farmer, and was born in Washington township on October 1, 1859, and was a son of Samuel and Rachel (McCullough) Osburn. His paternal grandfather, Alexander Osburn, settled here in 1824, and his maternal grandfather, William McCullough, settled in this township in 1832; both were natives of Ireland. Samuel Osburn with his brother cleared and improved the farm which is now occupied by William Boyd. His children by his first wife, Margaret Smith, were Alexander and Elizabeth. His second wife was Rachel McCullough. Their children were Margaret, William B., Jane E., and James L. William Boyd Osburn was married on July 26, 1882, to Tillie Osburn. They have had two children—Sarah and Gillis R. Tillie was a daughter of Robert and Sarah (McCullough) Osburn.

Pantall, Thomas M., Punxsutawney, the inventor, saddler and harness manufacturer who resides in Punxsutawney, was born in Oliver township, Pennsylvania, in 1848 and was the son of James and Elizabeth (Reece) Pantall. They were born and married in Herfordshire, England, and settled in Jefferson county about 1835. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living—Elijah, William, John R., Philip R., Theophilus, Thomas M. and —. James was born in 1799 and died in 1883; his wife died in 1865. Thomas M. was married in 1870 to Mary Ann Rogers. They have had a family of five children—Norah A., James J., Clyde T., Nannie I. and Frank B. Mary Ann was a daughter of Isaac Rogers. Thomas M. Pantall has been engaged in the harness business since 1871.

Patton, William, Washington, Coal Glen p. o., is a farmer and was born in County Donegal, Ireland, on May, 4, 1818, and was a son of Robert and Sarah (Smith) Patton, who settled in Washington township in 1842. Their children were Samuel, William, Isabella, James, Andrew, Thomas and Robert. William settled on the farm which he now occupies, in 1842, and cleared and improved it himself. He was married on July 2, 1846 to Sarah J. Welsh. They have had a family of eight children—Sarah A., Margaret J., Isabella, Harriet E., Robert S., James W., William J. and Violet L. Sarah J. was a daughter of James and Margaret (Cruthers) Welsh, of Washington township.

Pettibone, Stephen N., Warsaw, was born in Luzerne county on August 10, 1839 and came to Jefferson county in 1847. He is now engaged in the general mercantile business and a member of the firm of Rickard and Pettibone at Warsaw. He enlisted in Company C, 11th Michigan Volunteers, March 10, 1865. He was a son of Oliver G. and Elizabeth Pettibone, who came to the county in 1847. Stephen was married on May 12, 1861, to Harriet T. Hoffman, a daughter of James K. and Barbara (Mercer) Hoffman, of Jefferson county. They had a family of six children—Laura O., (wife of George Fredenburg), Myrtle E. (wife of George Webster), Marvin F., Hattie V., L. Blanche and Melvin B.

Penfield, Richard A., Snyder, Brockwayville p. o., was born where he now resides on September 22, 1857. He is now engaged in farming and owns 126 acres. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Johnson) Penfield. His wife was Marga A. Dougherty, (a daughter of James and Sarah (Cammel) Dougherty, of Washington township) to whom he was married on June 18, 1879. They have had two children—William J. and John F.

Rankin, M. M., Snyder, Brockwayville p. o., was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, on May 11, 1851, and came to Jefferson county, Pennsylvania in 1875. He is a practicing physician and surgeon and is a member of the firm of Rankin and Condict. He was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, in 1876. His parents are Hugh and Margaret (Cooper) Rankin, of Indiana county. M. M. Rankin was married in September, 1870 to N. J. Getty, a daughter of M. C. and N. J. (McCartney) Getty, of Indiana county. They have had a family of three children—Willis C., Maud E. and Imogene.

Reams, Quinton S., Big Run p. o., was born November 9, 1847, and is proprietor

of the Big Run steam planing, sawing and moulding mill and manufacturing to order sash, doors and house-building stock. He located here as foreman of the mill in 1886. The mill was burned in June, 1884. He bought the ground and erected a new mill 55x60, sixty days later. He was married in 1878 to Mrs. Phebe S. (Kuntz) Cochrane, a daughter of Adam Kuntz. They have had five children—Willie Cochrane, Ella, Effie, F. Arnold and Stanley Reams. Q. S. Reams has served and is now Burgess of the borough, and has also held other offices. His parents were Rev. John and Maria (Arnold) Reams. Rev. John is pastor of the Evangelical Association and is a resident of Clearfield county.

Rhodes, George W., Punxsutawney, was born in McCalmont township, Pennsylvania, in 1843 and was a son of John and Anna (Bowers) Rhodes. Anna was born in Virginia and her husband John was born in Union county. They were married and settled in Jefferson county in 1841. They had a family of eleven children, all of whom now reside in the county, five sons and six daughters. John was born in 1815 and died in 1886. He settled with his parents, John and Mary (Moyer) Rhodes, in 1829. George W. enlisted in 1861 in Company A, 105th Pennsylvania volunteers, and served until June 5, 1865. He was taken prisoner but discharged on order No. 77, of War Department, was wounded the second time for which he now receives a pension. He was married in 1868 to Elizabeth Hawk. They have had a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living, three girls and five boys. Mr. Rhodes has been supervisor for one term and is now engaged in farming.

Richards, George W., Warsaw, Richardville p. o., was born in Indiana county on November 27, 1835, and came to Jefferson county with his parents, William R., and Ann T. (Clark) Richards, in April 1843. This place was named for William R., this being the end of any road at this time. He died in 1867. George W. was married on December 30, 1860, to Rhoda S. Wilson, a daughter of Jeremiah and Rosana (Irving) Wilson, of Warsaw township. They have nine children living—George S., Eva M., Franklyn M., Annie R., Clara B., Benjamin O., Mary B. Javin J., Bessie R. Mr. Richards is now engaged in the hotel and tanning business.

Rickard, A. M., Warsaw, was born in Indiana county, January 19, 1828. He is now engaged in farming. His parents were Peter and Margaret (Moore) Rickard, who came from Westmoreland county to Warsaw township in 1841. His wife was Susan McWilliams, to whom he was married on August 30, 1854. They have had one child, James G. Susan was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Robinson) McWilliams.

Rickard, Thomas F. Warsaw, is a general merchant of the firm of Rickard and Pettibone, and was born where the hotel now stands on August 23, 1849. His parents were Peter and Margaret (Moore) Rickard. Mr. Rickard was a native of Westmoreland county and came to Warsaw about 1841. He died October 11, 1866 and his wife November 24, 1868. Thomas F., was married on July 4, 1871, to Sena C. Dunn, a daughter of William and Jane A. (Munger) Dunn, of Warsaw. They have had two children—Nellie V. and Charlie F.

Robinson, Daniel W., Punxsutawney, a merchant tailor and manufacturer of gents' fine dress suits at Punxsutawney, was born in Wyandotte county, Ohio, on May 20, 1838, and was a son of Robert and Jane (McCreary) Robinson, who had a family of four children, three sons and one daughter. The mother died in 1841, and the father in 1842. Daniel W. was cared for by his Uncle Joseph Cashun of Adams county, Pennsylvania from 1842 until 1852, at which time he was apprenticed to the tailor's trade. From 1856 he spent a portion of his time as a journeyman in Philadelphia and in 1858 became engaged in business in Gettysburg. He was married in 1860 to Martha Geiselman, of Gettysburg, a daughter of John Geiselman. They had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living. Daniel W. in 1861 enlisted in Company K., First Pennsylvania Reserve Infantry, serving for three years, at the end of which time he was discharged by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He then became sutler for the 209th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and with some changes continued in the service until the close of the war. He settled in the borough in 1872

and became engaged in the tailoring business. He was elected burgess of the borough in 1885.

Robinson, John H., Snyder, Sugar Hill p. o., was born in New Hampshire on July 23, 1830, and came here in April, 1849. He is now engaged in farming and owns 150 acres. He has been assessor, for several terms auditor and is now collector. He was in Company C, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia for three months, when Lee was expected to make a raid in Pennsylvania. He was at the capture of John Morgan in Ohio. His parents were John and Hannah (Lee) Robinson, who were natives of England. He was married on March 30, 1854, to Caroline Butler, a daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Allott) Butler, who were natives of England. They have had a family of ten children—Sarah, Paul, Hannah, John E., William H., Mary E., J. M., Carrie M., Eliza J. and Fannie V.

Rockey, W. H. B., Warsaw, Allen's Mills p. o., was born in Red Bank township, Clarion county, on March 22, 1846. He is now engaged in the general mercantile business, and is a practicing physician at Allen's Mills. He came to Jefferson county in 1869. He enlisted on September 1, 1861, in Company C, 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, being then in his sixteenth year. He served in twenty-two engagements, and was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, on July 2, 1863, and was discharged in front of Petersburg at the expiration of his term of enlistment in August, 1864. He was a son of Jacob and Catharine (Beck) Rokey. He was married on April 1, 1881, to Nancy Culver, a daughter of Samuel O., and Margaret (Vasbinder) Culver, of Warsaw. They have had two children: William James and J. G. He was elected to the office of coroner for Jefferson county in 1884, which office he now holds.

Ross, John, Washington, Allen's Mills p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Centre county, on June 17, 1831, and was a son of James and Nancy (Fury) Ross, who settled on the farm which is now occupied by John, in 1831, and cleared and improved it, where they resided up to the time of their deaths. Their children were James, Mary, John, Oliver, Nancy, Ruth, Elizabeth, Rachel, Sarah and Martha. John Ross, for nineteen years, occupied the farm of eighty-eight acres, in another part of the town, thirty acres of which he cleared and improved himself. He then purchased the old homestead where he has since resided. He was married in 1854 to Susan Patterson, a daughter of John and Isabella (Smith) Patterson, of Washington township. They have had nine children: William John, Ruth, Maggie J., Tillie, Isabella, James A., Robert M., Susie and Mary O.

Rudolph, Abraham Augustus, Punxsutawney, was born in Bell township in 1845, and was a son of Abraham and Catharine (Rhodes) Rudolph. Catharine was born in Union county, and her husband, Abraham, was born in Westmoreland county in 1816. They were married in Brookville, in October, 1837. He settled in Jefferson county in 1833. They had five children, three of whom are now living. One son served three years, ten months and twenty days in the 10th Regiment P. V. Abraham was a prominent man; held the office of justice of the peace and other township positions. He was a son of Jacob and Elizabeth Rudolph, who had a family of seven sons and one daughter. Abraham, sr.'s wife died in 1847, and he then married his second wife, Emily Leach. They had eleven children, nine of whom are now living. Abraham Augustus was married in 1871 to Rebecca A. Tobin. They have had five children: Orville G., Abraham R., Margaret E., James S., and Nora. Mr. Rudolph is now engaged in manufacture and in farming.

Segers, Redford, Snyder, Brockwayville p. o., was born in Maine in 1834, and came to Pennsylvania in 1858, and is now engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He was married in 1860 to Martha J. Horning, of South Kersey. He moved from there in 1863 and settled in Snyder on a farm of sixty-eight acres. His wife died on May 7, 1871, leaving three children: Martha J., Elmer and Martha. He was married the second time, in 1876, to Elvira R. Grass, of Kersey. They have had three children: Mabel, Ella May and Frona.

Seifert, Edward, Big Run p. o.; a lumber merchant, manufacturer and shipper, of

Big Run, Jefferson county; was born in the little kingdom of Saxony in 1851, and was a son of A. F. Seifert. Edward emigrated to America in 1872, and that same year settled in McKeesport, as a lumber clerk for A. M. McClure. He was married in 1876 to Josephine McClure, a daughter of A. M. and Sarah (Cox) McClure. They have had two sons: William A., and Edward O. Mr. Seifert settled in Big Run borough in 1876, doing business for A. M. McClure until the latter part of 1883, when he became engaged in business with Doctor A. P. Cox; said partnership was dissolved in January, 1885, and Mr. Seifert then started in the manufacturing and dealing of lumber in all its branches.

Senior, George, Washington, Victor p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Yorkshire, England, on December 1, 1814, and was a son of John and Mary (Mellor) Senior. He settled in Washington township in 1841, and cleared and improved a farm which he still owns, and is one of the most prominent farmers in the township. He has been married three times. His first wife was Mary A. Luren, of Yorkshire, England; they had three children: Allen, Emma and Mary A. His second wife was Jane Van Devert, of Warsaw township, and his third wife was Mary Clyde, a daughter of William and Nancy Clyde, of Elk county. They have had five children: Nancy, Ira, Harrison C., William C., and Joseph E.

Shadle, John, Warsaw, Allen's Mills p. o., was born in Huntington county, on March 3, 1818, and came to Jefferson county in 1833. He is a farmer and owns thirty acres. He enlisted in Company F, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in December, 1861; was at the battles of Winchester, Kelley's Ford, and Mine Run, and served for three years and eight months. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth (Fox) Shadle. John was married in January, 1844, to Lavina Carley, a daughter of Job M., and Elinor (Hickman) Carley, of Beaver county. John and Lavina have had nine children, seven of whom are now living: Martha, wife of John Sypherd; Lloyd, Eleanor, wife of Winfield Strohecker; Job M., Mary, wife of Perry Hoffman; Elizabeth, wife of Jesse Hannah, and Ville. The two deceased are John L. and Delilah.

Sherwood, Charles, Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer and lumberman, and was born in Livingston county, N. Y., on July 21, 1838. He was a son of Solomon and Phebe (Pearsall) Sherwood. He settled in Winslow township, in 1865, on the farm which he now occupies, all of which he has cleared and improved himself. He was married on July 5, 1862, to Augusta Frank. They have five children living: Oscar W., M.D., in Illinois; Homer M., medical student at medical college in Illinois; Harmon A., Lillie L., and Walter F. Augusta was a daughter of Christian and Ansdena Frank, of Winslow township. She was born in Swartzburgh, Germany, February 12, 1840.

Shoemaker, Josiah, Washington, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Columbia county, on November 8, 1836, and was a son of John and Penninah (Heacock) Shoemaker, who settled in Washington township in 1851, and cleared and improved the farm which is now occupied by Ellis Shoemaker. Their children were Amos, Josiah, Ellis, Emma and William. Josiah settled on the farm which he now occupies, in 1866, and a part of which he has cleared. His wife was Fannie McConnell. They have had two children: James A., and Florence. Fannie was a daughter of James and Jane (Mitchell) McConnell, of Washington township. Mr. Shoemaker was a soldier in the late War of the Rebellion, serving twenty-two months in the 82d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and at the end of his term of service was honorably discharged.

Sibley, George W., Snyder, Brockwayville p. o., was born in the town of Snyder, on April 17, 1830, and is now engaged in the grocery and provision business on East Main street, at East Brockwayville. He has been a justice of the peace for several terms, and is now councilman, overseer of the poor, and borough collector. He enlisted in Company B, 135th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1862, and was discharged on the 19th of November, 1862, for permanent disability. His parents were Ammi and Rachel (Whitehill) Sibley. Ammi was a soldier in the War of 1812. George W. was married on September 28, 1850, to Mary Barrett. They have had seven children: Menzo A. (deceased, killed by a tree falling on him); Eugene B., A. W., Alma L. (deceased), Rosa-

mond G., Hettie O. (deceased), and Warren O. (deceased). Mary A. was a daughter of Peter and Priscilla (Lewis) Barrett.

Skeesley, Henry, Big Run, one of the representative farmers of Gaskill township, was born in Dauphin county in 1825 and was a son of Andrew and Sarah C. (Lankert) Sheesley, who settled in Armstrong county in 1825, and late in life settled in Illinois, where they died having had a family of twelve children, eight of whom are now living. Three of his sons served in the war of the Rebellion, each serving a term of three years. Henry was married in 1853 to Sarah Williamson, who was born in Indiana county, a daughter of Hiram Williamson; she died in 1876 leaving a husband and six children—Lydia A., William Johnson, Sarah C., David L., Martha J., and Andrew L. Henry settled in Jefferson county on his present homestead in 1847. He has been a successful farmer and lumberman.

Smeyers, Daniel J., Big Run, owner and proprietor of the steam saw and planing-mill, manufacturer of sash, blinds and furniture to order, of Big Run, was born in Cambria county, Pa., in 1843. He was a son of Daniel and Ann (Barringer) Smeyers, who settled in Henderson in 1839, and died in 1874 leaving her husband and eight sons and one daughter. The father, who was born in 1804, is still living. Four of his sons enlisted in Co. A, 105th Pa. Vols. in 1861, and were discharged in 1863. Benjamin T. was discharged in 1866. Philip E. and David L. enlisted in the 206th. Five sons are now living—John B., William S., D. L., D. J., George W., and Lucinda J. Daniel J., was married in 1863 to Mary E. Kerr. They had a family of eight children. D. L. and D. J. erected the furniture factory and became engaged in business in 1866. In 1876 D. J. took the business and added steam power and extended the general business.

Smith, Francis D., Pancoast p. o., Washington, was born in Washington township on June 30, 1859, and was a son of William and Eliza J. (Delamore) Smith, who settled on the farm now occupied by their son Francis D., about 1855, and cleared and improved the same. The father died soon after settling on the farm which is now occupied by Francis D. and his mother. They have made many changes and improvements.

Smith, James S., Pancoast p. o., Washington, is a farmer, and was born in county Donegal, Ireland, and is a son of Andrew and Isabella (Smith) Smith, who settled in Washington township, Pa., in 1848. Their children were Mary J., James S., Margaret, William, John, Sarah (deceased), Andrew, and Elizabeth. James S. settled on the farm with his parents and came to the farm which he now occupies in 1848, most of which he has cleared and improved himself. He married Mary A. Atwell, of Washington township. They have had ten children—John (deceased), Andrew H., Mary R., Albert W., Alice E., Thomas J., Edna (deceased), Florence, and Maud.

Smith, John, Beech Tree p. o., Washington, is a farmer and was born in Centre county on May —, 1823, and was a son of James and Eleanor (Carney) Smith, pioneers of Washington township. John Smith settled on the farm which he now occupies in 1844, and which he has cleared and improved himself. He was married in November, 1845, to Nancy Hunter. They have a family of five children—James A., Jane E., John B., Andrew W., and Matthew W. Nancy was a daughter of John and James (Brown) Hunter, of Washington township.

Smith, Matthew, Rockdale Mills p. o., Washington, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in September, 1814, and was a son of James and Ellen (Kearney) Smith, who came to Philadelphia in 1822. Matthew came to Pine Creek township, now Washington, in 1828, and in 1835 settled on the farm which he now occupies with his son James, all of which he cleared and improved himself. He is now engaged in farming. He was married in October, 1836, to Elizabeth Hunter, a daughter of John and Jane (Brown) Hunter, of Washington township. They have had ten children—Ellen, James, Jane S., Mary A., John, Margaret, Andrew W., Nancy C., Eliza, and Rebecca.

Smith, Perry, Richardson p. o., Warsaw, was born in Clarion county on April 9, 1839. He is now engaged in farming and owns 150 acres. He enlisted in Co. D, 105th Pa. Vols. in 1861, and was taken prisoner at Centreville at the second battle of

Bull Run, and was discharged as a paroled prisoner in 1863. He was wounded at this same battle and now carries the ball in his leg below the knee. His parents were John and Jane (Downs) Smith, of Clarion county. He was married on June 8, 1864, to Caroline C. Bartlett, a daughter of Emery and Sophronia (Neff) Bartlett. Perry and Caroline have had a family of three children—Madeline V., Harvey R., and Perry B.

Smith, Robert A., Rockdale Mills p. o., Washington, is a farmer and was born in Washington township on June 3, 1828. He was a son of Andrew and Jane (McIntosh) Smith. His paternal grandfather was James Smith, a native of Ireland, who purchased the land now occupied by Robert A. and on which Andrew Smith settled in 1826, and which he cleared and improved. Andrew died on March 9, 1882. His wife was a daughter of Robert and Mary (Stevenson) MacIntosh, who settled in Washington township in 1825. His children were Eleanor, Robert A., James G., Mary, Matthew H., Sarah A., Margaret J., and Elizabeth. Robert A. now occupies the old homestead. His wife was Mary McCullough, a daughter of William H. and Margaret (Smith) McCullough, of Washington township.

Smith, William, Rockdale p. o., Washington, is a farmer, and was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in July, 1816, and was a son of James and Eleanor (Kearney) Smith, who settled in Washington township in 1827, and cleared and improved the farm on which they resided up to the time of their deaths. Their children were Andrew, Matthew, William, John, Eleanor, and Jane. William Smith settled on the farm which he now occupies in 1840. He was married in April, 1844, to Eliza J. Bond, a resident of this township. They have had eleven children—Eleanor J. Mary (deceased), Nancy H. (deceased), James B., Sarah, Andrew, Eliza A., Matthew L., Hattie A., John (deceased), and John H.

Smith, William C., Rockdale p. o., Washington, is a farmer and teacher, and was born in Washington township on February 20, 1842. He was a son of William and Ann (Trotter) Smith, who were natives of Ireland, and settled in Washington township in 1834, and cleared and improved the farm which is now occupied by their son William C., and where they resided up to the time of their deaths. Their children were Hamilton, Sarah J., Margaret, Andrew H., James, Annie, and William C. William C. was married in 1865 to Eliza McCormick, of Warsaw township. They have had a family of six children—Annie, Sarah M., Pelton, Clara, Susie, and Nellie. Eliza was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Huffman) McCormick, of Warsaw.

Snyder, Benewill, Reynoldsville p. o., Winslow, was born in Schuylkill county on November 17, 1823, and was a son of Frederick and Catherine (Martin) Snyder. He was reared in his native county and settled in Winslow township in 1852 on the farm he now occupies most of which he has cleared and improved. He married Lydia Zimmerman. They have had nine children—Jonathan, Elizabeth, Sarah, Josiah, Frank, Isaac, Levi, Gideon, and Sebastian. Lydia was a daughter of Sebastian and Elizabeth (Gluck) Zimmerman, of Schuylkill county.

Snyder, John F., Warsaw, Richardsville p. o., was born in Union county, and came to Jefferson county, in September, 1851. He was born on Aug. 14, 1825, and is a farmer, owning a farm of 150 acres. His parents were Henry and Mary (Fry) Snyder. He was married on Sept. 19, 1848, to Esther A. Reed, a daughter of Robert and Ellen (McCormick) Reed, of Clarion county. John F. and Esther A., have eight children—Robert R., James H., Francis E. (deceased), Quintes S. (deceased), Ida H. (wife of Rev. S. M. Sartwell, Laura A. (wife of S. J. Moorehead, of Richardsville), Frank P., Harvey J. His second wife was Sarah C. McCormick, a daughter of John and Nancy (McFarland) McCormick.

Spindler, Charles A., Punxsutawney, of Bell township, was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1836, and was a son of Henry and Christina (Pencil) Spindler, who emigrated to America in 1847, and in 1849 settled on the homestead farm in Bell township, where they died; he in 1870, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his wife in 1882, at the age of eighty years. They left but one son, Charles A. He was married in 1860, to Heitznerider. She died in 1863, leaving two children—Henry Scott and Emma. He

then married his second wife, Lydia A. Walker, in 1865. She was born in Indiana county. They had two children—Jacob P. and Christina. Charles was prominent in clearing the farm, which was when they settled on it a wooded homestead of 120 acres. He now owns 167 acres, and erected a steam saw-mill in 1871, with a capacity of ten thousand feet of lumber a day.

Sprague, George G., Winslow, Rathmal p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Danville, Caledonia county, on February 2, 1818, and was a son of Samuel and Hannah (Farley) Sprague, who settled on the farm now occupied by George C., in 1832, a part of which they cleared and improved, and lived and died there. Their children were George G., William, Hannah, Hiram and Mary. George G. succeeded to the old homestead upon which he had made all the improvements of present buildings. He married Prudence Broadhead. They have had eight children—Angelina, Martha (deceased), Edwin, Albert, Walton, Charles, Mary and Edith. Prudence was a daughter of James and Mary Broadhead, of Winslow, formerly of England.

Stahlman, Gabriel, Warsaw, Brookville p. o., was born in Deep Creek Valley, Schuylkill county, on March 8, 1828, and came to Jefferson county in 1850. He is a farmer and owns 539 acres. His parents were Jeremiah and Catharine (Young) Stahlman, of Schuylkill county. He was married on February 17, 1852, to Esther Keck, a daughter of David and Balona (Kinion) Keck, of Westmoreland county. They have had ten children—David W., Cornelius (deceased), Thomas B, Salome married Alonzo Benninger, and died in 1877), D. M., G. M., F. M., Emma, Clark R. and Abbie A.

Stevenson, Henry, Winslow, Sandy Valley p. o., is a farmer, and was born in county Tyrone, Ireland, Aug. 26, 1839. He was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Moore) Stevenson, who settled in Washington township in 1845, where they cleared a farm on which they resided up to the time of their deaths. Their children were Robert, William, Martha, James, Henry, Nancy, Rebecca, Thomas and Mary. Henry was a resident of Washington township up to 1881, in which year he came to Winslow township. He cleared and improved a farm of 76 acres in Winslow township. He was married in August, 1868, to Martha McCullough, of Washington township. She died December 3, 1886. They had two children—Nancy E. and James W. Martha was a daughter of Hugh and Nancy (Bond) McCullough, of Washington township. Henry served three years in Co. H, 105th Pa. Vols., during the late war of the Rebellion.

Strouse, George, Winslow, Sandy Valley p. o., was born in Westmoreland county, July 17, 1827, and emigrated from thence to Jefferson county with his parents, Jonathan and Juliana (Seese) Strouse, in 1838. He married Barbara Smith, in 1847. They had one son, Jacob. Bereft of his wife, he again married in 1854, his connubial companion on this occasion being Margaret E. Damas. They had three children—Mary (who died in 1886), Daniel W. and George Curtin. George W. Strouse died in 1886, and his widow and her two sons now occupy the old homestead, which their father hewed out of the forest, and which he cultivated till his death. He was a man of a Spartan character, highly respected by all who knew him, and in whom the public was wont to repose responsible trusts, which were always faithfully dealt with.

Strouse, Martin, Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Westmoreland county, on May 18, 1829, and was a son of Jonathan and Julia Ann (Seese) Strouse, who settled in Winslow in 1838. Martin Strouse settled on the farm which he now occupies in 1857, all of which he cleared and improved himself. He married Mary A. Phillippi, on Oct. 21, 1852; a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Dumbole) Phillipi, of Winslow. Martin and Mary A. have seven children living—Amos S., Rosanna, Elizabeth, Jonathan E., John M., Iona and Ada Christena.

Strouse, Noah, Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Winslow township, on July 12, 1842, and was a son of Jonathan and Julia (Sease) Strouse, who settled in Winslow township, in 1853, locating on the farm which is now occupied by Noah, and which they cleared and improved, and where they lived and died. They had seven children—George, Martin, Daniel, Christopher, Jacob, Elizabeth and Noah. The latter succeeded to the homestead where he now resides. He married Minerva Phillippi.

They have six children living—Mabel, Albert, William, Ambrose, Estella and John. Minerva was a daughter of Solomon and Margaret (Smith) Phillipi, of Winslow.

Syphrit, Daniel, Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Westmoreland county, on March 18, 1841, and was a son of Joseph and Mary (Campbell) Syphrit. He was reared in Winslow township, and settled on the farm which he now occupies in 1865, and on which he had made many modern improvements. He was married in 1871 to Mary A. Henry. They have had several children—John M., Sarah E., George W., Alice C., Noah W., Anna B. and Charles L. Mary A. was a daughter of John F. and Caroline Henry, of Jefferson county.

Syphrit, Joseph, Winslow, Reynoldsville p. o., is a farmer, and was born in Canada on January 15, 1814. He was a son of Christian and Mary (Shank) Syphrit, and settled in Winslow township in 1841, clearing the farm which he now occupies. For many years he was engaged in the lumber business, floating his lumber on rafts to Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. He was married in 1835 to Mary, a daughter of J. K. Campbell, of Ligonier Valley. They had thirteen children—Rebecca, Susan, Daniel, Mary, Noah, Christopher, Amanda, Lizzie, Priscilia, Joseph, Martin, Julia A., and Maggie. Of these children, Noah settled on the farm on which he now resides in 1868, and which he has cleared and improved. He was married on May 12, 1869, to Mary London. They have had eight children—Adda V., Joseph W., Elmer S., Samuel T., Parson M., Edward R., Tressa M., and Ella J. His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Edward and Susan (Shillon) London, of Henderson township.

Thompson, Andrew J., Snyder, Brockwayville p. o., was born in Huntington county on November 8, 1829, and came to Snyder township on May 1, 1851, and became engaged in the lumber business, a trade which he followed for thirty years. He is now interested in farming. His parents were Andrew and Hannah J. (Smith) Thompson, of Huntington county, Pa. Andrew J. was married on September 25, 1861, to Annette Powell, a daughter of Reuben and Angeline (Cleveland) Powell, of Vermont. Andrew J. and Annette have had two children—Lelia A., and Andrew J., jr.

Torrence, James, Punxsutawney, is descended from the sturdy Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who emigrated from the northern part of Ireland to America, and settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. They were found among the Provincial troops during the French and Indian War, and when the alarm of the American Revolution echoed along the rocky walls of the Blue Mountains, it awakened a congenial thrill of patriotic blood, which years before had done service in Ireland under the banners of the Protestant prince, William of Orange, and which, in latter years helped to resist the arbitrary powers of England, gave their lives in their country's defense. James was the fifth of nine children of Hugh and Mary (Gray) Torrence. He was born in Westmoreland county August 3, 1812. As soon as James became of sufficient age, he was apprenticed to the tanner's trade, near Pittsburgh, a business in which he afterwards extensively engaged. In the year 1830 he came to Brookville, but not liking the place came to Punxsutawney, where he located and purchased a small tract of land upon which he opened his tannery and built his dwelling-house. For this tract he paid \$75. Soon after this he made another purchase of about the same magnitude. Both tracts lay in the very centre of Punxsutawney borough, and soon became very valuable. He was married in 1836 to Mary Caldwell, a daughter of William and Martha Caldwell, of Indiana county. They had seven children—Silas, William, Louisa, Anna, James M., George H., and John. Of these children, all are now living, with the exception of Louisa, Anna, and John. His wife died in 1857, and on July 1, 1858, he married Mrs. N. J. McElhose, a daughter of James and Hannah Kier. They have had three children—Elizabeth, Ella, and Nannie. The latter died in childhood. In the fall of 1860 he was elected associate judge of Jefferson county. In politics he has been an active Whig and Republican. In 1865 he retired from active business life; being successful in the same, he was enabled to live comfortably off the fruits of early toil. He is at this writing in his seventy-fifth year, and is a staunch Presbyterian, an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Punxsutawney.

Trimble, J. R., Warsaw, of Hazen, was born in Armstrong county on August 3, 1836, and came to Hazen, Jefferson county, in 1862. He has been engaged in the general mercantile business, and is now justice of the peace, having held that office for the past fifteen years. He was a son of William L. and Elvira P. (Redick) Trimble, of Armstrong county. He was married on February 4, 1862, to Catherine Graham, a daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Blackburn) Graham, of Westmoreland county, Pa. They have had a family of two children — Bertha E. and Harvey A.

Wainwright, George R., Big Run, Gaskill p. o., was born in 1857, and was married in 1882 to Martha J. Frampton, who was born in 1863, and was a daughter of Rev. J. and Martha (Brooks) Frampton, who were married in 1856, and have had ten children — Hamilton, Edgar, Luke, Martha J., Annie, Etta, Herb, Alpha, John, and James. Three are deceased. George R. and Martha J. have had two children — Iola Maud and Sarah Ann Margaret. George R. was a son of Isaac and Catherine (Rishell) Wainwright. Catherine was born in Brady township in 1832, and her husband, Isaac, was born in Gaskill in 1834. They were married in 1854, and Isaac died in 1885, leaving a widow and four children — John A., George R., Maggie C., and Ella. Isaac was a son of Richard and Ann Wainwright, natives of Devonshire, England, who settled in Gaskill township about 1822. They had a family of eight children — George, Mary, Lucy, Ann, Amy, Isaac, Hannah, and John. Three children of this family are now living — Ann, Amy, and Hannah.

Weaver, George S., Punxsutawney, Big Run p. o., was born in Bell township in 1839, and was a son of George and Elnora (Schoch) Weaver, who were natives of Bavaria, Germany. They settled in Clearfield county, Pa., in 1832, where they died. They had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living — Henry L., Barbara, George S., Susanna and Adams (twins), and two sons who served in the war. The father held several of the town offices, was an early weaver, but afterwards a farmer and lumberman. George S. was married in 1866 to Catherine Snyder, of Indiana county. They had a family of six children — Harry W., Clara, Mary E., Anna C., Cora B., and Ames O. George S. was a justice of the peace for ten years, constable and collector for four terms, a school director for two terms, assessor for five terms, and auditor for three terms. In early life he became a farmer and lumberman, and in 1883 erected his present steam saw and shingle-mill, and purchased his homestead in 1866.

Webster, N. B., Polk, Munderf p. o., was born in Eldred township on April 14, 1850, and is a general merchant and also postmaster at Munderf. He has also been a justice of the peace. His parents were George and Lydia (Rogers) Webster. N. B. Webster was married on August 4, 1872, to Sarah Plotner, a daughter of John C. and Elizabeth Plotner, of Polk township. N. B. and Sarah have had four children — Addie A., Henrietta, Malinda C., and Daniel.

Winslow, Augustus, Gaskill, Big Run, Hudson p. o., was a son of Joseph W., and Christiana (Long) Winslow, of Gaskill, and a grandson of Carpenter and Elizabeth (Colburn) Winslow. He was born in Pittston, Mass., on March 22, 1866. His great grandfather was Kenelm Winslow, who came on the second voyage of the *Mayflower* from England. Augustus was born in Gaskill, Jefferson county, in 1842, and was married in 1870 to Eveline Bell. She died in 1883, leaving a family of three children — Annie M., Maggie E. and Edith Blanche. He then married his second wife, Barbara Pifer, of Henderson, in April, 1885. She was a daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth Piper, of Henderson. Augustus Gaskill became engaged in the lumber business in 1866, and in 1880 erected a steam saw-mill of twenty-five horse power on the Ugly Run Stream. He was the founder of the post-office at Hudson, and held the office of postmaster for about seventeen years, only giving it up when President Cleveland took his seat. He enlisted in Company B, Seventy-Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Scobury, and served until the close of the war.

White, James, Eldred, Sigel p. o., a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fifer) White: was born in Maryland in 1830, and settled in Jefferson county in 1851. He was married on May 27, 1861, to Sarah Mench. They have had a family of eight children: Mary E.,

William W., Lily A., Sarah L., Margaret J., Edward L., Cynthia E. M., and George E. Mr. White is now engaged in farming, and owns a farm of seventy-five acres.

Wilson, Dr. Charles A., Big Run p. o. ; physician and surgeon of Big Run borough ; was born in Clearfield county on January 20, 1858, and was a son of Doctor George and Anna H. (Huber) Wilson. Anna H. was born in York county, and her husband, George, was born in Indiana county, and settled in Luthersburg, Clearfield county, in 1846. Doctor George settled in Big Run in 1872, where he now resides. Charles A. read medicine with his father, and was graduated from the Louisville, Ky., School of Medicine, in 1881, after which he settled in Big Run borough, in the practice of his profession. He became engaged in the general drug and prescription business, dealing in all leading and fancy goods in connection with the drug trade. He was married in 1879 to Alice Tyson, a daughter of G. K. Tyson, esq. They have had three children : Zula C., Nora L., and Charles W. Charles A. Wilson has held several offices of the borough, and was appointed postmaster in 1885. His father, Doctor George Wilson has a family of five sons and one daughter : Edgar, Doctor Joseph C., Doctor Charles A., John P., Anna, Harry M., and Anna, who died in 1883 at the age of nineteen years.

Wilson, John C., Washington, Victor p. o., is a miller, and was born in Pine Creek township, on March 1, 1838, and was a son of John J. and Elizabeth (Hall) Wilson. His father was a miller, a business which he learned in Indiana county, this State, and was among the pioneer millers of Jefferson county, locating at Port Barnett. Later, he removed to Clarion county, where he now resides. John C. Wilson was a soldier in the late War of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company H, 149th Pennsylvania Bucktails. He served for three years and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He located in Washington township in 1865, where he has since followed his occupation,—that of a miller,—at what is known as the Osburn grist-mill, and one of the oldest mills in the county.

Winslow, James, Punxsutawney, was born in Maine, on April 14, 1798, and was married in 1820 to Betsey Miller, who was born in 1800, and was a daughter of Robert Miller. She died in 1847. They had a family of twelve children ; three died in infancy, and three sons and five daughters are now living. Mr. Winslow was associate judge of the county for thirteen years and was a justice of the peace for fourteen years. He settled in Gaskill township in 1821, with his parents and their family, and of that large family only two are now living : James, born in 1798, and Joseph, born in 1804.

Winslow, Joseph W., Huston, Big Run p. o., an early and much respected citizen of Jefferson county, was born in Maine on December 10, 1804, and was a son of Carpenter and Elizabeth (Coburn) Winslow, who settled with their family in Clearfield county, in 1819 ; Carpenter, at that time purchasing his farm in Gaskell, erected buildings and settled there in 1821, where he died in 1827. They had a family of nine sons. Carpenter and Elizabeth were married in 1787. Elizabeth died in 1837. Joseph W. Winslow was born in Wiscasset, Me., on December 10, 1804, and was married in 1832 to Christina Long, a daughter of Joseph Long. They had a family of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters : Augustus G., Joseph C., Ruben C., Sarah, Caroline, Elizabeth, Minerva, Mary, and Flora, who died in 1882 ; and one son and daughter who died in infancy. Mr. Winslow having retired from business, and being in very comfortable circumstances, he and his wife are surrounded with every comfort, and by their children and grandchildren.

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